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Thursday, December 18, 1969
Agrahayana 27, 1891 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Ninth Session)

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LOK SABHA

*Thursday, December 18, 1969/ Agrahayana 27, 1891 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**MR. SPEAKER** : As hon. Members know, Shri Madhu Limaye raised a question about the non-inclusion of certain questions and he was told at that time that the question was there on the list. He then came to my office and told me that there was an omission on his part. The question was there. I am sorry that in spite of that there is so much fuss about it. When the question was there, there should not have been much of fuss about it.

**DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH** : Questions are put as unstarred questions only when too much data has to be given and not just ordinary questions. This was a question about a minister who went in a foreign plane and received some presents.

**MR. SPEAKER** : It was ballotted and it was in excess of 30. There was no way out. But it was there in the list.

**SHRI UMANATH** : The most important thing is that there was a communication from the Lok Sabha Secretariat asking whether there was any proof with regard to the allegation. The question was straight, whether any





complaint was received by the Government. It was eliciting information. Where is the question of the Lok Sabha Secretariat asking for proof here? How can the question of proof arise for admission of the question? That is a wrong procedure.

**श्री रवि राय** : लोक सभा सैक्रेटेरियट ने क्यों लिखा ? इस के लिखने की कोई जरूरत ही नहीं थी ।

**DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH** : This was in the nature of a complaint. No reply was given to that letter.

**MR. SPEAKER** : Shri Umanath and Shri Rabi Ray may not know it, but the hon. Leader of the Opposition has been on the Treasury Benches and he knows the procedure. In case of an allegation we have to ask for it.

**SHRI UMANATH** : This was not an allegation. It was a straight question seeking information, whether the Government received a complaint or not. It was for the Government to say whether they have received or not. Why should the Secretariat ask whether there is any proof for admission of the question?

**श्री रवि राय** : हां या न में उत्तर होना चाहिये था, लिखने की कोई जरूरत ही नहीं थी । इसीलिये सन्देह का अवकाश रह जाता है ।

**MR. SPEAKER** : These facts can be discussed with the Speaker in his Chamber. They are not to be raised in the House.

**SHRI UMANATH** : Why ? Are we not entitled to ask?

MR. SPEAKER : No. It will be much better to see me in my Chamber if you have a grievance. Even the question of non-inclusion is raised here. I was a little surprised yesterday when it was raised here. We receive about 600 questions a day. Before raising it in the House, the proper procedure would be just to send in writing to me so that I can look into it. There is nothing bad about it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, you should give an opportunity to Shri Madhu Limaye.

MR. SPEAKER : He met me in my office.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : The transistors and radio were sent to the Toshakhana after the complaint was received and not before.

**Harvesting and Reappraisal of Food Policy**

*661. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the prospects of the latest harvest all over India and its effect on the food position of the country;

(b) whether Government will make a fresh reappraisal of the food policy of India after the report of the present harvesting is received; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The overall prospects of 1969-70 kharif crops are satisfactory. This is expected to keep the food position in the country easy.

(b) The National Food Policy has been reviewed in September, 1969 and will be reviewed again as soon as the prospects of 1969-70 rabi crops can be visualized.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : May I know whether it is a fact that according to the 1968-69 figures the wholesale prices of rice in different States were—Kerala—Rs. 95; Tamil Nadu—Rs. 96; Andhra—Rs. 70; Madhya Pradesh—Rs. 90; Mysore—Rs. 165; UP—Rs. 190; West Bengal—Rs. 147; Gujarat—Rs. 75; Bihar—Rs. 145; Maharashtra—Rs. 86; and Manipur—Rs. 51—and for the same quantity of wheat the wholesale prices were—Punjab—Rs. 91; Madhya Pradesh—Rs. 77; and Gujarat—Rs. 71. In view of the wide disparity in the prices of rice in different States and also in view of 20 per cent increased production of foodgrains in 1968-69, may I know whether the disparity in prices of foodgrains in different States is not against the principle of economic integration and, for that matter, national integration; if so, whether Government will abolish food zones and treat the whole country as a single unified food zone?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : This question has been asked in this House a number of times and Government's position was also explained. Even supposing for the sake of argument that the country is one zone, I do not think the prices will be the same all over the country. That has never been the position. I will request the hon. Member to see the record.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : There is a possibility of equitability.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : There are various reasons but the hon. Member may be aware that our approach in this matter has not

been very rigid; in fact, as a result of the last Chief Ministers' Conference in the month of April, we reviewed our zonal arrangement as far as wheat was concerned and the entire north zone practically was made into one zone. Even in regard to coarse foodgrains, relaxations have been made during the last one year. As I said in the main reply, the position is being reviewed from time to time and depending upon the food situation and food production prospects, we review the position. We will have an elastic approach in these matters.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a recent, rather alarming report circulated by the Home Ministry after a field survey in which it has said that the so-called Green Revolution may turn into a red revolution unless adequate and speedy measures are taken in regard to land reforms and giving land to the tillers? Has the attention of the Government been further drawn to the report in the newspapers where the Chairman of the Fertiliser Association of India has said that there has been no green revolution and also that the consumption of fertilisers has gone down and also to the report appearing in to-day's papers that the Rajasthan High Court has given a finding against the Land Reforms Act of the Rajasthan State? In view of these facts I want to know from the Government as to what steps they are going to take to remove the lacunae against speedy and adequate land reform measures and also giving land to the tillers.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I seek your protection, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: It is too broad a question.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I can always say something about it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is a general food policy. I also seek your protection, Sir. In reply to one of my questions, the hon. Minister said that there is no constitutional bar in effecting land reforms by any State. Now we find that the Rajasthan High Court has given a verdict against the land reforms passed by Rajasthan. That is contrary to . . .

MR. SPEAKER : It is a question of policy.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I ask whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the Home Ministry's report and what effective steps have been taken to remove the lacunae. That I wanted to know.

MR. SPEAKER : You have stretched the question too far. I am sorry I cannot allow that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : At least one part he can answer. What effective measures have been taken by the Government?

SHRI UMANATH : You must protect the member, Sir.

SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH: The member is entitled to your protection more than the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, AND LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): The question now put by the hon. Member relates to Agriculture Ministry. Today the question is addressed to the Food Ministry.

**श्री रवि राय :** दोनों का एक ही तो मंत्रालय है ।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : It is not correct, Sir. To-day is a day allotted for the Ministry of

Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is a burning problem, Sir. He must give the answer.

MR. SPEAKER : It is always a problem for me to make you sit, Prof. Samar Guha.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I would make it clear. It relates to food production. Land reforms, irrigation—anything can be raised on this. But it is for you, Sir, to decide. It is a question on production of food. But land reform is concerned, land revenue is concerned and irrigation is concerned, fertiliser is concerned and co-operation is concerned and land inputs are concerned.

MR. SPEAKER : I agree with you. Still he seeks my protection.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Still it is for you to decide.

**श्री रवि राय** : आपने रैवन्यू विभाग के मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन बुलाया था ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I will simplify my question. Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the statement made by the Chairman of the Fertiliser Association of India?

MR. SPEAKER : It is not relevant.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, due to the fall in the consumption of fertiliser, there is a shortfall in the production of food.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot allow you.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It strictly follows from food production. It is a pertinent question.

MR. SPEAKER : Every time you get up. It is becoming a problem for me to deal with you.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI : Is it a fact that huge quantity of paddy has been lying undisposed in Assam and the crop this year is better? If so, have any steps been taken to lift the paddy from the stockholders so that the procuring agencies of the Food Corporation of India and the Apex Co-operative Marketing Society can be enabled to procure the new harvest so that the prices to the farmers may be maintained?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We have been helping the Assam Government in this respect. In fact in the discussions there was some difficulty and the Assam Government wanted higher prices. Otherwise, there has never been any difficulty. We are now taking steps to accept whatever foodgrain is offered.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Has any firm assessment of the total production of kharif food crop been made? How is it that in spite of the Agricultural Prices Commission, there is such a great disparity in prices of foodgrains in different States of India?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have already replied to this question. At the same time I have indicated that the price level is behaving well throughout the country. The regional disparities are inevitable in any set-up.

**श्री शिवचरण लाल** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि खाद्य नीति ऐसी निर्धारित की जाये जिससे किसानों को कम कीमत पर खाद मिले, उसपर से कंट्रोल हटाया जाये, छोटे किसानों को प्रोत्साहन मिले और जहां जहां भूमिहीन हैं, जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं, उनको भूमि दी जाये—क्या इस प्रकार की नयी नीति निर्धारित की जायेगी ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : श्री समर गुहा का इसी तरह का सवाल मैंने डिसएलाऊ किया था जिसको आपने दोबारा कर दिया है ।

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : The Minister referred to the policy regarding wheat and he was very significantly silent as regards paddy and rice. Will he make a statement regarding the policy of the Government regarding paddy and rice?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Again, I have the same difficulty. Can policy questions be raised during question hour, Sir? I can reply to factual questions. As I already said, the position was reviewed in the Chief Ministers' Conference. We have been reviewing the position from time to time.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : When was it reviewed? What is the result?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : During September 1969.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : Kharif crop came after that. Therefore the question is very relevant now.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Normally the prospects of kharif crop become clear in the month of September. That is why the Chief Ministers' Conference was held in September and the position was reviewed. It was decided to continue the existing arrangements about paddy.

**श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जोन्स तोड़ने के पक्ष में तो नहीं हूं लेकिन देश के जो भाग अविकसित हैं और नैचुरल कैलेमिटीज जैसे बाढ़ और सूखे से परेशान हैं, विशेषकर धान में कीड़ा लग गया है जिससे धान के भाव बढ़ गये हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं क्या सरकार उन एरियाज से माल लाने और ले जाने की छूट देगी ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : There has been no difficulty in any part of the country as regards the availability of foodgrains.

Even in deficit States we find that the States are not lifting the quotas allotted to them. But there is no difficulty whatsoever about the availability of foodgrains.

As far as the removal of restrictions is concerned, that is a different matter.

**श्री राम सेवक यादव** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी बताया गया कि गत वर्ष खाद्यान्नों की उपज बढ़ गई । मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि गत वर्ष के मुकाबिले में उस के पहले गन्ना और आलू के भाव काफी गिर गये थे और इस वर्ष गन्ने का भाव भी काफी गिरा, साथ ही साथ अनाज के मूल्यों का भी करीब करीब वही स्थान रहा, कोई बढ़ोत्तरी उस में नहीं हुई, तो ऐसी स्थिति में क्या ऐसा भी तो नहीं होने वाला है कि इन की उपज पर उलटा प्रभाव पड़े, इन की उपज घट जाय अगर इन के मूल्यों को ठीक नहीं किया गया ? अगर ऐसा है तो उस के लिये सरकार ने क्या इन्तजाम किया है ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : About foodgrains, as the House is aware, we fixed the procurement prices and Government offered to purchase all the quantities that are offered by the farmers at that price. By and large the response has been good and it has been welcomed by the farmers. We want to continue this procurement policy for the future also.

**श्री राम सेवक यादव** : खाद्यान्न में अध्यक्ष महोदय, गन्ना और आलू भी आता है । आलू के दामों में गत वर्ष काफी चढ़ाव उतार रहा है । तो उस के लिये मैंने पूछा ।

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : We are dealing with cereals this year.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : With improved prospects of foodgrains, may I know by what time are we hoping to make our country selfsufficient so that we need not import from outside? Secondly, will the Government revise the prices in view of the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission and make prices of foodgrains more remunerative so that farmers may not switch over to cash crops?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : About self-sufficiency and import programme this question has been coming up in the House for a number of times and this has been answered in the House. The Government policy continues to be the same. The report of the Agricultural Prices Commission was considered by the Chief Ministers' Conference. Government's decisions were also announced. By and large the procurement prices will be at the same level and they will continue this year also.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : May I ask, in view of the surplus and glut in some States in respect of foodgrains, whether there is a case for doing away with or stopping completely the P.L. 480 aid. Has that aspect been examined, in view of the new situation?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : This is beyond the purview of the question.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : The entire quantity of foodgrains harvested is not available for public consumption because some quantity is destroyed by pests and rats. Sometime back a Congress Minister said, if rates eat rice, why don't you eat the rat? I would like to know, what steps Government are taking to put an end to the destruction of foodgrains by pests and by rats so that the entire quantity harvested may be available for the public consumption?

MR. SPEAKER : I don't think that would be relevant. The question is about procurement.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : It is very much relevant. The quantity harvested is not available for public consumption. That is because of pests and rats which destroy foodgrains.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Rats and Ministers.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Sir, what steps are Government taking to eradicate the destruction of foodgrains by pests and rats? The Minister cannot escape answering this question. We talk so much about Green Revolution. The foodgrains are harvested. But they don't reach the public because of destruction by pests and rats; there is this bottleneck between production and consumption: that is why I request the hon. Minister to answer this question.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Government are aware of these various problems, of preserving foodgrains, and various steps are being taken. I don't think this is the occasion or time or this is the question on which I can give details of what steps we are taking to ensure proper storage and modern storage and the new steps taken for preservation of foodgrains and destruction of pests and all that.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY—*rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Shri D. N. Patodia

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Sir, what can be done by me to catch your eye? I have stood up many times and I have not been able to catch your eye.

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot say like that.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I don't know how to catch your eye.

MR. SPEAKER : You are just sitting in front of me.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Therefore you look around and do not look at me. I have stood up so many times.

MR. SPEAKER : I allow you to ask a question.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : In view of the fact that the Food and Agriculture Ministry finds it difficult either for the removal of food zones or for the reappraisal of the food policy or in the matter of land reforms to do anything and has become almost helpless, in view of the fact that it is primarily a State subject, is the Government considering the possibility of abolishing this Ministry from the Centre and confining itself to supply and other coordination matters only?

MR. SPEAKER : That is a different question. It is a question of broad policy which cannot be asked in a supplementary. You are asking for abolition of the Ministry. This is something not for him to answer. It is for the Prime Minister whether she abolishes or not.

**श्री रवि राय** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह ईवेड कर रहे हैं इसलिये जरूरत पड़ती है ।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I just asked whether they are considering the advisability of doing this, whether they have considered it. That is the question. It is not a question which I want them to decide here and now. I just asked whether they have considered certain thing. How can you disallow?

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry. Tbis question has already taken half an hour. We pass on to the next question.

## Central aid to Famine-Affected Agriculturists of Rajasthan for Purchase of Seeds

*662 SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether the Central Government had taken a decision to give help to the tune of Rs. 2 crores for the purchase of seeds for the famine-affected agriculturists of Rajasthan ;

(*b*) whether the decision has been implemented; and

(*c*) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c) The Government of Rajasthan had approached the Government of India in May, 1969, for sanction of short-term loan of Rs. 2·50 crores for purchase and distribution of seeds to cultivators in the famine-affected areas of the State. Normally short term loans to the extent of 50 percent of the actual expenditure incurred by the State Governments on the purchase of seeds are sanctioned under the scheme for Central assistance. In view of the famine-affected areas in Rajasthan, the State Government was sanctioned the full amount of Rs. 2·50

crores as loan, in relaxation of the 50 per cent limit. In November, 1969, the State Government requested for a further short term loan of Rs. 1·34 crores. Since the actual expenditure on purchase of seeds as reported by the State Government was only Rs. 2·29 crores, further short term loan was not sanctioned.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Conditions in Rajasthan are much worse compared to last year, particularly in certain areas. Is it a fact that compared to last year the amount sanctioned by the Centre for famine-relief in Rajasthan is much less this year, around Rs. 4 crores whereas in another State like Tamil Nadu where only 2 districts have been affected and they have been sanctioned as much as Rs. 14 crores? May I know whether the study team that was sent by the Centre to the State has completed its job? What were their recommendations and what decisions were taken in repsect of those recommendations?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have the same difficulty again. In order that there should not be any misunderstanding on the part of the Hon. Member, I should say that the Centre has been giving liberal assistance to Rajasthan. The report of the study team has been submitted and the Finance Ministry is considering it. A decision is expected in a day or two about the further additional assistance?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : How can you say, liberal assistance? Is there no disparity between Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu in respect of relief aid?

SHRI PILOO MODY : What do you consider as liberal?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : There is no disparity.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Let it be put on record that the Minister said that there is no disparity between Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Is it a fact that the State Government of Rajasthan have not declared certain areas as scarcity-stricken areas, although the conditions there are very bad, and if so, will the Central Government write or talk to the State Government with regard to the areas like Jalore and Sirohi which are very badly affected but which have not yet been declared as scarcity-stricken areas?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I would like to draw your attention to the main question, which relates to loan being sanctioned for seeds to the Rajasthan Government. But the hon. Member has put a question about drought-relief. I have no objection to answering it, if you want to allow it. I am at your disposal.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : They all relate to famine. Do they not?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The main question is not about famine. If that were so, then I would have been glad to answer it.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : If you want to disallow it, you may do so. But they all relate to famine. If they do not want to reply, that is another matter. The question relates to the famine-affected areas of Rajasthan. You may look at the title of the question also.

MR. SPEAKER : It is true that the question relates to the famine-affected areas of Rajasthan. But the hon. Member is asking about drought-relief...

SHRI PILOO MODY : There is no famine here. Why should they bother?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: The hon. Member is the symbol of famine.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I have nothing to do with famine, nor does the Hon. Minister have anything to do with it.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : I understand that there is a policy of Government that for the famine-affected areas, for grants for seeds and other development works, the Central Government would give assistance to the State Government to the extent of 75 per cent of what the State Government spends on those areas. May I know whether the reason for such low grants to the Rajasthan Government is the fact that the Rajasthan Government themselves have not shown awareness and keenness to spend on these famine-affected areas and have not spent larger amounts, and, therefore, they are not entitled to bigger grants from the Central Government?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The main question relates to seed loan for purchase of seeds for the kharif season. That has nothing to do with the amount provided to the Rajasthan Government for drought relief. In fact, during the current year, Rs. 18½ crores have been given to the Rajasthan Government for drought relief, and the usual pattern is that 50 per cent is loan, and 25 per cent is grant; that means that 75 per cent is advanced by the Centre. As far as the Rajasthan Government are concerned, limit of loans has been relaxed.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : For the last few years, crores of rupees have been given to the State Governments for drought relief and for eradicating famine, etc. I would like to know whether the Central Government have any machinery to evaluate the work done by the State Governments. To quote one example, Mysore has got about Rs. 10 to 12 crores by way of drought relief. In one particular constituency, the block development officer has Rs. 2 lakhs in his possession in Mysore State.

MR. SPEAKER : The main question relates to Rajasthan.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Rs. 2 lakhs were found with a block development officer in my constituency, and he is in charge of drought relief. I would like to know whether there is any machinery to keep a check on how the moneys have been spent, and what machinery has been evolved for the purpose.

MR. SPEAKER: The main question relates to Rajasthan. I cannot allow this question.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : I just gave one example. I am putting my question in regard to Rajasthan. Now, I am directing my question to Rajasthan. What is the machinery that the Government of India have at their command to see whether the moneys that have been given to the Rajasthan Government have been spent properly?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : When the Central teams go there, they even go into the expenditure that has been incurred in the past as far as relief and other items are concerned, and this is apart from the fact that the normal expenditure is submitted to the Auditor-General for examination, investigation etc.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : What is the machinery for the purpose ?

**श्री मीठा लाल मीना** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सीधा सवाल मंत्री महोदय से यह है कि राजस्थान में अकाल पीड़ित क्षेत्रों में किसानों को आप सहायता देते हैं लेकिन जो किसान उच्च कोटि का बीज अन्य राज्यों से लेना चाहें जैसे कि वह

पास के राज्यों पंजाब या उत्तर प्रदेश आदि से लेना चाहें तो क्या उस के लिये आप अनुमति देगें ? जैसा कि मैंने मंत्री महोदय से पहले निवेदन किया था कि बीज लेने के लिये इजाजत दी जाय और उस पर मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि एक किसान 10–15 किलो ले जा सकता है तो यह कैसे संभव है कि एक किसान 10–15 किलो बीज लेकर जाय और इसलिये क्या आप इस की इजाजत देगें कि 15–20 किसान मिल कर बीज ले जा सकें ?

SHRI RAM CHARAN : We have spent about 40 minutes on this question already.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The main question has nothing to do with distribution of seeds.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : The Central Government were kind enough to advance a loan of Rs. 25 crores for seeds for the kharif crop in the famine-affected areas of Rajasthan. The Rajasthan Government did advance taccavi loans to the farmers for the kharif crop. The farmers also did sow the seeds, but there were no rains and, therefore, nothing grew in the famine-stricken areas. Naturally, the people in the famine-stricken areas cannot pay back those taccavi loans. In the circumstances, would the Central Government consider writing off of the loan which went waste ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It is for the Rajasthan Government to consider the matter.

**श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि किसानों को कितने बीजों का वितरण किया जाता है? क्या जो सर्वे कमेटी गई थी उस के द्वारा कुछ क्षेत्र उस में शामिल किया गया है और अगर किया गया है तो उस के लिये क्या सरकार उस को ऋण देगी ? दूसरे यह है कि जो बीजों का वितरण किया जाता है उस के लिये क्या सरकार ने जांच की है कि वह राजनैतिक आधार पर दिये जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Seed is never given on that basis. No politics is involved in the giving of seeds.

**श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : राजनैतिक आधार पर नहीं दे रहे हैं तो और क्या कर रहे हैं ? जो रुपया बीज लेने से बचा है वह बम्बई अधिवेशन में लेजाने के लिये बांट रहे हैं ।

**Super Power Transmitter at Calcutta**

*663. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which the Soviet transmitter, set up at Calcutta, would be sufficient to meet the requirements of foreign broadcasts to be projected to South East Asia and how far it would be a replacement of the transmitters which were proposed to be installed under the so-called VOA deal which was later rescinded; and

(b) whether another super power transmitter is to be installed to cover West Asian countries if so, where it is to be installed and at what cost and the steps being taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The transmitter is intended to provide night time service to

Burma, Thailand, parts of Malayasia and Indo-China in the East and Tibet, Sikkim, Bhutan, Nepal and south of China in the North. This transmitter is of the same power as the one envisaged in the VOA deal.

(*b*) Yes. Sir, A transmitter of similar power is being installed near Rajkot at a cost of Rs. 227 lakhs. Civil works for the installation are nearing completion. Installation of aerial system is in progress. The main transmitter equipment is yet to be received and the installation would commence on receipt of the equipment.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : During the Chinese and Pakistani aggression in 1962 and 1965, the failure of our foreign broadcasts came to prominent light. Will the transmitter that has been installed serve the purpose and meet the needs of foreign broadcasts ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : The Indian broadcasts to other countries fall into two categories. At the moment, we generally broadcast on short waves. Now, we are increasingly taking to medium wave transmitters. The Calcutta transmitter is a medium wave transmitter and it will cover the countries that I mentioned. Similarly, the Rajkot transmitter will cover the countries of West Asia and the Gulf countries. With these two in operation, we will have covered a very big sector of the area around us.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Having done so, what will he have to say ?

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : May I know whether the transmitter in Calcutta has been completed within the estimates that were made or whether the cost has exceeded the estimates ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : The cost has exceeded the estimates.

**श्री रणधीर सिंह** : इस समय कलकत्ता में ट्रांस्मिटिंग स्टेशन की बात है । गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से ऐलान हो गया कि हरियाणा में रेडियो स्टेशन होगा और रोहतक में जगह तलाश हो गई है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि हरियाणा स्टेट में ट्रांस्मिटर लगने में कितना टाइम लगेगा ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : यह तो कलकत्ता का सवाल है ।

**श्री रणधीर सिंह** : यह बहुत जरूरी है । कलकत्ता के बजाय रोहतक में लग जाय तो क्या फर्क पड़ता है ?

Please allow me to put the question.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : मैं हैरान हूं कि माननीय सदस्य जान बूझ कर इस तरह से पूछ रह हैं या क्या बात है ।

**श्री रणधीर सिंह** : रोहतक और कलकत्ते में क्या फर्क है । चाहे बंगाल का शहर हो चाहे हरियाणा का । आखिर वह शहर ही तो हैं ।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : There is an imperative need for us to have broadcasts in Malay and Sinhalese at least to reciprocate the broadcasts from Malayasia and Indonesia and Ceylon. May I know whether the Calcutta station will cater to this need or whether Government have got any proposal to set up another station ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : We are covering the bulletins at the moment in 18 languages, and we are going to add some more languages, and I think the languages mentioned by my hon. friend are covered.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : What information does the hon. Minister have about the magnitude of the audience in South-East Asia ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : The high-power transmitter has been commissioned only in September. At the moment, we are checking up the audience responses and the types of areas that we can cover. Our overall rough assessment is that they are by and large well received.

SHRI S. KUNDU : May I know whether it is a fact that the transmitter which was originally intended to be put up by VOA was more powerful than the present one which is going to be installed, and how far the present transmitter can compete with the transmitter put up by the Chinese Government ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : In regard to the first part of the question, I have already said that the present transmitter has the same power as what the VOA would have given us. So far as the second part of the question is concerned, I think it compares favourably.

**Alleged use of All India Radio for Political Propaganda**

*664. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA +:
SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:
SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether there are complaints of All India Radio being used by Government for factional political propaganda?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : Observations to this effect have come to Government's notice from time to time.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : There will be some more additions now.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Let us spend the balance of the time on this question.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : May I know whether the Government of India have made any assessment of the allocation of time to various political parties for the news bulletins and discussions regarding current subjects, etc., and if so, whether the hon. Minister would lay such a statement on the Table of the House.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : The news covered by AIR is not on the basis of political parties. It is on the basis of news only. Anything which creates news is covered, whether by a political party or by any other individual or a group of people.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Who decides what the news is ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Unless I have called all the Members whose names have been clubbed together on the main question, the other Members need not get up.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : In view of the frank admission made by the hon. Minister with regard to the various complaints received by Government and the Ministry so far as this particular major question is concerned, may I know whether there is a rightful demand in the country that a committee of Members of Parliament be immediately appointed to look into the affairs of AIR, and if so, what the reaction of Government is ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : This question in another form was raised in the Consultative Committee, and some news bulletins were called in for discussions, and we have agreed to place the main news bulletins from Bangalore onwards in the Library, and after perusing those, if the Members come to some decisions, we shall be glad to look into the matter.

SHRI UMANATH : Immediately after the fall of the Kerala Government recently, a commentator was put up on AIR who in his commentary conducted a powerful tirade against the Marxist party as such, but on the other hand, the party's representative or any commentator with a contrary view was not put up on the AIR. I know this because I have been following this. I would like to know the policy of Government in this regard, whether it is their policy to allow the AIR to be used as a medium to conduct such political tirades against the Marxist party or any party as such, and if not, I would like to know how such things happened.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : The policy of AIR is not to carry on a tirade against anybody. It is only a purveyor of news and views.

As regards the question whether the Marxist Party was brought in for criticism, I am unable to reply to the question straight way, but I would only inform my hon. friend that the broad division of time is between news, coverage of Parliament's proceedings and spotlight. I shall look into the particular case that the hon. Member has brought to my notice.

**श्री प्रेमचन्द्र वर्मा** : मैं आप के द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सच है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के मेम्बरान पालियामेंट ने शिकायत की है कि लोक सभा की कार्रवाई के बारे में कांग्रेस पार्टी के मेम्बरों को बहुत कम टाइम दिया जाता है और अपोजीशन पार्टियों को ज्यादा (**व्यवधान**) ? क्या यह ठीक है कि 10 तारीख की रात 9 बजे की बुलेटिन में अपोजीशन के पांच मेम्बरों के नाम दिये गये हैं ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : आप सवाल पूछिये ।

**श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा** : में उद्धारण दे रहा हूं उस में अपोजीशन के पांच मेम्बरों के नामों का हवाला दिया गया है और कांग्रेस वालों के सिर्फ दो नामों का, और उस में भी एक मेम्बर का नाम आधा लिया, आधा लिया ही नहीं । क्या यह सही है कि आल इंडिया रेडियो के करेस्पांडेंट हिन्दी वाले लोगों को, खास कर कांग्रेस वालों को इग्नोर करते हैं ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : आप इस तरह से मत कहिये । यह कहिये कि क्या आप के इल्म में हैं ।

**श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा** : क्या मंत्री महोदय सारे सदन को इस बारे में विश्वास में लेंगे कि हमारे साथ वेइन्साफी नहीं होगी ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : This question of coverage of speeches in Parliament by AIR has been discussed here from time to time. not only today but for many years. As you know, the coverage of Parliament proceedings is to be done in about five minutes' time. And the gentleman who covers it is generally from one newspaper or the other ; he has to cover the proeceedings in both Houses in five minutes and sometimes some names may be omitted. Generally speaking, however, there is no such approach that a particular party could be ignored. So far as news is concerned, this matter has also to be kept in mind that even the long bulletin of 15 minutes' duration is equal to approximately two columns of newspaper only. So, the whole thing has to be capsuled within that time, and naturally some things are cut out, but there is no policy as such.

**श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा** : मैंने आश्वासन चाहा था कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के मैम्बरों के साथ ऐसा नहीं होगा ।

**श्री इ० कु० गुजराल** : यह मैं देखूंगा ।

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Would the hon. Minister say what the decision of Government is on the Chanda Committee's recommendation for the establishment of an autonomous broadcasting corporation so that there may be impartial dissemination of news and less of influencing by Government and the Minister ?

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise. He may table a separate question.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : The question relates to the use of AIR for party propaganda. We want dissemination of news in an impartial way. For that an autonomous corporation has been recommended. This matter is agitating all of us. How can we have impartial dissemination of news under the present set-up ?

MR. SPEAKER : He may table a separate question.

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : आकाशवाणी के समाचार विभाग की समय समय पर आलोचना इस संसद् में होती रही है । परन्तु पिछले राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव के बाद हुए कांग्रेस पार्टी के विभाजन को ले कर आकाशवाणी के समाचार विभाग का जो रोल रहा है उसकी न केवल इस संसद् में अपितु सारे देश के अन्दर बड़ी विपरीत प्रतिक्रिया हुई है । एक बात तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सूचना मंत्री इस बात के लिये तैयार हैं कि राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव और कांग्रेस पार्टी के विभाजन को ले कर आकाशवाणी से जितने समाचारों का प्रसारण किया गया है, उसकी जांच करने के लिये संसद की एक निष्पक्ष कमेटी बिठाई जाए और वह कमेटी यह पता लगाये कि आल इंडिया रेडियो का रोल क्या रहा है ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सत्य है कि आकाशवाणी के डाइरेक्टर आफ न्यूज जो रिटायरमेंट के करीब थे और जिन्होंने छुट्टी ले ली थी क्योंकि यह सरकार उनको अपने हितों में इस्तेमाल कर रही है इसलिये उनकी छुट्टी रद्द की गई है ताकि यह परम्परा और यह प्रचार इनका चलता रह सके ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : My hon. friend is a learned man. I hope he will not mix up facts. The main point is that this Director of News Services is about to retire. It is a normal practice in Government to refuse the leave preparatory to retirement applied for. I can quote several instances like this.

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्यों? जब उन्होंने छुट्टी के लिये एप्लाई किया था तो उनकी छुट्टी रद्द क्यों की गई, उनको छुट्टी क्यों नहीं दी गई ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : It will be very unfair for the hon. member to bring in a governmnet servant under discussion here like this (*Interruptions*).

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : The whole administrative set-up of AIR should be scrapped. It is always being used for the propaganda of the Government.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : So far as the news bulletins are concerned, I have already said that the main news bulletins since the Bangalore session are being placed in Parliament Library and my hon. friend can have a look at them. The main point which I would repeat is that All India Radio as a purveyor of news is impartial and just (*Interruptions*).

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

SHRI PILOO MODY: He has not answered either question.

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : इम्पार्शल है तो कमेटी मुकर्र करने में क्यों आपत्ति है ? उसमें क्या दिक्कत है ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: In view of the storm that has been blowing all over the country for the last few months which has shaken all political parties; all establishments and has created fissures and groups in all political parties, is it not a fact that AIR news bulletins are truly reflecting all these new developments that are taking place in the country? (*Interruptions*).

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : No, no. It is only a reflection of the Government that we see in AIR.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: What is the answer to my question ?

**श्री रवि राय** : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पिछले दो महीनों में आकाशवाणी द्वारा कौन कौन से पत्रकारों को बुलाया गया है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि किन किन विषयों पर अपने भाषण प्रसारित करने के लिये उनको बुलाया गया ? कुछ महीने पहले हमने एक सवाल किया था संसद् सदस्यों को आकाशवाणी पर बुलाने के बारे में । मंत्री महोदय ने तब बताया था कि कांग्रेस दल और साम्यवादी दल के सदस्यों को ज्यादा बुलाया गया था । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उसके बाद से क्या इस स्थिति में कोई परिवर्तन हुआ है और क्या दूसरी पार्टियों को भी बुलाया गया है ?

**श्री इ० कु० गुजराल** : इसके लिये मुझे नोटिस चाहिये ।

**श्री रवि राय** : मेरा प्रश्न नियमों के अनुसार है तो इनको तैयार हो कर आना चाहिये था ।

MR. SPEAKER : He is asking information about the number of papers for which he is justified in asking for notice.

**श्री रवि राय** : बाद में सूचना देंगे ? कब देंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER : He will inform him.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Shri Prakash Vir Shastri asked a pertinent question asking for a Committee to probe into the matter. What Shri Rabi Ray says is very pertinent because those journalists were invited to speak or broadcast on the air and express their views whose views are coloured views. Therefore, a Committee should probe into the matter.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : May I clarify one thing ? Since this question was asked, I have got some information which will be of interest to the Leader of the Opposition as it will prove our bona fides which I have been claiming. From July onwards in the 'Spotlight' programme, the journalists belonging to the following news papers invited to speak are : *Statesman 8, Times of India 5, Hindustan Times 10, Indian Express 8, National Herald* .....

MR. SPEAKER : I had said that he would give it later.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I just got a slip containing this information from my Ministry (*Interruptions*). Let hon. members listen to me.

SHRI PILOO MODY : In all fair ness, we should now listen to him

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

**Government help to Indian Languages newspapers to break Concentration of newspapers in English**

*665. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the greatest degree of concentration of

newspapers was found in English;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the steps taken by Government to help the newspapers of Indian languages to break the concentration of English newspapers ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :

(a) Out of a total of 10,019 newspapers and periodicals published in the country on December 31, 1968, the largest number, 2381, was published in Hindi. Next to Hindi, English had the largest number of newspapers with 2074 newspapers, followed by 902 in Urdu, 642 in Bengali, 573 in Gujarati, 572 in Marathi, 439 in Tamil and 377 in Malayalam. The total circulation of English newspapers was, however, 60,02,000 compared to 43,59,000 of Hindi newspapers out of a total circulation of 2,34,57,000 copies.

(b) The larger circulation of English newspapers is due to various factors which include distribution of their readership throughout the country and comparatively less cost of production.

(c) and (d) A statement showing the various steps already taken or in the process of being taken by Government to help the news papers of Indian Languages to break the concentration of English newspapers is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

1. Every possible effort is being made by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity for progressively increasing use of small and medium newspapers for display/classified advertisements. As a result of this, they were given 63·47% of the display advertisements in terms of cost during 1968-89 as against 52·3% in 1966-67 and their share of classified advertisements increased from 32·00% in 1966-67 to 40·79% in 1968 69.

2. The releases of Press Information Bureau are issued through its regional and branch offices in the languages of the region, primarily for the benefit of the small Indian Language newspapers which cannot afford to employ staff for translation and cannot afford to subscribe to the services of the news agencies.

3. Articles and illustrated features are also being issued by the Bureau in different Indian languages to enable their being widely used by the small newspapers.

4. Supply of ebonoid blocks is being made to small newspapers which cannot afford to have blocks. The question of increasing the supply substantially is under consideration.

5. Representatives of small newspapers in different parts of the country are included by rotation in the conducted tours organised by the Bureau.

6. Though a minimum circulation of 10,000 is ordinarily required for accrediting a correspondent on behalf of a newspaper, in the case of small newspapers the combined circulation is taken into account if they ask for accreditation of a common representative.

7. On the recommendations of the Enquiry Committee on Small Newspapers 50% of the total annual foreign exchange made available for printing and composing machinery is allotted to small newspapers, 35% to the medium newspapers and only 15% to the big newspapers.

8. With effect from 15-5-1969 postage in respect of single copies of registered newspapers weighing upto 60 Grams has been reduced from 5 paise to 2 paise bringing it down to the same level at which it existed prior to 15-15-1968.

9. A proposal to establish a Newspaper Finance Corporation to give financial assistance to small and medium newspapers is under active consideration of Government. The financial assistance will be available only to Small and Medium Newspapers who have been working successfully for a period of at least three years.

10. Considerable concession in regard to the allocation of newsprint has been given to the small and medium newspapers since 1963-64.

**श्री रवि राय** : मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखा है उस में उन्होंने कहा है कि जो स्माल और मीडियम न्यूज़पेपर्ज हैं उनको जो एडवर्टिजमेंट दिये जाते थे उनकी तादाद 52.3 प्रतिशत से बढ़ कर 63 प्रतिशत तक चली गई है। जहां तक क्लासिफाइड एडवर्टिजमेंटस का सम्बन्ध है उनकी तादाद 32 परसेंट से बढ़ कर 40 परसेंट तक चली गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि स्माल और मीडियम न्यूज़पेपर्ज में क्या सभी भारतीय भाषाओं के पत्र हैं या उन में अंग्रेजी अखबार भी शामिल हैं ?

क्लासिफाइड एडवर्टिजमेंट्स जो 32 से बढ़ कर 40 परसेंट छोटे अखबारों को मिल रहे हैं, क्या इस में और ज्यादा बढ़ोतरी करने के लिये उनके पास कोई योजना है ?

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL : In reply to another question here, I had already indicated how we were increasing our advertisements to the small and medium newspapers, and they are in Indian languages. We are increasingly doing that, and in the last one or two years there has been a marked increase in that quota. Also, we are increasingly giving more and more scope to Indian language small and medium newspapers.

**श्री रवि राय** : प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया गया है कि प्रैस इनफ़र्मेशन ब्यूरो की प्रादेशिक शाखाओं द्वारा लेख और अन्य सामग्री का भारतीय भाषाओं में अनुवाद कर के छोटे समाचारपत्रों को उपलब्ध किया जाता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं क्या हर एक राज्य में ब्यूरो की शाखा स्थापित हो चुकी है, जिस के द्वारा उस राज्य की अपनी भाषा में सब सामग्री का अनुवाद कर के दिया जाता है, अथवा अभी कुछ राज्य बाकी हैं।

**श्री इ० कु० गुजराल** : काफ़ी राज्यों में यह हो चुका है। जो थोड़े से राज्य बाकी हैं, उनको फ़ोर्थ प्लान में कवर कर लिया जायेगा।

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं लगातार खड़ा हो रहा हूं, लेकिन आप ने मुझे सवाल पूछने का मौका नहीं दिया है। आप बताइये कि आखिर हमें किस तरह सवाल पूछने का अवसर मिलेगा। (व्यवधान)

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Daily in Transmission of Telegrams to M.Ps.

*666. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the additional facilities given to the Members of Parliament for quick transmission of messages and telegrams keeping in view the importance of the Parliament Session ;

(b) whether there has been much delay in transmission of telegrams to M.Ps and from M. Ps; and

(c) the steps taken to avoid these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA). (a) There is at present no provision in the Indian Telegraph Rules to accord any special priority for transmission of telegrams to and from Members of Parliament.

(b) As such telegrams are not segregated for any special treatment and are disposed of in the normal course, it is not possible to state specifically whether there had been any delays in transmission of telegraphs to and from M.Ps.

(c) In view of (a) and (b) above, it is not contemplated to take any specific steps.

**Small farmers Development Agency**

*667. SHRI BADRUDDUJA :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up a "Small Farmers Development Agency" to encourage small farmers increase foodgrain production in an intensive manner ;

(b) whether Government have abandoned package programme (intensive development districts) adopted several years ago; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) 20 Small Farmers Development Agencies roughly one in one District of each State are to be set up to identify the problems of Small Farmers and to assist them in solving them by undertaking intensive cultivation etc.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Allocation to Mysore for Mechanised and Agricultural Implements**

*668. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the amount allocated to Mysore State for the purchase of mechanised and agricultural implements in the annual plan this year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : An outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made in the budget for 1969-70 by the Government of Mysore for improvement of agricultural practices, sale of agricultural implements at subsidised rates, etc.

**Complaints and Vigilance Cells in Employees Provident Fund Organisation**

*669. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Complaints and Vigilance Cells have been opened in the Regional Offices of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation which are dealing with huge amounts payable in the form of advances and settlement of claims to the members;

(b) if so, the number of officers and staff with designations posted exclusively for this work in each regional complaints and vigilance cell; and

(c) the officers and staff with designations posted for handling vigilance cases in the Central Office of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): The administration of the Employees' Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund, set up under the Employees' Provident Funds' Act, 1952 and is not the direct concern of the Government of India. The Provident Fund Authorities have furnished the following information:—

(a) and (b) Regional ProvidentFund Commissioners themselves deal with cases involving a vigilance angle. An officer has been designated in each Region for dealing with other complaints. The establishment of separate Vigilance and Complaints Cells in Regional Offices is not considered necessary.

(c) The responsibility for vigilance matters rests with the Central Provident Fund Commissioner.

**Issue of Commemorative Postage Stamps**

*670. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the details of the commemorative postage stamps released by Government of India during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA): A statement showing the details of special/commemorative postage stamps issued during 1969 is given at Statement 'A' laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No. L.T.—2410/69].

**Checking of Communal writings in Press**

*671. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent two-day State Information Ministers' Conference at Srinagar decided to take steps to check communal writings in the Press;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government had no objection to the arrangement for the All-India Muslim Newspaper Editors' Conference, held in the middle of this year for the first time after 22 years of Independence; and

(c) if so, the manner in which the Government expect to achieve their secular aims with two contradictory trends?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN

THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Government have noted with regret the formation of a so-called "All India Muslim Newspaper Editors' Conference". While Government are very keen to maintain and uphold the freedom of the Press and also to welcome the formation of associations of newspaper editors to cover all newspapers and also, if felt necessary, groups of newspapers according to the language or region in which they are brought out, Government are of opinion that such associations should not be formed on the basis of religion. In a democracy, the spread of such organisations can best be checked by building up a strong public opinion against such moves.

**Compulsory notification of vacancies to Employment Exchanges**

*672. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: SHRI GANESH GHOSH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Central Act providing for compulsory notification of vacancies by the employers to the employment exchanges;

(b) if so, whether there is a penal provision in the said act for failure to notify vacancies to the employment exchanges; and

(c) if the answers to Parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, the number of employers punished in each State under the penal provision of this act for failure to notify vacancies during the last one year; particulars of the employers punished and the nature of punishments imposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes.

(c) Information is being collected.

**Contract system in mines in Goa**

*673. SHRI SHINKRE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the contract system practised by mine owners in engaging labourers to work in the iron and manganese mines of Goa;

(b) whether Government are considering any proposal to abolish contract system in the mines of Goa, which is detrimental to the interests of the workers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Bill, 1967 to regulate the employment of contract labour in certain establishments and to provide for its abolition in certain circumstances and for matters connected therewith, was introduced in Lok Sabha on 31st July, 1967. The Bill was referred by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee of Parliament in May, 1968. The

Committee presented its report to the Lok Sabha on the 26th February, 1969. The Bill is at present before the Parliament.

(d) Does not arise.

**पृष्ठ-मूल्य अनुसूची का पुनः लागू करना**

*674 **श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी :**

**श्री अविचन :**

**श्री धीरेश्वर कलिता :**

**श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा :**

क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मूल्य-पृष्ठ अनुसूची के बारे में प्रेस आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों को उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा अस्वीकार किये जाने के बाद, इसको कार्यान्वित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया है, यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है ; और

(ख) सरकार का छोटे तथा प्रादेशिक समाचार पत्रों को किस प्रकार सहायता करने का विचार है ताकि वे आत्मनिर्भर बन सकें ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल ) :** (क) पृष्ठानुसार मूल्य निर्धारण सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा संविधान के विरूद्ध घोषित कर दिया गया था । सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्णय को देखते हुए इसको फिर से चालू करने के बारे में अध्ययन किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) एक विवरण जिसमें लघु तथा प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के समाचारपत्रों को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिये सहायता देने के लिये पहले ही उठाये गये या उठाये जा रहे विभिन्न कदम बताये गये हैं, सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है ।

**विवरण**

1. विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय द्वारा सजावटी/वर्गीकृत विज्ञापनों के लिये छोटे तथा मंझोले दर्जे के समाचार-पत्रों का उत्तरोत्तर अधिक प्रयोग करने का हर सम्भव प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है । इसके परिणामस्वरूप, 1968-69 के दौरान लागत की दृष्टि से उन्हें 63.47 प्रतिशत सजावटी विज्ञापन दिये गए जबकि 1966–67 में 52.3 प्रतिशत दिये गये थे और उनका वर्गीकृत विज्ञापनों का हिस्सा 1966–67 में 32 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 1968–69 में 40.79 प्रतिशत हो गया ।

2. पत्र सूचना कार्यालय के संवाद इसके प्रादेशिक तथा शाखा कार्यालयों के माध्यम से प्रदेश की भाषाओं में हो मुख्यतः भारतीय भाषाओं के छोटे समाचार-पत्रों, जो अनुवाद के लिये कर्मचारी नियुक्त करना तथा समाचार एजेन्सियों से खबरे लेने का खर्चा बर्दाश्त नही कर सकते, के लाभ के लिये जारी किये जाते हैं ।

3. पत्र सूचना कार्यालय द्वारा लेख तथा सचित्र फीचर भी विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं में जारी किये जा रहे है ताकि छोटे समाचार-पत्र भी इनका अधिक प्रयोग कर सकें ।

4. एवोनाइड ब्लाकों की सप्लाई छोटे समाचार पत्रों को जो ब्लाक रखना बर्दाश्त नही कर सकते, को जा रही है । इन ब्लाकों की अधिक मात्रा में सप्लाई करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ।

5. पत्र सूचना कार्यालय द्वारा आयोजित पत्रकारों के दौरों में देश के विभिन्न भागों के छोटे समाचारपत्रों के प्रतिनिधियों को बारी बारी शामिल किया जाता है ।

6. यद्यपि किसी समाचार-पत्र की ओर से संवाददाता को मान्यता देने के लिये आम तौर पर 10,000 की न्यूनतम प्रचार संख्या अपेक्षित है, तो भी यदि छोटे समाचार-पत्र एक सामान्य प्रतिनिधि को मान्यता देने की मांग करते हैं तो उनकी संयुक्त प्रचार संख्या ली जाती है ।

7. लघु समाचार-पत्र सम्बन्धी जांच समिति की सिफारिशों पर, छपाई तथा कम्पोजिंग मशीनों के लिये उपलब्ध कुल वार्षिक विदेशी मुद्रा का 50 प्रतिशत छोटे समाचार-पत्रों के लिये नियत किया जाता है, मंझोले दर्जे के समाचार पत्रों को 35 प्रतिशत तथा बड़े समाचार-पत्रों को केवल 15 प्रतिशत नियत किया जाता है ।

8. 15 मई, 1969 से 60 ग्राम तक वजन वाले रजिस्टर्ड समाचार-पत्रों की अकेली प्रति के बारे में डाक दर 5 पैसे से घटा कर दो पैसे कर दी गई है । 15 मई, 1968 से पहले भी यही डाक दर थी ।

9. छोटे तथा मंझोले दर्जे के समाचार-पत्रों को आर्थिक सहायता देने के लिये एक समाचार-पत्र वित्त निगम स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के सक्रिय रूप से विचाराधीन है । आर्थिक सहायता केवल उन्हीं छोटे तथा मंझोले दर्जे के समाचार-पत्रों को दी जाएगी जो कम से कम तीन वर्ष से सफलता पूर्वक चल रहे हों ।

10. 1963–64 से छोटे तथा मंझोले दर्जे के समाचार-पत्रों को अखबारी कागज के नियतन के बारे में पर्याप्त रियाअतें दी गई हैं ।

**Construction of buildings of Overseas Communications section in Bombay and other cities**

*675. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE
SHRI S. N. MISHRA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken a programme of construction of buildings for the Overseas Communications Section in Bombay and other cities in the last three years;

(b) if so, the total outlay and other details;

(c) the names of the architects and contractors and the percentage/commissions/cuts/consideration/compensation or any other payment made to them for these buildings;

(d) whether the architect was ever proceeded against by the Government for the unethical behaviour departmentally or otherwise; and

(e) if so, the reasons for choosing the said architect?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA): (a) Yes.

(b) Programme of construction of buildings undertaken by the Overseas Communications Service during the last three years consists of—

(i) Multi-storeyed Videsh Sanchar Bhavan at Bombay, estimated to cost Rs. 143 lakhs.

(ii) Technical and Administrative buildings for the Satellite Communications Earth Station at Arvi, estimated to cost Rs. 27 lakhs.

(iii) Staff Quarters at Arvi earth Station, estimated to cost Rs. 20·57 lakhs.

In addition, there are plans to construct staff quarters at Bombay, Calcutta and New Delhi through the Central Public Works Department.

(c) (1) The Technical and Administrative buildings at Arvi are being built through the Department of Atomic Energy as part of the System Engineering responsibility assigned to them for the setting of the Satellite Communications Earth Station at Arvi.

(2) The Staff Quarters at Arvi have been built through the Central Public Works Department.

(3) M/s. Pheroze Kudianavala and Associates, Bombay have been engaged as the Architects in overall charge of the construction of the Videsh Sanchar Bhavan at Bombay. Architects' commission is fixed at 5 per cent of the actual cost involved. The different items of works have been entrusted to the following contractors on the basis of tenders:—

(*i*) M/s. Rodio Foundation and Engineering Company, for Pile Foundation.

(*ii*) M/s. New Consolidated Construction Company, for Civil constructions.

(*iii*) M/s. Blue Star, for Air-conditioning.

(*iv*) M/s. General Electric Company, for Electrical installations.

(*v*) M/s. Otis Elevators, for Lifts.

(*vi*) M/s. Mather and Platt, for Fire Fighting.

(*vii*) M/s. Alcock Ashdown, for Microwave Tower.

(*viii*) M/s. Brady and Company, for Automatic Fire Alarm System.

Till the end of November, 1969, a payment of Rs. 70·53 lakhs had been made on account of the works actually carried out so far, the details of which are as follows:—

| | Rs. in lakhs |
|---|---|
| (*a*) Pile Foundation .. | 2·33 |
| (*b*) Civil construction, etc. | 43·06 |
| (*c*) Air conditioning .. | 12·80 |
| (*d*) Electric installations etc. .. .. | 2·78 |
| (*e*) Lifts .. .. | 5·22 |
| (*f*) Architect's charges | 4·34 |
| | 70·53 |

(d) No, as far as is known to Department of Communications.

(e) Does not arise.

**Soviet-Aided Central Farm In Kerala**

*676. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre has allotted a Soviet-aided Central Farm to Kerala;

(b) the estimated expenditure for setting up this farm;

(c) how much of this expenditure will be met by the Centre;

(d) whether the work on the farm has already started in Kerala; and

(e) if so, the progress so far made in this respect; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). It has been decided to set up one Central State Farm in the Cannanore District of Kerala. Some of the equipment for the Farm would be received as a gift from the U.S.S.R. Government. An area of about 12,000 acres has been located for the purpose. The cost of acquisition of the land will be met by the Government of India subject to a ceiling of Rs. 250 per acre. If the cost exceeds Rs. 250 per acre, the balance will be met by the Kerala Government. According to a rough estimate, an expenditure of about Rs. 3 crores is likely to be incurred on the development of the Farm. The whole of this expenditure will be met by the Central Government. The State Government

have initiated proceedings for the acquisition of the land. The list of equipment to be imported from U.S.S.R. for the Farm has been sent to the U.S.S.R. Government. The work for organisation of the Farm will be taken up as soon as the land has been acquired by the State Government and handed over to the Government of India.

**Criminal Proceedings Against F.C.I. Officers**

*677. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) against how many officers of the Food Corporation criminal proceedings have been launched and in that case the nature of charges and to what effect;

(b) whether these criminal proceedings have been launched in their private capacity or official and whether in any case bailable warrants against them were/have been issued; and

(c) whether these officers against whom warrants have been issued in their private capacities have reported to their office and if so, whether they have been suspended under the Classification Control and Appeal Rules, 1965?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Food Corporation of India and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Improvement in Capacity and Capbility of the New Transmitter installed in Calcutta**

*678. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) if there is a possibility of further improvement in the capacity and capability of the new Transmitter established in Calcutta with Russian help;

(b) the amount of money spent in obtaining the Transmitter and other allied equipments and on its installation and ;

(c) whether a part of the expenditure was met by the U.S.S.R. or any other agency of that country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Rs. 303 lakhs.

(c) No, Sir. It was entirely a commercial transaction.

**Photographing Ahmedabad Riots**

*679. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that correspondents of foreign agencies were allowed to photograph the recent Ahmedabad riots, while the same facility was denied to the Indian newsmen; if so, the reasons for this discrimination;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these films shot by foreigners have been already exhibited in London and other foreign cities with lop-sided commentaries; if so, how many such films have been exhibited, by whom and where; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to stop further exhibition of these films; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) According to the State Government who were concerned with provision of facilities to newsmen for covering the Ahmedabad riots, no one was restricted from taking photographs of riot-affected areas nor was any facility specially given to the correspondents of foreign agencies. The question of discrimination, therefore, does not arise.

(b) Information regarding possible exhibition of shots of such films in U.K. or any other foreign country is being gathered by the Ministry of External Affairs.

(c) The question of preventing further exhibition of such films can only be considered after ascertaining the position as in Part (b) above.

**Soil Survey by Indian Agricultural Research Institute for Intensive Cultivation of Grass and Cattle feed.**

*680. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the work done so far by the Soil Survey of Indian Agricultural Research Institute in the field of developing intensive cultivation of grass and cattle feed in the country: and

(b) whether the survey reports have been studied by the Ministry to see that more cattle food is produced in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No special and exclusive soil survey for developing intensive cultivation of grasses and cattle feed in the country has been conducted by the All India Soil Survey Organisation. However, under river valley project areas and non-catchment areas surveyed, suitable land for grassland development have been shown on the maps and in the reports.

(b) Yes. Under the river valley projects, 178 reports have been issued by the All India Soil & Land Use Survey and specific recommendation has been included in the reports for development of intensive cultivation of grassland and other non-agricultural purposes. The area of 1·86 lakh acres have been treated for grassland and pasture development in the catchments of river valley projects.

**Reservation for Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes in Cadre of I.P.Os./I.R.Ms/T.Ms.**

*681. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that uptill 1963 there was reservation in confirmation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the cadre of I.P.Os./I.R.Ms./T.Ms.;

(b) if so, the details of the cases, Circle-wise, wherein the standing orders regarding reservation in confirmation were not complied with and the reason therefor; and

(c) whether Government will take effective steps to undo the injustice already done to the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribe Officers on this account, and if so, by what date, and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) and (b). The D.G.P. & T. had issued a Circular in November 1957 that while reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be observed in initial appointments to the posts of Inspectors in Post Offices and Railway Mail Service, confirmation should be strictly in accordance with the merit list. Those orders were however, modified on 31st July 1962 in consultation with the Home Ministry stating that reservations would be observed also in confirmation from 22nd December 1959. On further examination it has transpired that the order issued in July 1962 is not in accordance with the general orders of Government as later clarified in Ministry of Home Affairs orders dated 27th March 1963, 31st May 1965 and 11th July 1968 and it has been suggested to be modified by the Home Ministry. In this connection it may be stated that the Rajasthan High Court has ruled that the orders dated 31st July 1962 in so far as it seeks to retrospective effect is null and void.

In the case of Telegraph Masters, promotions since November 1967 are being made on the basis of seniority-*cum*-fitness and reservation does not apply at all.

The exact position in each Circle is being reviewed.

(c) Does not arise as according to th general orders of the Government, reservation does not exist at the tim of confirmation in promotional posts.

### ढोरों के दूध में कमी

*682. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**

**श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :**

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में ढोरों के दूध में कमी हो रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसको बढ़ाने के प्रयत्न किये गये हैं; और

(ग) क्या इसके कारणों का भी पता लगया गया है ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) :** (क) सन् 1951 से 1961 के वर्षों में प्रति दुधारु पशु में प्रति वर्ष दूध के उत्पादन में विशेष गिरावट नहीं हुई है । इस सम्बध में केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन द्वारा अनुमान प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं ।

(ख) तथा (ग) दुग्ध उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये शुरु किये गये कार्यक्रमों को प्रदर्शित करने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

### दुग्ध उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए शुरु किए गए कार्यक्रमों को प्रदर्शित करने वाला विवरण

दुग्ध उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता को भली प्रकार अनुभव किया गया है । दोनों केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारें दुग्ध उत्पादन के लिये गायों और भैंसों के सुधारने की ओर बहुत ध्यान दे रहीं है । पशु प्रजनन नीति पशुओं की किस्म में तेजी से सुधार लाने के लिये विशेष रूप से नवीकृत कर दी गयी है और इससे दूध के उत्पादन में तेजी से वृद्धि हुई है । डेरी

योजनाओं से सम्बद्ध सघन पशु विकास परियोजनाओं और आदर्श ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बड़े पैमाने पर संकर प्रजनन का कार्य शुरू करने के लिये गत तीन वर्षों में बड़ी संख्या में सांडों और विदेशी नस्ल के पशुओं के जमे हुए वीर्य को आयात किया गया है । दुग्ध उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से बनाई गई कुछ महत्वपूर्ण पशु विकास योजनायें निम्नलिखित है :–

(1) आदर्श ग्राम योजना

(2) सघन पशु विकास योजना

(3) शहरी तथा उप शहरी क्षेत्रों में कृत्रिम वीर्याधान केन्द्रों की स्थापना

(4) पशु प्रजनन तथा सांड पालन फार्मों की स्थापना

(5) बछड़ा पालन योजना

(6) नस्ल परीक्षण योजना

(7) विदेशी जर्म-प्लाज्म से संकर प्रजनन योजना

(8) चारा और भूसा विकास योजना

(9) राजकीय पशुधन फार्मों को सुदृढ़ तथा विस्तृत करना

(10) पशु प्रदर्शन तथा दुग्ध उत्पादन प्रतियोगिताएं

(11) गोशाला विकास योजना

(12) रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम

**Augmentation of Financial Resources of Employees' State Insurance Corporation**

*683. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee set up to look into the financial position of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation had recommended to augment the resources of the Corporation and had suggested a ceiling of Rs. 50 per capita expenditure on medical care, including the share of the State Government ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes.

(b) The rate of Employers' Special Contribution is being enhanced by the Central Government from 3% to 3½% of the total wage bill from 1st January, 1970 and to 4% of the total wage bill from 1st April, 1970. The Employees' State Insurance Corporation which administers the Employees' State Insurance Scheme is competent to deal with the question of imposition of a ceiling on the cost of medical care.

**भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान द्वारा गन्ने की नई किस्म का विकास**

*684. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान संस्थान ने गन्ने के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने तथा उस के फलस्वरूप चीनी के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से विभिन्न राज्यों के विभिन्न जिलों की स्थानीय जलवायु को ध्यान में रखते हुए गन्ने की उपयुक्त किस्मों के विकास के लिये परीक्षण किये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ;

(ग) इन किस्मों को लोकप्रिय बनाने तथा इनके बीजों के वितरण के बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) यदि इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे):** (क) जी नहीं, भारतीय कृषि अनुधान संस्थान गन्ना प्रजनन पर कार्य नहीं कर रहा है । किन्तु गन्ना उत्पादन और उसके फलस्वरूप चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से, देश को विभिन्न जलवायु वाले प्रदेशों के अनुकूल गन्ने की किस्मों के विकास के लिये, विभिन्न राज्यों के गन्ना परीक्षण केन्द्रों के सहयोग से केन्द्रीय गन्ना अनुसन्धान संस्थान,] कोयम्बतूर और लखनऊ में लम्बी अवधि से विधिवत प्रयोग किये जा रहे हैं ।

(ख) इसके फलस्वरूप, बहुत सी लोकप्रिय किस्मों का चुना एवं उनको निर्मुक्त किया गया है, जिन्होंने अब देश में गन्ने के समस्त क्षेत्र को आवृत कर लिया है ।

(ग) किस्मों को लोकप्रिय बनाने का कार्य राज्य सरकारों के विस्तार विभागों द्वारा प्रचार और बीज नर्सरियों से शुद्ध और स्वस्थ बीजों की आपूर्ति द्वारा किया जाता है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं होता ।

### Demand by West Bengal Government for Greater Say in Broadcasts from Calcutta Station

*685. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West Bengal Government have demanded greater say in the drawing up of programmes and pattern of broadcasts from Calcutta Station of the All India Radio ; and

(b) if so, Centre's attitude thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The Minister of Information & Public Relations, Government of West Bengal, had, in the course of his discussions with Minister of Information & Broadcasting and Communications suggested that the Programme Advisory Committee attached to Calcutta Station of A.I.R. should be constituted in consultation with the State Government and that this Committee should be responsible for planning of programmes.

(b) the existing arrangements are fairly adequate for ensuring that State Government's point of view on programme pattern of AIR stations in their respective States will receive due consideration. Ministers of Information/ Publicity of State Governments will be Chairmen of the Programme Advisory Committees in their respective States. Arrangements have also been made at departmental levels so that AIR can give the necessary spoken word support to the development programmes of State Governments. However, the views of all State Governments will also be taken into consideration whenever necessary.

### उर्वरकों के प्रयोग का अनाज पर कुप्रभाव

*686. **श्री शिव चरण लाल** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उर्वरकों के प्रयोग से भूमि की उर्वरता कम होती जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उर्वरकों के स्थान पर कम्पोस्ट खाद के प्रयोग तथा कम्पोस्ट खाद के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने पर भी जोर दिया जायेगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले की जांच करने का है ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे)**: (क) से (ग) : जी नहीं। वास्तव में, उर्वरकों का प्रयोग वनस्पति की खाद्य पोषकता को बढ़ाकर भूमि की उपज को बढ़ाता है। किन्त, उर्वरक का प्रयोग बुद्धिमानी से करना आवश्यक है। रसायनिक उर्वरकों के प्रयोग के साथ-साथ कार्बनिक खादों के प्रयोग की सिफारिश की गई है क्योंकि ये एक दूसरे के पूरक हैं। जब कि कार्बनिक खादों का प्रयोग प्रारम्भ में मिट्टी की भौतिक परिस्थिति के सुधार करने में सहायता करता है, तो उर्वरकों का प्रयोग फसलों के पोषण के लिये अपेक्षित वनस्पति पोषक तत्वों को सरलता से उपलब्ध कराने के लिये सहायता देता है।

### काश्मीर में चुकंदर जड़ की स्थापना

*687. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती**: क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चीनी, चारा, मद्यसार, आदि के उत्पादन के लिये काश्मीर में एक चुकन्दर जड़ संस्था की स्थापना के लिये कोई योजना बनाई गई है और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) देश के अन्य किन-किन स्थानों पर ऐसी संस्थायें स्थापित की जायेंगी ;

(ग) क्या चुकन्दर की जड़ के बीजों का भी काश्मीर में उत्पादन किया जायेगा ; और

(घ) क्या वहां पैदा किये जाने वाल बीज से समूचे उत्तरी भारत की मांग की पूर्ति हो जायेगी ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे)**: (क) जी नहीं। परन्तु भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् चौथी योजना के दौरान अखिल भारतीय समन्वित चुकन्दर सुधार परियोजना को प्रायोजित करने का प्रस्ताव कर रही है। इसके अन्तर्गत काश्मीर या उत्तरी पहाड़ियों में कहीं एक अनुसन्धान केन्द्र की स्थापना की जा सकती है।

(ख) प्रस्तावित अखिल भारतीय समन्वित चुकन्दर सुधार परियोजना के अन्तर्गत देश में चार केन्द्र तथा तीन उपकेन्द्र स्थापित किये जाने की सम्भावना है।

(ग) काश्मीर तथा उत्तरी पहाड़ियों के अन्य क्षेत्रों अर्थात् हिमाचल प्रदेश की कल्पा घाटी में भी चुकन्दर के बीज सफलता-पूर्वक पैदा किये जा सकते हैं।

(घ) इस समय नहीं, परन्तु यथासमय आशा की जाती है कि उत्पादित बीजों की मात्रा से देश की मांग पूरी होगी।

### All India Radio Urdu News Broadcast

*688. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints have been made that the Urdu news broadcasts from the All India Radio are so Persianised that most people who know simple Urdu cannot follow them ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in Urdu Broadcasts All India Radio is not mentioned as Akash Vani, and

(c) if so, the reasons for spurning the word Akash Vani in Urdu Broadcasts and making Urdu sound as a foreign language ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Generally the name "All India Radio" is mentioned in the Urdu news bulletins broadcast from Delhi as also in the English bulletins. This name is also used in the special Urdu Service and in the news broadcast in the External Services, so as to maintain clear identification of the broadcasts as from India. In the Home Services, however, All India Radio Stations use the name "Akashvani" when announcing programmes in Urdu.

**Area under Mechanised Cultivation and Primitive Cultivation**

*689. SHRI B.P. MANDAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area of lands under mechanised cultivation in the country; and

(b) what is the plan before Government to mechanise agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The required information is being collected from the various States/Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library see* No. LT-2411/69]

**कृषि विशेषज्ञों की अंदमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूहों की यात्रा**

*690. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार के कृषि विशेषज्ञों का एक दल नवम्बर में अंदमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूहों की यात्रा पर गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस दल ने वहां कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये कुछ विस्तृत कार्यक्रम अपनाने की सिफारिश की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस कार्यक्रम को कार्यरूप देने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे)**: (क) जी हां। कृषि विशेषज्ञों के दल ने अभी हाल ही में अर्थात् 10 से 18 नवम्बर, 1969 तक इन द्वीपों का दौरा किया।

(ख) और (ग) विस्तृत रिपोर्ट भारत सरकार को प्रस्तुत की जा रही है।

**बिजली से चलने वाली आटा मिलें**

4351. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कृषि क्रांति के बाद देश में, विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश में, बड़ी संख्या में आटे की मिलें बिजली से चलनी आरम्भ हो गई हैं ;

(ख) क्या सभी मिल अभी चल रहे हैं और यदि नहीं, तो कितने मिल बन्द पड़े हैं;

(ग) इन मिलों के बन्द होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इन मिलों को पुनः चलाने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे)**: (क) भारत सरकार गेहूं पीसने वाली केवल रोलर फ्लोर मिलों को स्थापित करने और उन्हें चलाने की व्यवस्था करती है। उपलब्ध सूचना से यह विदित नहीं होता है कि कृषि क्रांति के बाद बहुत बड़ी संख्या में रोलर फ्लोर मिलें बिजली से चलनी शुरू हो गयी हैं।

(ख) चालू वर्ष के शुरू में भारत में स्थित 198 रोलर फ्लोर मिलों में से 8 मिलें नहीं चल रही थीं।

(ग) 2 मिलें आग लगने से खराब हो गयी थीं, दो झगड़ों के कारण बन्द हो गयी थीं, एक मिल स्वामित्व के हस्तान्तरण होने के फलस्वरूप बेकार पड़ी थी, एक की मरम्मत हो रही थी, एक मिल बदल कर नये स्थान पर लगाई जा रही थी और एक मिल चार वर्षों से भी अधिक समय से बन्द पड़ी थी। इसका कारण सरकार को मालूम नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**Requirement of Saffron**

4352. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of saffron consumed in the country every year;

(b) the annual import and export statistics of saffron in quantity and value;

(c) the States where saffron is cultivated and the quantity and value of saffron grown annually by each State; and

(d) the climate and conditions needed for growth of saffron and the reasons why no attempt has been made to grow saffron in other parts of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Not estimated.

(b) A statement showing import and export of saffron during 1967-68 and 1969-70 (upto August 1969) is enclosed.

(c) Saffron is grown mainly in the State of Jammu and Kashmir which produces about 20,000 lbs. (9,091 kgs. appx.) worth appx. Rs. 84·46 lakhs.

(d) Saffron requires temperate (cool and sunny) climate and flourishes best upto an altitude of 2,140 metres. It can withstand frost, though rainfall during the flowering period causes damage to the crop. 100 cm. to 150 cm. of rainfall during the pre-flowering season is essential for its speedy growth.

Attempts have been made to grow saffron else where in the country also. Researches conducted at the Hill Fruit Research Station, Chaubattia, Almora district, U.P., have shown promise of its cultivation there.

STATEMENT

*Import and Export of Saffron during 1967-68 to 1969-70 (upto August, 1969)*

(Qty. in Kgs. Value in Rs. '000')

| | 1967-68 | | 1968-69 | | 1969-70 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Qty. | Value | Qty. | Value | (Qty. (upto August, '69) | Value |
| Imports | 91 | 1 | 890 | 4 | .. | .. |
| Exports | 598 | 747 | 1485 | 1318 | 112 | 104 |

**Production Centres of Cowblood Meal for Manure**

4353. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: SHRI SHIV CHARAN LAL:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are production centres where blood-meal from cows' blood is made for the purpose of manure; if so, the number of such centres and the places where they are situated;

(b) the amount and value of cow-blood meal produced in the country during the last year;

(c) whether it is a fact that this meal of cows' blood is used extensively for manuring orchards of apples, oranges, and other fruits in the North; and

(d) for what other fruits and purposes the cows' blood-meal is used?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). There is no production centre where blood-meal from cows' blood is made for the purpose of manure. However, as a cottage industry, blood meal from blood of animals (big and small) is prepared by butchers/contractors from blood collected by them in slaughter houses wherever it is available in sufficient quantity. The industry being in the hands of small traders, no precise information on the number of blood production centres and quantities of blood-meal prepared is available.

(c) and (d). There are no specific crops for which animal blood is used as a manure but where it is available, it is generally used for orchards. Animal blood can also be used as feed for animals and poultry for medicinal and industrial purposes such as preparation of albumen for glueing of plywood, dyeing of textiles and paper and dressing of leather before dyeing.

**Arrears of Employees' Provident Fund from State Governments**

4354. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of arrears due from the various State Governments to the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme;

(b) the names of the States, with the amount of arrears due; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for speedy recovery of the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). The administration of the Employees' Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees, an autonomous Organisation under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 and is not the concern of the Government of India. Information in respect of the departmental undertakings of the State Governments is being collected by the Provident Fund Authorities and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Requirement of Oilseeds**

4355. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps that are being taken to meet the home requirements of oilseeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): In order to increase the production

of oilseeds to meet the home requirements, main emphasis is being given on raising the yield per unit area by the adoption of package of practices and effective use of irrigation in the potential areas. For this purpose, an area of 13·07 lakh hectares (11·50 lakh hectares during Kharif 1969 and 1·57 lakh hectares during Rabi/Summer 1969-70) is targeted to be brought under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Maximised Production of Groundnut, the principal oilseeds crop. An additional area of 26·50 lakh hectares is proposed to be covered under this scheme by the end of the Fourth Plan. The main features of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Maximised Production of Groundnut are :

1. To increase production by adopting package of practices in the potential areas.
2. Making available the required inputs in time.
3. Linking of credit and production with marketing.
4. Laying out of large scale demonstration plots.
5. Organising plant protection measures on a campaign basis.

The following financial assistance is being provided under the above scheme :—

(a) Assistance to the growers in the form of subsidy on plant protection chemicals and hand-operated equipment.

(b) Grant to the State Govts. to cover full cost of the additional staff appointed to look after these special schemes over and above the existing staff.

In addition, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for demonstration of package of practices with the new high yielding and short duration varieties of castor has been taken up. A grant of Rs. 125 per hectare for rainfed crop and Rs. 200 per hectare for irrigated crop is being provided for these demonstrations.

In addition, the following steps are also being taken to raise the production of oilseeds;

(*i*) Encouraging double cropping of groundnut, sesamum and linseed over as large area as possible under irrigation projects.

(*ii*) Stabilisation of yields of oilseeds in scarce rainfall areas.

(*iii*) Extension of cultivation of high-yielding varieties of groundnut and castor in suitable areas.

(*iv*) Introduction of short-duration varieties of castor and mustard in multiple cropping patterns.

Considerable emphasis is being put on research with the objective of stepping up the yield.

## मध्य प्रदेश में उपभोक्ता सहकारी भंडार को वित्तीय सहायता

4356. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के उपभोक्ता सहकारी भंडारों को कितना धन दिया है ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे)**: केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पिछले तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को राज्य में उपभोक्ता

सहकारी भण्डारों को धन सुलभ करने के लिये निम्नलिखित धनराशियां प्रदान की :-

| | |
|---|---|
| 1966-67 | 51,55,600 रू० |
| 1967-68 | 17,73,75 रू० |
| 1968-69 | 4,33,000 रू० |

**मध्य प्रदेश में चारा उत्पादन का फार्म**

4357. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार मध्य प्रदेश में सूखे और अकाल से पीड़ित पशुओं के लिये चारा उत्पादन करने का फार्म स्थापित करना चाहती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में खाद्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे)**: भारत सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

**मध्य प्रदेश में खाद्यान्नों तथा नकदी फसलों का उत्पादन**

4358. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे की :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में वर्ष 1966-67, 1967-68 तथा 1968-69 में कुल कितनी मात्रा में खाद्यान्नों तथा नकदी फसलों का उत्पादन हुआ ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1969-70 में मध्य प्रदेश में उनके उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे)**: (क) मध्य प्रदेश में वर्ष 1966-67, 1967-68 तथा 1968-69 में खाद्यान्नों तथा मुख्य वाणिज्यिक फसलों के कुल उत्पादन के अनुमान निम्न प्रकार है :-

| फसल | एकक | 1966-67 (आंशिक रूप से संशोधित) | 1967-68 (आंशिक रूप से संशोधित) | 1968-69 अन्तिम |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. खाद्यान्न | हजार मिटरी टन | 6310.7 | 10232.1 | 9460.0 |
| 2. मूंगफली | ,, | 159.3 | 335.4 | 196.6 |
| 3. तिल | ,, | 53.7 | 48.5 | 68.8 |
| 4 तोरिया और सरसों | ,, | 19.8 | 40.0 | 47.7 |
| 5. अलसी | ,, | 73.1 | 135.4 | 113.0 |
| 6. रामतिल बीज | ,, | 27.5 | 44.5 | 44.0 |
| 7. कपास | हजार गांठें प्रत्येक 180 किलोग्राम की | 282.9 | 318.6 | 373.2 |
| 8. मेस्ता | ,, | 18.0 | 22.6 | 18.8 |
| 9 आल | हजार मीटरी टन | 94.9 | 147.8 | 170.2 |
| 10. गन्ना (गुड़) | ,, | 101.6 | 95.1 | 120.0 |
| 11 लाल मिर्च सूखी | ,, | 9.0 | 17.9 | 16.3 |

(ख) सन् 1968-69 के दौरान, मध्य प्रदेश में अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों के कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लगभग 6.57 लाख एकड़ भूमि में खेती करने के मुकाबले में राज्य सरकार ने सन् 1969-70 के दौरान इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लगभग 12.02 लाख एकड़ भूमि में खेती करने की योजना बनाई है। इसी प्रकार, बहु फसल कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1968-69 के लिए लक्षित 1.00 लाख एकड़ भूमि से बढ़ाकर 1969-70 में 1.50 लाख एकड़ भूमि में खेती करने का प्रस्ताव है।

नकद फसलों के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए, भारत सरकार ने राज्य में अधिकतम सम्भाव्यता वाले क्षेत्रों में कपास, जूट तथा मेस्ता तिलहन (मूंगफली तथा अरन्डी) और लाख के विकास के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना शुरू की है। इसके अतिरिक्त, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य के सामान्य कृषि विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न वाणिज्यिक फसलों के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए "पैकेज योजनायें" भी शुरू की हैं।

**Exchange of views of Officials on Current Industrial Relations and Personnel Problems**

4359. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an annual get-together of officials of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Productivity and the officials of the Institute of Personnel Management and its affiliated-member organisations in Britain with the purpose of exchanging views on current industrial relations and personnel problems there;

(b) if so, whether such a practice exists in India also;



(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) Whether Government consider to adopt such a practice here in India also with a view to promoting and thrashing out the problems between the personnel officers, the Indian Institute of Personnel Management and Officials of the Industrial relations machinery of Government and also the Department of Labour and Employment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Government have no information.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

**Television Coverage of Cricket Test Match between India and Australia**

4360. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government agreed to televise the Cricket Test Match which started on the 28th November, 1969 in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of agreement reached between the Government and the D. D. C. A. ; and

(c) whether Government will also televise other important matches which will be played in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the Television Centre agreed to pay the D. D. C. A. Rs. 2,000/- for TV coverage per day.

(c) the TV Centre has been televising and would continue to televise important sports events in Delhi.

**Free News and Features Service against Government Policy**

4361. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the basis on which the Free News and Feature Service a kind of bulletin from the Capital, co-operates with the West German News Services;

(b) the financial commitments and transaction between them;

(c) whether the F. N. F. S. indulged in the activities directed against the policy of the Government; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) to (c). Government have no information in the matter.

(d) Does not arise.

**West German Money for Indian Papers**

4362. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to State the exact amount of money transferred by the West German sources to the following papers:

(i) Orbit ;
(ii) Rising Sun; and
(iii) Current ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : The Government is not aware of any transfer of money by the West German sources to these newspapers.

**Alleged complaints against Chairman of Super Bazar Managing Committee**

4363. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some members of the Super Bazar Managing Committee have complained to the Registrar of Co-operatives, Delhi Administration against the benefits being drawn by the Chairman of the Committee; and

(b) the reaction of Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. However, the matter is being examined by the Managing Committee in consultation with the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

**Amount demanded by Madhya Pradesh for Construction of Roads**

4364. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount demanded by Madhya Pradesh Government for the con

struction of roads for linking the villages of the state with the nearly towns during the Fourth Plan; and

(b) whether Government propose to meet the said demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Government of Madhya Pradesh proposed a provision of Rs. 35 crores for construction of roads in their draft Fourth Five Year Plan which included a provision of Rs. 11 crores for construction of rural roads. The State Government did not indicate any separate outlay for construction of roads to link villages with nearby towns. An outlay of Rs. 25 crores for roads was approved by the Planning Commission and included in the draft Five Year Plan.

As a result of the re-assessment of the State's resources, the total outlay for Fourth Five Year Plan of Madhya Pradesh has been increased. The sectoral distribution of the revised outlay has not yet been finalised.

**Loans for low Cost Films**

4365. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI S. M. KRISHANA :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIEF :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to grant aid/loan to low cost films; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b) The Film Finance Corporation, a public undertaking financed by the Government of India, grants loans for production of films of good quality with a view to raising the standard of films produced in the country. The Corporation has recently taken a decision not to finance very costly production ventures so as to concentrate its attention on comparatively low-cost films of good quality.

**Schemes for Youth Welfare**

4366. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :

Will the MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement made by the then Minister of Community Development and Cooperation, Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy, in his resignation letter addressed to the Prime Minister about the policy of vacillation followed by her in regard to the schemes of youth welfare;

(b) the details of the various youth welfare schemes which did not find favour with the Prime Minister;

(c) what was his reaction to those schemes and whether the same were forwarded to the Prime Minister through him; and

(d) the steps taken so far and proposed to be taken to uplift the youth welfare ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There was no particular scheme or project relating to the welfare of rural youth which was approved by the Minister of Food and Agriculture but was not supported by the Prime Minister.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Apart from the activities concerning youth which form post of the normal programme of Community Development Blocks, certain specific schemes focussed on youth are also in operation during the Fourth Plan. These, illustratively, are :

(i) Training of youth workers and leaders in rural areas.

(ii) Incentive awards to Yuvak Mandals.

(iii) Assistance to Mahila Mandals as a part of the Composite Programme for Women and pre-school children.

(iv) Training of Associate Women Workers.

**Broadcast of Consensus on Rabat Issue in C.P.P. Meeting**

4367. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Radio, on the 4th November, 1969 had stated that there was consensus at the Congress Parliamentary Party meeting on the Rabat issue while the members of the C. P. P., had contradicted the same; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No, Sir. All India Radio did not broadcast that there was a consensus of opinion at the Congress Parliamentary Party Executive meeting on the Rabat issue. It quoted the Minister of External Affairs, Shri Dinesh Singh, as having told newsmen after the meeting that "the consensus was in support of Government's foreign policy". The news bulletins also stated that numbers of members who took part in the discussions in the executive meeting felt that India should not have attended the Rabat Conference. The bulletins also quoted the Prime Minister's remarks to the pressmen that "opinion among the members was sharply divided".

(b) Does not arise.

**Shortage of Black and White Films**

4368. SHRI K.M. KOUSHIK :

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

SHRI PILOO MODY :

SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

SHRI R. K. AMIN :

SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government of India has been invited to a Press report in the Times of India of the 1st October, 1969 saying that as many as 16 documentaries on Mahatma Gandhi's life produced for release during the Mahatma's birth centenary celebrations, could not be screened on account of shortage of positive film (black and white); and

(b) If so, the total investment on the production of the 16 documentaries and whether there is any likelihood of these films ever being exhibited and if not, why ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b) It is not true that no documentary on Gandhiji's life could be released during his birth centenary celebrations. The documentary on Gandhi's life is proposed to be released in 14 parts and five of these have already been released during the centenary celebrations. The remaining nine parts are expected to be released serially so as to complete releasing all the parts by June, 1970.

The cost of production of these Gandhi films is expected to be about Rs. 20 lakhs.

**मंत्रियों द्वारा की गई ट्रंकालों के बिल**

4369. **श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त :**

**श्री यशसाल सिंह :**

क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1 जुलाई, 1968 से 16 अगस्त, 1968 तक प्रधान मंत्री, खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री और औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री के निवास स्थानों तथा कार्यालयों में की गई ट्रंक कालों पर कुल कितना खर्च हुआ है ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह)** : सूचना यथा-समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

**नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर रेलवे डाक सेवा के डिब्बे को काटना**

4370. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 6 अक्तूबर, 1969 से नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर रेलवे डाक सेवा के डिब्बे को काटने के कारण यह है कि सरकार कर्मचारियों की छंटनी करना चाहती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार से छंटनी करने के क्या कारण है ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह)** : (क) जी नहीं : 1 अक्तूबर, 1969 से रेल विभाग ने देहरादून एक्सप्रैस (19 अप/20 डाऊन) के दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर ठहरने के समय को कम कर दिया है तथा नई दिल्ली स्टेशन पर ठहरने के समय को बढ़ा दिया है जो इस प्रकार है :

19 अप (बम्बई-देहरादून)

दिल्ली स्टेशन पर ठहरने के समय में कटौती—

1 घंटे 55 मिनट के स्थान पर 15 मिनट

नई दिल्ली स्टेशन पर ठहरने के समय में बढ़ोतरी—

10 मिनट के स्थान पर 1 घंटा 50 मिनट

20 अप (देहरादून-बम्बई)

दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर ठहरने के समय में कटौती
1 घंटे के स्थान पर 20 मिनट

नई दिल्ली स्टेशन पर ठहरने के समय में बढ़ोतरी
10 मिनट के स्थान पर 50 मिनट

डाक डिब्बे को काटने तथा जोड़ने के कार्य के लिए दिल्ली स्टेशन पर गाड़ी के ठहरने का समय अपर्याप्त था, इसलिए इस कार्य को नई दिल्ली स्टेशन पर करना पड़ा । फलस्वरूप कोटा तथा नई दिल्ली के दरम्यान कार्य करने वाले जे० पी०-5 अनुभाग के स्टाफ के सेटों की संख्या 6 से घटा कर 5 कर दी गई, जिसके प्रत्येक सेट में 4 छंटाई कार तथा 2 वान चपरासी काम करते हैं । किंतु फिर भी कर्मचारियों की कोई छंटाई नहीं की गई क्योंकि संबंधित कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध रिक्त स्थानों में लगा दिया गया था ।

(ख) प्रश्न हीं नहीं उठता ।

**Strike by Labourers at Bombay Port**

4371. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether about 3,000 casual labourers employed by the clearing and forwarding agents at the Bombay port went on a sudden strike on the 3rd September, 1969 in support of their demands for decasualization, security of employment, benefits of leave and paid holidays;

(b) whether the employees have demanded implementation of the tribunal award ; and

(c) if so, whether their demands have been looked into and if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes.

(b) The award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bombay (Presiding Officer)—Shri A.T. Zambre) published in the Gazette of India on 26-7-69, relates to regular employees of Clearing and Forwarding Agents and does not relate to the "casual labourers" in question.

(c) The demands of these "casual labourers" fall in the State sphere.

**संसद् सदस्यों के टेलीफोनों को बीच में सुनना**

4372. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" के दिनांक 30 सितम्बर 1969, के अंक में प्रकाशित आचार्य कृपलानी के उस पत्र की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें उन्होंने शिकायत की है कि उनका टेलीफोन सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा बीच में ही सुना जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह)** : (क) जी हां । इस पत्र में आचार्य कृपलानी ने यह शिकायत की थी कि श्रीमती सुचेता कृपलानी के टेलीफोन बीच में सुने जाते हैं ।

(ख) (गृहमंत्रालय ने 10 अक्तूबर, 1969 को एक प्रेस विज्ञप्ति जारी करके इस आरोप का खंडन किया है ।)

**Cyclone in Andhra Pradesh**

4373. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a cyclone lashed Andhra Coast in the beginning of November, 1969;

(b) if so, the number of lives lost and damage done to the paddy crops as a result thereof; and

(c) the Central Government's assistance for relief of the victims affected by the cyclone ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 250 human lives and 35,000 cattle have been lost. 23·32 lakhs of acres under paddy cultivation have been affected by the cyclone.

(c) The Central Govt. have so far given to the State Government Rs. 8·70 crores as loan and Rs. 2·50 crores as grants during the current financial year 1969-70 for keeping them in funds to meet the necessary relief measures on account of natural calamities.

A short-term loan of Rs. 75·00 lakhs has also been given to the State Govt. for fertiliser taccavi in the cyclone affected areas of the State.

**Complaints of M.Ps. regarding tapping of Telephones and tampering of Mails**

4374. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of verbal and written compaints received by him from members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on telephone tapping and mail tampering during the last three years ;

(b) how many times the issue was raised by the Members in both the Houses of Parliament during the last three years;

(c) Government's reaction to these complaints;

(d) whether Government will agree to constitute a Parliamentary Committee to conduct a thorough investigation into the complaints made by the Members; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Only one written complaint regarding tapping of telephones and two complaints reg : mail tampering have been received from Members of Parliament. Some allegations of a general nature regarding tapping of telephones were also made on the floor of the Rajya Sabha in March 1968 but no specific details of any particular case were furnished.

(b) The issue regarding tapping of telephones was raised once in Rajya Sabha in connection with Starred Question No. 510 and subsequently in a half hour discussion in the same House in March, 1968 arising out of the same question. The issue was also raised five more times through Questions in Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha. As regards tampering of mail no issue was raised.

(c) The complaints were enquired into but were not found to be correct. When the issue regarding tapping of telephones was raised in the Rajya

Sabha, the allegations made in the House were refuted by the Minister of State for Communications.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

**Facilities for Ex-servicemen in Andaman Islands**

4375. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of LAROUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state full details of the facilities given to the Ex-servicemen in the Campbell Bay of the Andaman Islands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): Under the pilot scheme sanctioned for the resettlement of 100 families of Ex-servicemen in Campbell Bay, the following facilities are being given to the settlers :—

1. Land on the following pattern :
   (*i*) Officers—25 acres per family.
   (*ii*) Junior Commissioned Officers—15 acres per family.
   (*iii*) Other ranks—11 acres per family including homestead.

2. Free transport from residence in the mainland to Campbell Bay.

3. Free rations at the scales indicated below :—
   (a) First year @ 100%
   (b) Second year @ 75%
   (c) Third year @ 50%

4. Grant upto Rs. 2,500 per family for purchase of household equipments and utensils.

5. Grant upto Rs. 3,000 per family for purchase of agricultural tools, livestock etc.

6. Grant upto Rs. 5,000 per family for construction of house.

7. Grant upto Rs. 2,500 per family for seeds, fertilizers and pesticides etc.

**Milk Supply in Chandigarh**

4376. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of milk supply by the Milk Supply Scheme at Chandigarh are higher than the prices charged by the Delhi Milk Scheme;

(b) the reasons of the disparity in the prices of milk; and

(c) whether the Administration of Chandigarh has requested the Government for the supply of milk powder ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes. The current sale prices of milk by the Milk Scheme at Chandigarh and Delhi are as under :—

| | Chandigarh Milk Supply Scheme | Delhi Milk Scheme |
|---|---|---|
| | (Rs. per litre) | |
| (*i*) Standardised Milk 5% fat and 8·5% S.N.F. .. | 1·20 | 1·16 |
| (*ii*) Toned milk 3% fat and 8·5% S.N.F. .. | 1·00 | 0·84 |

(b) The prices of milk sold by the Chandigarh Milk Supply Scheme are fixed by the Punjab Dairy Development Corporation consistent with various local conditions, and have no

bearing on the prices of milk sold by the Delhi Milk Scheme.

(c) Yes. Out of 300 tonnes of skim milk powder allotted during the current year, 200 tonnes has already been received by the Corporation, which is being used for manufacture and distribution of tonned milk.

**Amendment of Constitution to give effect to Land Reforms Legislation**

4377. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Governments have drawn the attention of the Central Government to the necessity of amending the provisions relating to the fundamental rights in the Constitution of India in order to give effect to Land Reforms legislation; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVEOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). No specific proposal has been received from any State Government for amendment of provisions relating to Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India. The Constitution has already been amended thrice by the First, Fourth and Seventeenth Amendments and a number of principal land reform Acts have been included in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution and no provisions in such Acts can be challenged on the ground of infringement of any fundamental rights. Protection has also been made available to agrarian legislations which are not specifically included in the Ninth Schedule or which are enacted subsequently, in respect of all agricultural lands, against attack on grounds of infringement of Articles 14·19 and 31 of the Constitution by amplification of the term "estate" in Article 31-A to include all agricultural lands.

Some State Governments, however, have mentioned about legal and constitutional difficulties in the implementation of land reforms. Particular reference in this connection has been made to the misuse by land-owners of Article 226 of the Constitution for obtaining stay orders with the object of delaying implementation. With a view to avoiding litigation, the State Governments have been advised to make necessary amendments in local laws and take other necessary precautions for reducing the circumstances under which Article 226 of the Constitution may be attracted.

**Reservation of seats for Students of Rural Areas in Agricultural Institutions**

4378. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a demand for reservation of seats for students from rural areas in agricultural institutions; and

(b) if so, the reactions of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Exemption from Land Revenue in Tripura**

4379. SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Tripura Government has asked for permission to cancel all arrear land revenue accumulated due to repeated floods and draughts;

(b) if so, whether remission of arrear land revenue has been permitted;

(c) whether Government have been informed that Tripura Legislative Assembly in its last session adoptd an unanimous resolution asking for making land measuring up to 2 acres, revenue-free in Tripura; and

(d) if so, whether this resolution will be given effect to early ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question is under consideration.

(c) Yes, the resolution, adopted on 26th September, 1969 seeks exemption of land revenue for holders of land upto 3 standard acres.

(d) An amendment of the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act 1960, empowering Government to grant exemptions, is under consideration.

**Allocation of Larger Credits to Fertilisers Industry by Nationalised Banks**

4380. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the representatives of the Fertiliser industry have requested the Government for allocation of larger credits to the fertiliser industry by the nationalised banks;

(b) if so, whether Government have agreed to the demand of the fertiliser industry;

(c) the extent of increase in the credits proposed to be given to the fertiliser industry; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) During informal coordination meetings held by this Ministry, the representatives of the fertiliser industry have requested for a liberal flow of marketing credit for fertiliser distribution trade.

(b) to (d). A meeting of bankers and of fertiliser manufacturers was convened in this Ministry in August, 1969 to discuss the problems of fertiliser distribution finance. The nationalised banks took a list of fertiliser manufacturers and distributors Statewise and promised to liberalise credit to them to the utmost extent possible. The Agricultural Finance Corporation, in which most of the major banks participate, has drawn up a scheme recently for more liberal financing of fertiliser distribution trade and circulated it to its member-banks for implementation. The extent of increase in fertiliser finance is not yet known.

**Labour Unrest in Bihar**

4381. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is still discontentment among the labour employees of the coal mines in Bihar on the point that their relations with the Trade Unions shall not be taken as a disqualification for their future demands; and

(b) whether any steps have been taken to improve the labour relations in the Coal Mines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). Presumably reference in the Question is to the fear of discrimination or victimisation among the workers of the coal mines in Bihar, because of their relations or affiliation to any particular union. No specific complaints or grievances on this count have been brought to the notice of the officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery. However, rules and procedures governing these matters provide for adequate protection to the workers in such cases. Demands raised by workers are also looked into by the officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery irrespective of their relations or affiliation to any particular union.

**रांची में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को परियोजना भत्ता**

4382. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने रांची में काम कर रहे डाक व तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों को परियोजना भत्ता देने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि रांची स्थित महालेखाकार कार्यालय के कर्मचारियों तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में कार्य कर रहे अन्य कर्मचारियों को उक्त भत्ता नहीं दिया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में भेद भाव की नीति अपनाये जाने के क्या कारण है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार वहां कार्य कर रहे सभी कर्मचारियों को उक्त भत्ता देने का है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह)** : (क) जी हां।

(ख) से (ङ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है ।

**Corporation for Television Satellite Programme**

4383. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the suggestion made by the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission that a national Corporation be set up to look after the work relating to the Television Satellite Plan; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have not as yet taken a final decision about employing a satellite for developing TV network in the country. This suggestion will be considered at the appropriate stage.

**कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम के औषधालयों द्वारा रुग्णता लाभ के लिए प्रमाणपत्र जारी करने में बिलम्ब**

4384. **श्री शशि भूषण :** क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान विभिन्न कम्पनियों के कर्मचारियों में इस कारण व्याप्त व्यापक असन्तोष की ओर दिलाया गया है कि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम के औषधालयों द्वारा छुट्टी के लिये दिये गये चिकित्सा प्रमाणपत्र के आधार पर उन्हें रुग्णता लाभ, जिसके वे हकदार हैं, या तो नहीं दिया जाता अथवा काफी पत्र व्यवहार के बाद दिया जाता है ;

(ख) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम के मुख्यालय में ऐसे कितने मामले लम्बित है जिनम कर्मचारियों को रुग्णता लाभ अभी तक नहीं दिया गया है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम में उसके पास पिछले छः महीने से लम्बित कुछ मामलों की अभी तक बिल्कुल भी जांच नहीं की है यद्यपि कर्मचारियों नें इस बारे में रजिस्ट्री डाक द्वारा भी नोटिस भेजे हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भगवत झा आजाद) :** कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना का ताल्लुक कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम से है । भारत सरकार का इससे सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है । निगम प्राधिकारियों ने निम्नलिखित सूचना भेजी है :—

(क) बीमारी लाभ का भुगतान कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा औषधालयों द्वारा जारी किए गए प्रमाणपत्रों के आधार पर शीघ्र किया जाता है, बशर्ते कि दावे कानून के उपबन्धों के अनुकूल हों । फिर भी यदि दावे त्रुटिपूर्ण हों अथवा अधूरें रूप में पेश किये जायें तो कुछ विलम्ब हो सकता है ।

(ख) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम के मुख्यालय में कोई मामला अनिर्णीत नहीं पड़ा है। बिमारी लाभ निगम के मुख्यालय द्वारा नहीं, बल्कि कार्यालयों द्वारा अदा किया जाता है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Labour Disputes in Coal Mines**

4385. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to outstanding disputes between labourers and coal mine owners, the coal production has suffered a lot and a large amount in this regard has been lost; and

(b) if so, the details and the nature of steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). The available data show that there has been an increase in the

number of disputes over the last three years, but there has been no decrease in the production.

**कम्पनियों में कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना**

4386. **श्री शशि भूषण** : क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के आरम्भ किये जाने के क्या उद्देश्य थे ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि जब कोई कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के अधीन औषधालय द्वारा दिये गये प्रमाण पत्र के आधार पर छुट्टियां लेता है तो कम्पनी द्वारा उसके वेतन बिल से उसकी छुट्टियों का वेतन काट लिया जाता है;

(ग) यदि हां, जो इस संबन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और तत्सम्बन्धी नियम क्या हैं ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ समाचार पत्रों के कर्मचारियों ने इस पद्धति के विरुद्ध न्यायालय में एक मुकदमा दायर किया था तथा न्यायालय द्वारा उसका निर्णय कर्मचारियों के पक्ष में दिया गया था तथा उसके बाद कर्मचारियों के वेतन बिलों से वेतन में कमी करने की पद्धति को समाप्त कर दिया गया था ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार को पता है कि कुछ कम्पनियां अभी तक कर्मचारियों के वेतन बिलों से ऐसी कटौतियां करती रहती ह और यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भगवत झा आज़ाद)** : (क) कमचारी राज्य बीमा योजना शुरू करने का उद्देश्य कर्मचारियों के लिए बीमारी, प्रसूति और काम करते समय चोट लगने की दशा में कुछ लाभ दिलाना तथा उनसे संबंधित अन्य मामलों के लिए व्यवस्था करना है ।

(ख) और (ग). कर्मचारी बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 की धारा 72 तथा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (सामान्य) विनियमन, 1950 के अनुसार यदि कोई कर्मचारी, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा औषधालय के प्रमाण-पत्र पर छुट्टी ले तो नियोजक कर्मचारी के छुट्टी के वेतन में से लाभ की उस रक़म को काट सकता है जिसे अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत उसी-समयावधि के लिए उसे पाने का अधिकार है ।

(घ) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम ने, जो कि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना का प्रशासन करता है, यह सूचित किया है कि इस मामले में जांच कराने के लिए संबंधित समाचार-पत्र प्रतिष्ठानों तथा न्यायालय के नाम के बारे में सूचना भेजे जाने की आवश्यकता होगी ।

(ङ) कृपया भाग (ख) और (ग) के उत्तरों को देखें ।

**समाचार पत्रों के कर्मचारियों को हड़ताल की अवधि के वेतन का भुगतान किया जाना**

4387. **श्री शशि भूषण** : क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि पिछले वर्ष समाचारपत्रों में हड़ताल और तालाबंदी की अवधि के लिए कर्मचारियों को वेतन के भुगतान के संबध में जो समझौता हुआ था उसे क्रियान्वित नहीं किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) उन समाचारपत्रों के मालिकों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने उपरोक्त अवधि के लिए अपने कर्मचारियों को भुगतान किया है ;

(ग) उन समाचारपत्रों के मालिकों के नाम क्या है जिन्होंने उपरोक्त अवधि के लिए

अपने कर्मचारियों को भुगतान नहीं किया है तथा इसके क्या कारण है ; और

(घ) क्या वेतन के भुगतान के लिए किसी प्रकार की शर्तें लगाई गई थीं और यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद)** : (क) से (घ) . सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

**संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य को चावल का आयात**

4388. **श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल** :

**श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय** :

**श्री भारत सिंह चौहान** :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य से चावल का आयात करने का एक प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो वित्तीय वर्ष 1969-70 में चावल की कितनी मात्रा का आयात किया जा रहा है और उसका मूल्य कितना है ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे)** : (क) और (ख). 18 फरवरी, 1969 को हुए ठेके के अन्तर्गत वित्तीय वर्ष 1969-70 में संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य से लगभग 60,000 मीटरी टन चावल का आयात किया जा चुका है । दोनों देशों के बीच हुए व्यापार प्रबन्धों के अधीन जन, 1970 तक संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य से 65,000 मीटरी टन चावल आयात करने का विचार है । संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य से आयात सरकार से सरकार के आधार पर है और संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य को चावल के लिये जो मूल्य दिया जा चुका है अथवा जो भविष्य में दिया जायेगा, उसे बताना जन हित में नहीं होगा ।

**बाढ़ के कारण बिहार में भादंई और अगहनी फसलों का विनाश**

4389. **श्री लखन लाल कपूर** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के पूर्णिया जिले में बराई और अमराबाद स्थान गंगा और महानन्दा नदियों में भंयकर बाढ़ से बुरी तरह प्रभावित हुए थे और भादई और अगहनी फसल बिल्कुल नष्ट हो गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार द्वारा उपयुक्त व्यवस्था के अभाव में उक्त क्षेत्रों में अकाल और भुखमरी की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि भूख से निम्नलिखित व्यक्ति मर गये :

(1) स्वर्गीय श्री गुलटन की पत्नी श्रीमती सरबतिया, गांव मंडल, बछमड़ा ;

(2) पंचू मुशहर, गांव गुगाछी ;

(3) श्रीमती बसंती देवी, गांव बालु-आघई ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे)**: (क) जी हां । इस वर्ष गंगा की भारी बाढ़ों से बरारी और अहमदाबाद प्रभावित हुए थे । परन्तु, महानन्दा नदी में बाढ़ नहीं आई थी । उपरोक्त अंचल के दियारा क्षेत्र में भादई फसल को आंशिक हानि हुई । अगहनी फसल को कोई विशेष हानि नहीं हुई ।

(ख) जी नहीं । इस स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए राज्य सरकार ने पर्याप्त कदम उठाए हैं ।

(ग) जी नहीं । राज्य सरकार ने जांच-पड़ताल के पश्चात् इन आरोपों को निराधार पाया है ।

**Manhandling of Doctors of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Delhi**

4390. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a great resentment among the doctors of the Employees State Insurance Corporation, Delhi on the manhandling of some of them by the workers while on duty;

(b) if so, how far the stand of doctors is justified; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The question of amending the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 to provide for action against insured persons who indulge in misbehaviour in Employees' State Insurance dispensaries is under consideration.

**पत्रकारिता के लिए प्रशिक्षण संस्थान**

4391. **श्री शशि भूषण** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में पत्रकारिता का प्रशिक्षण देने वाले ऐसे कितने नियमित प्रशिक्षण संस्थान हैं जिन्हें सरकार से सहायता मिलती है ;

(ख) यह संस्थान कहां कहां है ;

(ग) उन पर कितना वार्षिक व्यय किया जाता है ; और

(घ) सरकार ने पत्रकारिता का विकास करने के लिये क्या योजना बनाई है ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल)** : (क) एक ।

(ख) गणेश शंकर विद्यार्थी इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ़ जर्नलिज्म, कैम्प, 117/601, पाण्डुनगर, कानपुर ।

(ग) इस संस्थान को चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में पहली बार 10,000 रुपये की राशि सहायक अनुदान के रूप में स्वीकृत की गई है ।

(घ) फिलहाल कोई नहीं ।

**Position of Sub-Tenants under Bihar Tenancy Act**

4392. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a provision in the Bihar Tenancy Act that no sub-tenant (share-cropper) can be evicted from the "hasai" land without a decree from the court and that "hasaidar's " and land owner's share in crop will be 26 and 14 respectively ;

(b) whether no documentary proof is given to such "Hasaidars" and they are illegally evicted at will and nowhere share division takes place on the legal basis; and

(c) if so, the action being taken or proposed to be taken against the violators of the legal provisions and for enforcing the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) In accordance with Section 89 of Bihar Tenancy Act, 1885 no tenant including an under-raiyat without occupancy rights can be ejected from his holding except in execution of a decree. The produce rent recoverable from under-raiyat in accordance with Section 48A is not to exceed 7/20th of the produce of the land.

(b) There are under-raiyats who have acquired a right of occupancy under the Bihar Tenancy Act and are recorded ir the record of rights. There may also be some cases where an under-raiyat is admitted to occupation of land under a written lease. A large number of under-raiyats, however, hold land on oral lease and, barring some parts of the State are not entered in the record of rights. Due to the weaker position of the under-raiyats there are cases of illegal eviction and recovery of produce rent from under-raiyats in excess of the statutory maximum rate.

(c) A provision has been made in the Bihar Tenancy Act by an amendment in 1955 for restoration to possession of under-raiyats who have been unlawfully ejected. Instructions have been issued recently for the effective implementation of the existing laws and further legislative measures for strengthening the position of the under-raiyats are being examined.

**Violation of Bihar Money Lenders' Act**

4393. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in accordance with the provisions of the Bihar Money Lenders' Act, no interest above 12 per cent a year can be charged and in no case the total interest can exceed the principal;

(b) Whether it is also a fact that in every single village and town of Bihar widespread violations of these provisions take place; if so, the number of such cases and the action taken or proposed to be taken against the Usurers violating these provisions; and

(c) Whether there is a proposal to enact legislation for the arbitration and settlement of debts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SRHI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The rate of interest is 9% per annum on secured loan and 12% per annum on unsecured loan.

(b) No complaints have been received so far by the State Government. Civil remedies through court are available to borrowers.

(c) Debt conciliation Boards for debt relief exist for Scheduled Tribes.

**Applications Pending for Telephone Connections in Chandigarh**

4394. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Applications pending for telephone connections in Chandigarh ; and

(b) how long it will take to meet these demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) 2350.

(b) Additional capacity of 1100 lines has beer provided in October 1969 and another 900 lines are expected to be added in 1970. Further expansion of the exchange by 2100 lines has been planned to be completed in 1971/72.

**Post-Offices in Hilly Areas of Jammu and Kashmir and other Border Areas**

4395. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the proposal which the Government have for setting up of Post Offices in the hilly areas of Jammu and Kashmir and other border areas; and

(b) the number of such post offices and their exact places ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Certain Border areas, where postal facilities are considered inadequate have been declared as "very backward areas" for the purpose of extension of postal facilities so as to permit the opening of Post Offices at the enhanced limit of loss of Rs. 1000 per annum per post office and in exceptional cases at a further enhanced limit of loss of Rs. 2,500/- per annum per post office. The following Border areas have been declared as very backward areas for the purpose of extension of postal facilities :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Gujarat | Kutch District |
| 2. | Rajasthan | Barmar District<br>Jaisalmer District |
| 3. | Uttar Pradesh | Part of Pithoragarh District<br>Parts of Nainital District. |
| 4. | Assam | Garo Hills Districts<br>Mizo Hills Districts<br>Khashi and Jayantia Hills. |
| 5. | Jammu & Kashmir | Entire J. & K. |
| 6. | N.E.F.A. | N.E.F.A. |
| 7. | Nagaland | Nagaland |
| 8. | Manipur | Manipur (Ukhrul Mao, Jiriham, Tamanglong, Chura Chandpur Sub-Divisions. |
| 9. | Tripura | Tripura (Except Agartala Town). |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | Himachal Pradesh |

The entire J. & K. State has been declared as very backward area for the purpose of extension of postal facilities.

(b) During the Fourth Five Year Plan it is proposed to open 97 Post Offices in the hilly and border areas of Jammu and Kashmir. The exact locations have not yet been determined. Information in respect of other border areas is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

**Construction of a Fishing Harbour at Cochin or Alleppey**

4396. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct or expand a fishing Harbour at Cochin or Alleppey ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in order to develop the fishing industry in Kerala State, expansion of the harbour is inevitable ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken on this account ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Cochin is one of the ports at which the question of provisions of a fishing harbour under the Central Scheme of provision of landing and berthing facilities for fishing vessels at major ports has been taken up for consideration.

(b) Provision of fishing harbours is necessary for the development of fisheries. Several fishing harbours are being developed in Kerala State. Some of them are designed to handle Mechanised boats. The fishing harbour at Vizhinjom which is being constructed at a cost of Rs. 1·73 crores will handle deep sea fishing vessels. Mechanised boats as well as deep sea fishing vessels are already operating from Cochin ; the provision of landing, berthing, out-fitting and maintenance facilities for fishing vessels would however enable a larger number of mechanized boats and deep sea fishing vessels to operate efficiently from the harbour.

(c) The Central Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1·75 lakhs in March, 1969 for investigations at the proposed sites in Cochin. The Cochin Port Trust is carrying out the investigations and will draw up the project report on finalisation of the results of model experiments being carried out in the Central Water & Power Research Station, Khadakawasala.

**Manufacture of Fishing Trawlers**

4397. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to import 30 fishing trawlers;

(b) whether Government are aware that the consortium of Indian Shipbuilders formed recently claims capacity to build enough trawlers not only to meet the country's requirements, but also for exports ;

(c) if so, whether Government have verified and found the claim to be correct;

(d) if the reply to Part (b) above be in the affirmative, the reasons for importing trawlers ; and

(e) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, the grounds on which Government feel that the claim of the said consortium is incorrect and the steps taken by Government to encourage manufacture of trawlers indegenously ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Government of India are implementing a scheme which provides

for import of thirty trawlers under certain specified conditions. One of the conditions of the scheme is that the trawlers should be available from the foreign supplier within a period of one year from the date of issue of import licence. The scheme also provides that for every two trawlers imported one steel trawlers above 55 feet in length should be constructed in an Indian Ship-building yard.

(b) and (c). The Fourth Plan envisages introduction of 300 deep sea fishing vessels. A design for a fishing vessel, 57 feet in length and with an engine of 200 H.P. was finalized in 1968, and forty fishing vessels of this design are being constructed in the country for programmes in the public sector. It has been estimated that about sixty such fishing vessels can be constructed annually in th country. Fishing vessels of varying designs and sizes will be required for commercial fishing. Designs for larger sizes of fishing vessels are now being drawn up. With the development of additional prototypes the indigenous industry is expected to be able to meet the country's requirements of vessels of various designs and sizes.

(d) and (e). While the indigenous ship building industry already has the capacity to meet a substantial portion of the requirements of the fishing industry and is becoming fully geared to meet practically the entire requirements, as explained in reply to parts (b) & (c) of the Questions, it has been found necessary to take coordinated measures to develop the fishing industry to a stage at which there would be a regular and sustained demand for fishing vessels. Deep sea fishing ventures have been slow in coming up. There is a pressing need for acceleration of the peace of development of the industry. A massive programme is being undertaken under the Fourth Plan for provision of the infrastructure for the industry, particularly in respect of harboured facilities and training. It is envisaged that simultaneously with the provision of these facilities 300 deep sea fishing vessels will be introduced during the period of the Fourth Plan, mainly in the private and cooperative sectors. The scheme of import of 30 vessels, which is linked with construction of 15 vessels in the country is one of the measures which has been adopted with a view to developing the fishing industry and generating a demand for more vessels. The scheme is designed to give an impetus to the development of the deep sea fishing industry, provide prototypes of vessels which will be useful for the standardization of designs for future construction in the country and the secure orders from the fishing industry for 15 indigenous trawlers as a first step towards creating a demand for indigenous deep sea fishing vessels among prospective users in the private and cooperative sectors.

**Loss of Food Crop due to floods and Heavy Rains in States**

4398. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI N.R. LASKAR :
SHRI MAYAVAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to floods and heavy rains in 1969 the price of food grains which had come down had again been raised to a large extent; and

(b) what steps are being taken to see that prices of food-grains are not further raised and are brought down?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Rehabilitation Problems in Certain States**

4399. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI MAYAVAN :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the States have informed the Central Government that the rehabilitation problem in their State is becoming acute as the refugees from East Pakistan and other foreign countries are continuously coming;

(b) if so, whether they have asked more funds from Government to meet this threat posed by the refugees;

(c) whether Assam and West Bengal have been greatly affected by the inflow of refugees and this state of affairs is responsible for creating troubles and law and order situation in these States; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (d). All State Governments have extended full co-operation in the matter of rehabilitation of refugees from East Pakistan and other foreign countries. However, the State Governments of Assam and West Bengal have indicated that a saturation point has been reached in their States and there is no further scope for rehabilitating additional families.

In the case of Assam, about 12,000 families of new migrants have already been rehabilitated in addition to 1·28 lakh families of old migrants in that State. About the remaining families in the camps, the State Government has expressed the view that they may be taken out for settlement elsewhere. Efforts are accordingly being made to persuade new migrant families in camps in Assam to accept rehabilitation in Dandakaranya Project and other similar Projects sanctioned for the rehabilitation of new migrants.

As regards West Bengal, it was decided at the commencement of the new influx of migrants from East Pakistan in January, 1964 that in view of the saturation point having already been reached in West Bengal on account of the very large concentration of old migrants in that State no camp would be opened in West Bengal and rehabilitation assistance would be admissible only to those new migrants, who on migration, sought relief/rehabilitation assistance by admission in the relief camps opened for their benefit in other States. This policy continues to be followed.

No specific demand for funds for rehabilitation of new migrants from East Pakistan has been received from the Government of West Bengal. As regards other States, funds are being released from time to time according to their requirements.

In order to evaluate the working and results of the rehabilitation measures undertaken in West Bengal for the benefit of old migrants, under the residuary assessment, and to assess the nature and size of the problem created by the influx of new migrants, a Committee of Review was set up in 1967. The Committee submitted

an interim report in December, 1967 and a sum of Rs. 41·64 lakhs was sanctioned in May, 1968 to implement the recommendations of the Committee, out of which Rs. 20 lakhs were released to the State Government in 1968-69. The balance amount will be released as and when required by the State Government.

The Committee submitted another report in March, 1969 in respect of the rehabilitation of 7,066 displaced families from East Pakistan squatting on 65 ex-camp sites in West Bengal. The Government of India have accepted most of the recommendations.

The Committee's report on educational facilities for the new migrants in West Bengal submitted in November, 1968 is also under consideration of the Government of India.

**High Price of Sugar in Ration Shops in Delhi**

4400. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI N.R. LASKAR :
SHRI MAYAVAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that price of sugar in open market is less than the price at which sugar is sold in the ration shops at Delhi;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons ;

(c) whether Government have decided to reduce the price of sugar in the ration shops; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The levy price of sugar distributed through ration shops has been fixed under the Essential Commodities Act and cannot be reduced.

**Conference of Chief Ministers on Land Reforms**

4401. SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Conference of the Chief Ministers of States was held in Delhi on the 28th to 30th November, 1969 to discuss the measures necessary to implement the Land Reform Acts in the States;

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement the same and how far they are expected to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement was made by the Minister for Food and Agriculture in the Lok Sabha on the 2nd December, 1969 in reply to calling attention notice by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri and others intimating the main conclusions of the Chief Ministers' Conference on land reforms.

(c) Land reforms being a State subject, the responsibility for formulation of proposals, enactment of suitable legislation and its implementation is the primary concern of State Governments. In the light of the discussions at the Chief Ministers' Conference

State Governments are expected to take necessary action for implementation of the decisions. As land reform is an important measure for removing impediments to agricultural production and development and as emphasised by the Chief Ministers' Conference, the impact of land reforms on agricultural production can be ensured if it is accompanied by supporting measures such as supply of institutional credit and other inputs to the beneficiaries of land reforms.

**Income from Commercial Broadcasts**

4402. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Stations of All India Radio wherefrom commercial advertisements are broadcast and the total duration of such broadcasts;

(b) the income derived since its inception, month-wise and the maximum and minimum amount paid by any single advertiser; and

(c) the names of advertisers paying Rs. 50,000 per year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Commercial advertisements are being broadcast from Bombay–Poona–Nagpur, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras, Tiruchi for a duration of 84 minutes per day on an average at each of these centres.

(b) A statement of income from commercial advertisements from its inception till September, 1969 is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-2412/69].

The maximum and Minimum amounts paid by an Advertiser during 1968-69 were Rs. 3,92,007 and Rs. 475 respectively.

(c) The information relating to individual advertisers is confidential and cannot be disclosed.

**Loss incurred by Employees Co-operative Stores, Coimbatore**

4403. SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI A.K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Employees Co-operative stores in the Government of India Press at Press Colony, Coimbatore is not working due to mismanagement and loss ;

(b) if so, the details of the loss; and

(c) the action taken by Government to punish the responsible persons and run the stores properly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Central Assistance for Drilling of Tube-Wells**

4404. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether any other project such as the drilling of tube wells is proposed to be subsidised by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : Construction/drilling of tubewells comes under

the purview of the State Plan Schemes. According to the pattern in vogue the Central assistance for State Plan Schemes is to be given in the block form comprising 30 per cent. grant and 70 per cent. loan and the discretion for allocation of funds to individual State Plan Schemes rests primarily with the State Governments. Hence, the question of giving Central subsidy for specific schemes like drilling of tubewells does not arise.

**Funds for purchase of Agricultural Implements under Grow more food campaign**

4405. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the additional funds likely to be allocated in the current financial year for purchase of agricultural implements under the Grow More Food Campaign of the Food and Agricultural Organisation; and

(b) if no allocation has been made, the reasons for not doing so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b): With the adoption of the new strategy for agricultural development and the distinct improvement in the availability of inputs and credit, the schemes under the Grow More Food Campaign of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture have been discontinued from 1966-67 and the question of allocating any funds for purchase of agricultural implements by this Ministry does not, therefore, arise. Necessary funds for purchase and sale of agricultural implements are at present provided by the various State Governments in their respective budgets.

**बांदा, उत्तर प्रदेश में उठाऊ सिंचाई योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करना**

4406. **श्री जगेश्वर यादव** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार उठाऊ सिंचाई योजनाओं की क्रियान्विति के लिये कहां तक उत्तरदायी है ;

(ख) क्या यमुना नदी से की जाने वाली उठाऊ सिंचाई की क्षमता को बढ़ाने का कार्य केन्द्रीय सरकार के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है ;

(ग) यमुना नदी से पानी उठाने तथा इसे बांदा जिले (उत्तर प्रदेश) की नहरों में डालने सम्बन्धी कितनी योजनाओं को कार्यान्वयन के लिए अन्तिम रूप से अनुमोदित किया गया है ; और

(घ) उक्त जिले में केन, मेसूनी, बंधाई बाल्मीकि गंटा आदि नदियों से उठाऊ सिंचाई के लिए कितनी योजनाओं का अन्तिम रूप से अनुमोदन किया गया है और ऐसी कितनी योजनाएं अभी भी सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे)** : (क) और (ख). 15 लाख रुपये की लागत तक की लघु उत्थित सिंचाई योजनायें राज्य-सरकारों द्वारा भारत सरकार की योजनावार अनुमति लिये बिना ही क्रियान्वित की जाती हैं । उपयुक्त राशि से अधिक लागत की मध्यम योजनायें तकनीकी दृष्टि से विचार करने के लिए तथा अन्य राज्यों में जल उपलब्धि रप पड़ने वाल प्रभाव के सम्बन्ध में अनुमति के लिये भारत सरकार को प्रस्तुत करनी पड़ती है । किन्तु सभी योजनायें राज्य सरकारों द्वारा ही चुनी और कार्यान्वित की जाती है ।

(ग) राज्य सरकार द्वारा यमुना से पानी लेने के लिए और बांदा जिल में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करने के लिये तीन लघु सिंचाई पम्प योजनायें अनुमोदित की गई हैं ।

(घ) बांदा जिले में सिंचाई के लिये केन नदी से पानी लेने के लिये दो छोटी पम्प नहर योजनायें (जिनमें से एक पहले ही पूर्ण कर ली गई है) और मेसूनी नदी से पानी लेने के लिये एक छोटी पम्प नहर योजना (पहले पूर्ण करली गई है) को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। बंधाई, बाल्मीकि और गन्टा नदियों पर कोई भी उत्थित सिंचाई योजना अनुमोदित नहीं की गई है। किन्तु बंधाई नदी पर एक मध्यम पम्प नहर योजना कार्यान्वित करने के लिये जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है, और इसे राज्य की चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित कर लिया गया है।

### २० जिलों में कृषकों के लिये छोटी विकास एजेंसी

4407. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने 20 जिलों के छोटे कृषकों के लिए ऐजेंसियां स्थापित करने के बारे में घोषणा कर दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस आधार पर इन एजेंसियों को स्थापित किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) किन जिलों में इन ऐंजेंसियों को स्थापित किया जायेगा ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे):** (क) जी हां।

(ख) क्षेत्र का चयन प्रारम्भ में सम्भाव्य जीवनक्षम छोटे कृषकों की पर्याप्त संख्या की उपलब्धि, सहकारी संरचना की शक्ति तथा भूगर्भजल की विद्यमान क्षमता पर निर्भर करता है।

(ग) बिहार में जिला पूर्णिया तथा पश्चिमी बंगाल में दार्जिलिंग में दो एजेंसियां स्थापित की गई हैं। मध्य प्रदेश ने छिन्दवाड़ा जिले में ऐसी एजेंसी स्थापित करने का विचार किया है। अन्य राज्यों ने अभी तक कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं बनाये हैं।

### Staff Problems in Sindri Fertilizer Factory

4408. SHRI NAMBIA :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:

Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the terms of agreement reached between the labour of the Sindri Fertilizer Factory and the Management in 1967 on the basis of the promise given by the former Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals have not yet been implemented;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the State Implementation and Evaluation Committee's recommendations which were made in October, 1968 have also not been implemented ;

(c) whether the question of promotion of the categories like Chargemen, L. D. Cs. etc. is not decided despite the recommendations given by the labour Department of the Bihar Government; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Sindri Unit has not yet got recognised trade union through verification process or otherwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House after it is received.

**Village Co-operative Sale and Purchase Society, Car Nicobar**

4409. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the present financial position of the village Cooperative Sale and Purchase Society of Car Nicobar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : There are fourteen co-operative marketing societies in Car Nicobar having 393 share-holders with 470 shares and Rs. 15,05,278 as working capital. Profit of these societies during the Cooperative year 1968-69—amounted to Rs. 1,52,098 ; Farm purchases amounted to Rs. 12,37,134 and sales Rs. 12,81,067. The financial position of all these fourteen cooperative societies as on 30th June, 1969 is reported to be sound.

**भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा आर्थिक लाभ**

4410. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
**श्री भरत सिंह चौहान :**
**श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :**

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1966-67, 1967-68 और 1968-69 में वर्ष वार भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा कितना लाभ अर्जित किया गया ; और

(ख) उन देशों क नाम कहां है जिनको उपरोक्त अवधि में निगम द्वारा वस्तुएं निर्यात की गई ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे)** : (क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा 1966-67 और 1967-68 के वित्तीय वर्षों में कराधान के लिए व्यवस्था करने के बाद् कमाया गया लाभ इस प्रकार है :

| | |
|---|---|
| 1966-67 | 95.27 लाख रु० |
| 1967-68 | 88.34 लाख रु० |

निगम के वर्ष 1968-69 के लेखों को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है ।

(ख) भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा सीधे किसी वस्तु का निर्यात नहीं किया जाता है।

**Persons killed due to Accident in an Iron Ore Mine at Morija near Jaipur**

4411. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether four persons were killed and several injured when an iron ore mine at Morija, 40 kilometres from Jaipur caved in on the 19th November, 1969;

(b) if so, the cause of the accident; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken against those responsible for the accident?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Four persons were killed and three others injured when a mass of stone fell off from the side of a quarry.

(b) The sides of the quarry were not kept benched and sloped as required.

(c) It is proposed to prosecute the management and the supervisory staff for contravention of the relevant Metalliferous Mines Regulations.

**त्रिसूत्रीय पंचायती राज कार्यक्रम की क्रियान्विति**

4412. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जिन राज्यों ने अभी तक त्रिसूत्रीय पंचायती राज कार्यक्रम को पूर्ण रुप से कार्यान्वित नहीं किया है उन्हें सरकार ने सलाह दी है कि वे इस दिशा में तुरन्त कार्यवाही करें ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं तो इस के क्या कारण हैं और यदि हां, तो उस पर सम्बन्धित राज्यों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक जो प्रगति हुई है उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे)**: (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों पर इस बात के लिए निरंतर बल देती रही है कि पंचायती राज कार्यक्रम को शीघ्र कार्यान्वित करने की आवश्यकता है । कार्यान्वियन के बारे में राज्यवार स्थिति 8 मई, 1969 को लोक सभा में दिए गए तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1564 के उत्तर से देखी जा सकती है । एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है, जिसमें ऐसे राज्यों के बारे में स्थिति की गई है जिन्होंने अभी तक तीन सूत्री पंचायती राज कार्यक्रम पूर्ण रूप से लागू नहीं किया है । [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT 2413/69]

**मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासियों और हरिजनों को भूमि का पट्टे पर न दिया जाना**

4414. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस आशय की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई है कि कृषि बन भूमि के पट्टे पर न दिये जाने सम्बन्धी मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की घोषणा के परिणामस्वरूप आदिवासियों और हरिजनों को कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए भूमी नहीं मिल रही है, जिसके कारण ऐसे लाखों भूमि हीन आदिवासी और हरिजन परिवारों को वित्तीय संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे)** : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं होता ।

**Manufacture of Arabic Teleprinters**

4415. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the **Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Teleprinters, Madras, have planned to produce Arabic teleprinters;

(b) if so, when it is likely to start production and the earning in foreign exchange expected per annum; and

(c) whether it would involve some foreign components, if so, of what proportion in an Arabic teleprinter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The production is likely to commence early in 1970. The foreign exchange earnings as a result of the supply of Arabic teleprinters against the orders in hand, which is to be completed by December 1970, will be about Rs. 17 lakhs.

(c) The value of foreign components in an Arabic Teleprinter Unit is about 6·3 per cent of its sale value.

### विद्युत चलित हलों का आयात

4416. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में कितने विद्युत चालित हलों का आयात करने का विचार है ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे)** : यह निर्णय किया गया था कि 1968–69 की जरूरतों के लिये 8वें येन ऋण के अधीन 2226 शक्ति टिलर्स जापान से और 212 संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका से आयात किये जायें। 1969–70 के लिये आयात करने का कार्यक्रम सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

### Agro-Industrial Corporations in States

4417. SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of those States where agro-industrial corporations have not so far been set up ;

(b) the reasons thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government to establish one in each State and time by which such Corporation will be set up in those States where these have not been set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). Agro-Industries Corporations have been set up in all the States, except Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir have also decided to set up a Corporation in that State and all arrangements have been finalised. This Corporation is expected to be registered shortly. The question of establishing a Corporation in Nagaland is under consideration of the Nagaland Government.

### Rehabilitation of Refugees from Pakistan

4418. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : SHRI NAGESHWAR DWIVEDI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHIBILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of the rehabilitation of refugees from Pakistan.

(b) the total number of such persons, the rate of their rehabilitation year to year since the Pact with Pakistan was signed and the number of those who remain to be rehabilitated;

(c) why it has taken so much time and the difficulties in their rehabilitation;

(d) which of the difficulties have been sorted out and which still persist;

(e) whether any target date for the completion of this work has been set and if not, the reason therefor; and

(f) when the rehabilitation is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION) (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). The total number of refugees from Pakistan is as under :

| | |
|---|---|
| Refugees from West Pakistan | 47·40 lakhs |
| Old migrants from East Pakistan *i.e.*, persons who migrated from East Pakistan upto 31-3-1958 | 41·47 lakhs |
| New migrants from East Pakistan *i.e.*, refugees from East Pakistan who migrated to India on or after 1-1-1964 and upto 30-11-69 .. | 8,52,093 |

The rehabilitation of refugees from West Pakistan had been completed, by and large, by 1962. Similarly, the rehabilitation of old migrants from East Pakistan in States, other than West Bengal, had been completed, by and large, by 1960-61. The residuary problem in West Bengal was assessed in consultation with the State Government in 1960-61 and it was estimated that a further sum of Rs. 21·88 crores would be required for liquidation of residuary problem in West Bengal. Of this, the amount sanctioned so far is about Rs. 16·85 crores.

A Committee of Review has also been set up to evaluate the working and results of rehabilitation measures undertaken in West Bengal for benefit of old migrants. Action is taken to sanction additional rehabilitation assistance on the basis of the recommendation of the Committee.

Year-wise figures of rehabilitation in respect of refugees from West Pakistan and old migrants from East Pakistan are not available.

As regards new migrants from East Pakistan, the number of families to whom rehabilitation assistance has been given upto 31st October 1969 in States and Projects other than Dandakaranya, year to year, is given below:

| | Agriculturists | Non-agriculturists |
|---|---|---|
| 1964-65 and 1965-66 | 10,506 | 97 |
| 1966-67 | 6,931 | 1,422 |
| 1967-68 | 4,656 | 2,071 |
| 1968-69 | 2,350 | 577 |
| 1969-70 (Upto 1-10-69) | 670 | 1,295 |
| Total .. | 25,113 | 5,462 |

In addition, 7,545 agriculturists and 352 non-agriculturists families of new migrants have been resettled in Dandakaranya Project. 540 families in Andaman Islands, and 236 new migrants have been employed in industries. Directorate General, Employment and Training have also found employment for 3,893 new migrants in various offices and industries throughout India.

As on 30th November 1969, there were 9,896 families comprising of 40,210 persons in the camps awaiting rehabilitation. Of these 4,520 were P. L. Category families and 5,376 agriculturists and non-agriculturist families.

(c) to (f). The rehabilitation of refugees in agriculture and in other occupations is inevitably a time-consuming process and requires not only Government assistance but also considerable enterprise and patience on the part of migrants themselves. Because of paucity of good cultivable land, marginal and sub-marginal forest lands have to be reclaimed for resettlement of migrants, and cultivation is being carried on under rainfed conditions. Efforts are being made to provide irrigation facilities to them as expeditiously as possible. Efforts are also being made to find out suitable lands for re-settlement of migrants, who are still in the camps. In the case of non-agriculturist families, difficulties are being faced in locating suitable business premises. Efforts are, however, being made in consultation with the State Governments for their speedy rehabilitation.

No target dates have been fixed for completion of the rehabilitation work of new migrants from East Pakistan as the influx from East Pakistan has not yet been stopped altogether. Utmost efforts are, however, being made to settle the migrants as quickly as possible.

**Resentment of Tibetan Refugees**

4419. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government to rehabilitate the Tibetans who crossed into India after crossing the international border ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): There are approximately 56,000 Tibetan refugees in India, Sikkim and Bhutan so far 23,000 of them have been rehabilitated in agricultural settlements, small-scale industries and handicraft centres set up in various parts of the country. Government have also received assistance from various voluntary aid agencies in some of these projects. More land settlements are planned for rehabilitating the remaining Tibetan refugees and actual schemes for this purpose are being finalized.

The main land settlements at present are at Bylakuppe, Mundgod and Cauvery Valley in Mysore State; at Mainpat in Madhya Pradesh; at Chandragiri and Mahendragarh in Orissa and near Tezu and Changlang in North Eastern Frontier Agency. The handicraft centres have been opened at Darjeeling, Dalhousie, Simla, Rajpur (near Dehra Dun), Dharamsala, Kalimpong and Paprola (Himachal Pradesh). A woollen mills, Dehydrated Lime Plant and a Fibre Glass factory have been set up in various places in Himachal Pradesh.

Four Homes are being set up in Mysore State, Himachal Pradesh and Orissa to house old and infirm Tibetan refugees who have no close relatives to look after them.

**Co-operative Movement**

4420. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Co-operative movement in the country is lagging behind;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the names of the States where this movement is lagging behind ;

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to strengthen this movement in the country ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA SAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (e) No Sir. The movement, as a whole, has made considerable progress since the commencement of Five Year Plans in many spheres. The progress is, however, uneven in different regions and in different sectors of cooperative activity. In Rajasthan, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam the movement is weak compared to the other States. The problems relating to the cooperative movement in different States have been reviewed from time to time by the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India. The All India Rural Credit Review Committee has also in its recent report analysed the reasons for the regional disparities. These relate to organisational and structural weakness in the institutional set up and external factors like economic backwardness of the region.

A programme of special Central assistance to cooperatives in the Eastern States and Rajasthan where the cooperative movement was relatively weak was in operation till the end of the year 1968-69. Suggestions have already been made and guidelines indicated to the State Governments for correcting the structural and organisational weakness through the viability programme of primary credit societies, rehabilitation of weak central banks and setting up of common cadres of cooperative personnel. For enabling the setting up of Agricultural Credit Corporations in States where the cooperative movement is weak, an Act has been passed. Proportionately higher rate of growth is allowed for these States in their debenture programmes. However, the regional disparities arising out of the ecomomic backwardness could be expected to be overcome only with the general economic development of these areas.

**Telephone sanctioned by Minister of State**

4421. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4347 on the 21st August, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the required information regarding Telephones sanctioned by the Minister of State has been collected; and

(b) if so, how many telephone connections have been sanctioned by him, with the names and addresses of the persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b) The requisite information in respect of telephones sanctioned with the approval of the then Minister of State has since been compiled and is given in the statement laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No.* LT-2414/169]. Of these 109 were temporary and 7 were permanent.

**Memorandum by Samachar Bharati Employees**

4422. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3640 on the 14th August, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the matter has been looked into regarding the memorandum submitted by the emloyees of Samachar Bharati; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). Samachar Bharati is an independent News Agency and the Government has nothing to do with its working.

**Grant of Permission to Artists Producers to undertake work outside A.I.R.**

4423. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1585 on the 31st July, 1969 regarding staff artists/producers of A. I. R. permitted to undertake work in films and state. :

(a) whether the required information in Part (c) has since been collected ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). 527 Staff Artists/Producers in All India Radio were given permission to undertake work in films outside All India Radio during the last three years. The remuneration received by them for the said assignments was Rs. 94,896 50. This information was furnished to Department of Parliamentary Affairs on 13th October, 1969, in fulfilment of the assurance given in reply to the earlier question.



**Rehabilitation of Repatriates from Ceylon**

4424. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the steps taken to rehabilitate the Indian citizens who have come to India from Ceylon upto the 31st October, 1969 and the extent of success achieved in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): A statement indicating the steps taken to rehabilitate Ceylon repatriates is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No.* LT-2415/69].

According to the information furnished by the State Governments, rehabilitation assistance has so far been given to 657 repatriate families in the form of business loans, allotment of agricultural land and employment

**Application for Micro Wave Transmission Facilities from I.A.C.**

4425. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS : SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) how many applications were received from Indian Airlines Corporation for Micro-wave Transmission facilities ; and

(b) how many of them are pending and for how long ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) :

(a) There was no demand as such for microwave transmission. Indian Air lines applied for 36 telegraphs circuits.

Wherever microwave channels can be allotted for such circuits, the same will be arranged. In other cases, the circuits will move on other media.

(b) Out of 36 telegraph circuits 26 have been allotted. 2 cannot be given at present on technical grounds and the technical feasibility is being examined in respect of the 8 remaining circuits. The Heads of Circles/Regions have been asked to expedite commissioning of circuits already allotted and not yet brougnt into use.

**Guarantee of Employment for hundred days in a year to every Unemployed Person**

4426. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan for guaranteeing work to every capable and willing unemployed person in the country for at least one hundred days in a year as suggested by Shri P. S. Loknathan recently ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c) No. However, Government have recently decided to appoint a Committee of Experts to assess the extent of unemployment in the country and to suggest necessary remedial measures. The suggestion will no doubt be considered by the Committee.

**Censoring of Functioning of Foreign TV Organisations**

4427. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR ; SHRI BHAGABAN DAS : SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many foreign TV Organisations have been allowed to function in the country;

(b) whether their functioning is subject to any form of censoring ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Twenty-two foreign broadcasting and television organisations have correspondents and/or cameramen accredited at the headquarters of the Government of India.

(b) and (c). No Sir. There is no censoring of their functioning in normal times.

**उत्तर प्रदेश में वाराणसी में टेलीफोनों के लिये विचाराधीन-आवेदन पत्र**

4428. **श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के वाराणसी डिवीजन में टेलीफोनों के लिये 1968 और 1969 में कुल कितने आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए, उनमें कितने आवेदन-कर्ताओं को टेलीफोन दे दिये गये हैं, कितने आवेदन-पत्र अभी विचाराधीन है तथा कितने आवेदन-पत्र अस्वीकार कर दिये गये ;

(ख) उसमें से कितने नवीनतम आवेदन-पत्रों को टेलीफोन लगाने के लिये स्वीकार किया गया है और उनमें से सबसे अधिक पुराने कितने आवेदन-पत्र अब भी विचाराधीन है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ मामलों में बिना किसी आवेदन-पत्र के टेलीफोन लगा दिये गयें हैं ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में जिलेवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह)** : (क) अपेक्षित सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई हैं। **[ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या** LT-2416/69]

(ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है तथा शीघ्र ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) अपेक्षित सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है। **[ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या** LT-2416/69]

**Distribution of Land to the Tillers**

4429. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state : (a) whether, it is a fact that in some of the States a process of distribution of land from the land-owners to the tillers of land has started ;

(b) whether the Central Government have examined whether such a transfer calls for any amendment of the Constitution ; and

(c) whether the State Governments before resorting to the above course of action had sought legal guidance from the Central Government and if so, the nature of advice given by the Centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Constitution has already been amended thrice by the First Fourth and Seventeenth Amendments and a number of principal land reform Acts have been included in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution and no provisions of such Acts can be challenged on the ground of infringement of any fundamental rights. Protection has also been made available to agrarian legislation which are not included in the Ninth Schedule or which are enacted subsequently in respect of all agricultural lands against attack on grounds of infringement of Article 14, 19 and 31 of the Constitution, by amplification of the term, "estate", under Article 31-A, to include all agricultural lands. With a view to avoiding litigation, the State Governments have been advised to make necessary amendments in local laws and to take other necessary precautions for reducing the circumstances under which Article 226 of the Constitution may be attracted.

**रांची में डाक तथा तार कर्मचारियों को परियोजना भत्ते का न मिलना**

4430. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के महा डाकपाल ने डाक तथा तार अधिकारियों को तार भेजकर परियोजना भत्ता नहीं देने के लिये कहा है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप डाक तथा तार कर्मचारियों में असंतोष उत्पन्न हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार कर्मचारियों में असंतोष को दूर करने के लिये यह भत्ता देने का है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह)** :(क) से (घ). जी नहीं । इस बारें में सरकार से कुछ स्पष्टीकरण प्राप्त किया जाना था और केवल उसक मिलने तक के लिये रांची के डाक-तार कर्मचारियों की परियोजना भत्ते की अदायगी रोकने के अनुदेश पोस्टमास्टर जनरल ने जारी कर दिये थे । इस स्पष्टीकरण क प्राप्त होते ही पोस्टमास्टर जनरल इस बारे म आगे आवश्यक कार्रवाई करेंगे ।

**दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के दुग्ध केन्द्रों में प्रबन्धक तथा सहायक प्रबन्धक के रूप में काम कर रहे विद्यार्थियों से विद्यार्थी होने का प्रमाणपत्र**

4431. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क ) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के सब केन्द्रों के प्रबन्धकों तथा सहायक प्रबन्धकों को जुलाई, 1969 में आदेश जारी किये गय थे कि वे इस बात का प्रमाण पत्र प्रस्तुत करें कि वे स्कूलों में अध्ययन कर रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन प्रबन्धकों तथा सहायक प्रबन्धकों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने उक्त आदेशों के अनुसार अपने प्रमाण पत्र प्रस्तुत नहीं किये हैं तथा उनमें से कितनों को इस बीच नौकरी से निकाल दिया गया है ;

(ग) उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जो किसी स्कूल में नहीं पढ़ते तथा अन्य कार्यालयों में काम करते हैं और उक्त केन्द्रों पर भी काम करते हैं ; और

(घ) इस समय कितने आवेदन-पत्र विचाराधीन तथा कितने कर्मचारी दोहरी ड्युटी दे रहे हैं?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे)** : (क) फिलहाल दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के पांच जोनों के वरिष्ट डिपों एजेंटों तथा डिपों एजेन्टों को जुलाई में आदेश जारी किये गये थे कि वे वास्तविक विद्यार्थी होने का प्रमाण-पत्र प्रस्तुत करें।

(ख) 9 व्यक्तियों ने अपने प्रमाण पत्र प्रस्तुत नहीं किये हैं और उनके एजेंसी करार समाप्त कर दिये गये हैं ।

(ग) जो वास्तविक विद्यार्थी नहीं है या अन्य जगह काम कर रहे हैं वे दिल्ली दुग्ध येजना के दुग्ध डिपओं में कार्य करने के योग्य नहीं है ।

(घ) जिन विद्यार्थियों के नाम रोजगार कार्यालय में दिल्ली-दुग्ध योजना में अंशकालिक नौकरी के लिये दर्ज किये गये हैं और जिनके नाम रोजगार कार्यालय द्वारा भेजे जाते हैं उन पर डिपो एजेन्टों की नियुक्ति के लिये विचार किया जाता है । कुछ क्षेत्रों में जहां कि डिपो कर्मचारियों की कमी है, वहां रोजगार कार्यालय में दर्ज किये गये विद्यार्थियों के आवेदन पत्रों पर भी तदर्थ आधार पर विचार किया जाता है । इस समय ऐसे कोई आवेदन-पत्र बाकी नहीं है ।

इस समय 111 डिपो एजेन्ट दोहरी ड्युटी पर कार्य कर रहे हैं ।

**Reduction in Salary of Manager and Assistants in D.M.S. Depots**

4432. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to reduce the salary

of the Managers and Assistants working in the Milk Depots of the Delhi Milk Scheme; and

(b) their present pay-scales and those proposed to be given to them in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). There is no substantial change in the total income of the Depot Managers and Depot Assistants under the old terms as compared to that of Senior Depot Agents and Depot Agents under the revised terms. Their incomes under the old terms and under the new terms are as indicated below:—

| *Old Terms* | *New Terms* |
|---|---|
| Depot Manager —Rs. 50/- per month | Sr. Depot Agents (Corresponding to Depot Manager) = Rs. 1·87 p. per shift per day. |
| Depot Asstt. —Rs. 25/- per month (with a weekly holiday) | Depot Agent (Corresponding to Depot. Assistant) = Re. 0·94 p. per shift per day. |

**Intensive Cultivation of Paddy in Contai, West Bengal**

4433. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan for intensive cultivation of paddy in the surplus area of Contai, West Bengal which is usually single crop area ; and

(b) if so, the details of the plan and if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). According to available information, Contai block in East Midnapore District of West Bengal is covered under the Intensive Agricultural Areas Programme. Under this programme, the State Government have plans of bringing under intensive cultivation all suitable areas under the cultivation of Paddy in the district.

Information regarding the extent of area in the Contai block at present covered and proposed to be covered under intensive cultivation in future, is not available. This has been called for from the State Government and will be supplied when received.

**Pakistan Radio Propaganda against India**

4434. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently Pakistan Radio has intensified propaganda against India;

(b) whether Bengali literatures of West Bengal have become particular targets of such propaganda; and

(c) if so, the main features of such propaganda and the steps taken by Government to counter it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Dacca Station of Radio Pakistan has put out several items presenting Bengali writers as commu-

nalists. It also seeks to decry contemporary Bengali writers by quoting them out of context. Anti-India propaganda by Pakistan is regularly countered by news, commentaries and other features broadcast by several stations of All India Radio. The Calcutta Station has a regular feature called "Sambad Parikrama" in which all such matters are dealt with.

**Assistance to West Bengal for Rehabilitation of Refugees**

4435. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government have asked the Central Government to provide Rs. 250 crores to solve the refugee problem in the State once for all; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No such proposal has so far been received from the West Bengal Government.

(b) Does not arise.

**Rise in Price of Rice in Southern States**

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a steep rise in the price of rice in the Southern States;

(b) what has been the rate of increase in the price from the harvesting point to the point of consumption;

(c) the reason for this; and

(d) steps Government propose to take in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

**Coverage by A.I.R. of Demonstrations supporting Prime Minister**

4437. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Radio gives undue long coverage of the demonstrations which were held in the capital to support the Prime Minister, while those opposing her get but a bare mention;

(b) whether Members of Parliament have protested against this; and

(c) if so, whether any inquiry into the matter has been made and if so, the factors which cause it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Some Members of Parliament have criticised All India Radio for giving large coverage to the demonstrations held in New Delhi to support the Prime Minister.

(c) Does not arise.

**Land Reforms During Fourth Plan**

4438. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the details of the programmes of each State for bringing about further land reforms during the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): Land reforms is a State subject and the responsibility for formulation of land policy, enactment of suitable legislation and its implementation is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. Certain recommendations which are in the nature of a broad common approach to be adopted and pursued by each State in the light of the local conditions and in response to local needs have been made in the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan, for general guidance of State Governments. State Governments have not worked out, in detail, measures of land reform which they propose to undertake during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

The urgency of implementation of land policy has been reiterated in a letter addressed to Chief Minister by the Prime Minister and further emphasised during the Chief Ministers' Conference on Land Reforms held on November 28 and 29, 1969.

**India Lagging Behind Pakistan in Progress of TV**

4439. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the progress of Television in India has been behind that of Pakistan;

(b) If so, the number of TV transmitting stations set up in Pakistan and in India and the comparative figures of the population and area coverage thereof;

(c) the main reasons for the slow progress of TV in India; and

(d) whether any comprehensive programme has been chalked out for expansion of TV facilities on a nation-wide basis; if so, the details thereof, indicating the cost, the stages in which it is to be implemented and the stations and the power of the transmitters to be installed at different places thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) It is a fact that there are more television stations in Pakistan than in India.

(b) According to published information available there are four television stations in Pakistan. Definite information about the area and population served by these stations is not available. India has only one TV station at Delhi serving an area of about 5,000 sq. kms. The population in this area is 36 lakhs and the number of sets is about 10,000.

(c) Paucity of resources.

(d) A comprehensive plan for covering the whole country with a TV network has not been prepared. Some studies in this connection are underway. The Fourth Plan contains provision for establishment of stations at Srinagar, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur/Lucknow, and expansion of Delhi station.

**Selection of Personalities and events for Issue of Postage Stamps**

4440. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI:
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN-LAL :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI BAJPAYEE:
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI G. G. DIXIT :
SHRI JHARKHANDE-RAI :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of personalities and events in whose memories postage stamps are proposed to be brought out by the Posts and Telegraphs Department during the next two years :

(b) the criterion for selection of personalities for this purpose; and

(c) whether suggestions are also invited from the public in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) :

(a) A statement showing the particulars of postage stamps to be issued during the year 1970 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2417/69]. No decision had yet been taken regarding the issue of postage stamps during the year 1971.

(b) The general criteria followed for issue of special/commemorative postage stamps is as below :

(i) No proposal for the issue of commemorative stamps shall ordinarily be entertained unless 18 months'notice is given to the Department except in cases of special emergency.

(ii) No commemorative stamps shall ordinarily be issued honouring an individual unless the occasion is 100th anniversary (birth or death). A commemorative stamp may also be issued on the 1st or 10th death anniversary.

(iii) No commemorative stamp shall ordinarily be issued celebrating any event unless the occasion is the 50th year or the centenary. Events of international character only should be considered for the issue of special stamps, others should be commemorated by the issue of special cancellations only. A decision is taken on the recommendations of the Philatelic Advisory Committee.

(c) No. Suggestions are not invited, but any suggestions received are placed before the Philatelic Advisory Committee for their consideration and advice.

**Purposeful Programme for the Youth through 'Yuv Vani'**

4441. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features of the news Youth Radio 'Yuv Vani' started by All India Radio; and

(b) whether his Ministry and the Ministry of Education and Youth Services have established any co-ordi-

nation for putting up an effective and purposeful programme for the youth ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The Youth Service (Yuva Vani) of AIR Delhi caters to the needs and tastes of the younger generation of listeners between 15 and 30 years of age. The programmes in the service besides entertainment programme produced or presented by or for groups of young people include talks, discussions interviews on sports, literature, science, religion, social problems, employment opportunities, education, current affairs, etc. which are of special interest to the youth.

(b) Ministry of Education and Youth Services is closely associated with the planning of this programme.

**Import of Foodgrains Under PL 480**

4442. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how much amount is paid annually to U.S.A. in order to continue the import under PL 480; and

(b) how much amount has been paid so far or is due to be paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICUL-TURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). No amount is paid to the U.S.A. for continuance of imports of foodgrains under PL. 480. The cost of grains imported is paid in terms of the agreement. Since the inception of PL-480 about 54·94 million metric tons of foodgrains costing about $ 3507·39 million have been shipped till the 31st of October, 1969. Of this about 2·65 million metric tons costing about $ 156·53 million is under Convertible Local Currency Credit terms and the balance is against Local Currency terms for which payment is made immediately on shipment. For the supplies under Convertible Local Currency Credit terms, which were provided for the first time under the PL. 480 agreement of 24th June, 1967, no initial payment by the Government of India is involved. The payment of the first annual instalment becomes due 10 years after the date of last delivery of the commodity in the relevant calendar year.

**Equitable Distribution of Foodgrains**

4443. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of food production in 1967-68 and 1968-69 ;

(b) the *per capita* availability of the food materials in those years and whether it had been distributed equitably ;

(c) the *per capita* food consumptions in India in 1967-68 and 1968-69; and

(d) whether any proposal is under consideration to introduce monopoly State Trading in foodgrains for ensuring equitable distribution and stabilising its prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The total production of foodgrains in India in 1967-68 and 1968-69

was 95·1 and 94·0 million tonnes respectively.

(b) The net *per capita* availability for the country as a whole, out of internal production of foodgrains, was about 158·7 kgs. in 1967-68 and about 153·1 kgs. in 1968-69. It varied from State to State.

(c) Figures of actual consumption of foodgrains in the country are not available. The *per capita* availability from internal production and imports together during the calendar year 1968 was about 165·7 kgs. *per capita* availability during 1969 is not yet available.

(d) The procurement and price support operations by the Food Corporation of India and State Governments and the public distribution through ration/fair price shops are measures taken to ensure equitable distribution of the available foodgrains and stabilise prices.

**Buffer stock of Foodgrains**

4444. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are proposing to set apart an amount of Rs. 150 crores for buffer stock operations in foodgrains within the country; and

(b) whether this move is to create the proposed three million tonnes of foodgrains buffer stock without depending upon the PL-480 agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :

(a) and (b). No separate funds have so far been set apart for the building up of buffer stocks within the country. The Food Corporation of India is charged with the responsibilities of purchase of foodgrains and of holding of the buffer stocks. The Corporation finances the purchases of foodgrains for both current distribution as well as for buffer stocks from the loans given by Government and the cash credit accommodation given to it by the State Bank of India. The total Government loan available to the Corporation as at present is Rs. 244 crores.

**Central Grant to Rajasthan for Tube-wells**

4445. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government had earmarked a lump-sum grant to Rajasthan Government to be spent on tube-wells in Rajasthan by the end of December this year ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that they have not been able to keep to the above schedule; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ascertain from the State Government the reasons for the non-fulfilment of this work and the steps taken by the Central Government to ensure its early fulfilment and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPRATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). No lump-sum grant has been earmarked to the Rajasthan Government for sinking of tube-wells in drought affected areas by the end of December, 1969. Originally, the Centra Team that visited Rajasthan in April,

1969 had recommended a ceiling of Rs. 60 lakhs for emergeny water supply arrangements including completion of tubewells taken up during 1968-69 and energisation of new tubewells. In view of the widespread lack of drinking water supply arrangements in the affected areas, it was subsequently decided to increase the ceiling by Rs. 1 crore subject to the condition that schemes for relief of water scarcity in the drought affected areas were approved by appropriate technical experts of the Government of India and there was a reasonable prospect of the projects being completed by the end of December, 1969. The State Government have accordingly submitted some schemes to the Department of Health, Government of India.

2. The ceilings prescribed by the Central Teams indicate the maximum extent upto which expenditure incurred by State Government will be taken into account for the purposes of Central financial assistance according to the prescribed pattern and do not indicate the expenditure that should be incurred by the State Government. A Central Team again visited Rajasthan in November, 1969. The Team will take into consideration the expenditure already incurred by the State Government during the current financial year on various items of relief, including drinking water supply arrangements, and make suitable recommendations regarding ceilings to be adopted for expenditure during the rest of the year keeping in view the present situation in the State.

**केन्द्रीय आलू अनुसन्धान संस्थान, सहायनगर, पटना में श्रमिकों की भर्ती**

4446. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय आलू अनुसंधान संस्थान, सहायनगर, पटना के सस्य विज्ञानी (एग्रानामिस्ट) और केन्द्रीय आलू अनुसंधान संस्थान कर्मचारी संघ के बीच गत 16 जून को केन्द्रीय प्रवर्तन अधिकारी के समक्ष एक समझौता हुआ था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह तय हुआ था कि नई भर्ती में छटनी किये गये श्रमिकों को प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि संस्थान के अधिकारियों ने समझौते का उल्लंघन किया है और नये श्रमिकों की भर्ती की है ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो नये श्रमिकों तथा छटनी किये गये श्रमिकों के नाम क्या हैं, और

(च) समझौते का उल्लंघन करने वाले प्राधिकारियों के विरुद्ध सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे):** (क) 16 जन, 1969 को कोई समझौता नहीं हुआ था । फिर भी, 10 जून, 1969 को श्रमिक प्रवर्तन अधिकारी, पटना की उपस्थिति में केन्द्रीय आलू अनुसंधान केन्द्र, पटना के सस्य विज्ञानी के कार्यालय में उनके और अनुसंधान केन्द्र के नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों के एक प्रतिनिधि के मध्य विचार विमर्श हुआ ।

(ख) 10 जून, 1969 को हुए विचार विमर्श सम्बन्धी नोट की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है । (**ग्रन्थालय में रखीदी गई । देखिये संख्या** LT-2418/69)

(ग) कृपया उपरोक्त भाग (ख) में उल्लिखित संलग्न नोट को देखें ।

(घ) जी, नहीं । विचार विमर्श के नोट के अनुसार, भर्ती की घोषित तिथि को आने वाले सभी पुराने नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों को भर्ती कर लिया गया था । अनुसंधान केन्द्र में कार्य पूर्णत:

सामयिक है और जब कभी आवश्यकता होती है श्रमिकों की नियुक्ति नैमित्तिक आधार पर कर ली जाती है ।

(ङ) ऐसे श्रमिकों की एक सूची (1) जो कि गत मौसम में नियुक्त नहीं किये गये थे, किन्तु चालू मौसम (अक्टूबर, 1969) में जिन्हें काम के लिए आने वाले सभी पुराने श्रमिकों को नियुक्त करने के उपरान्त, काम पर रख लिया गया था, और (2) जो कि पिछले मौसम में काम पर रखे गये थे, किन्तु अक्टूबर, 1969 से प्रारम्भ होने वाले चालू मौसम में काम के लिये नहीं आये, परिशिष्ट 2 में दी गई है ।

(च) प्रश्न हीं नहीं होता ।

**बिहार के खेतिहर मजदूरों को "बासगीत" भूमि का आवंटन**

4447. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के विभिन्न जिलों के खेतिहर मजदूरों ने वर्ष 1967–68, 1968–69 और 1969–70 में "बासगीत" भूमि का आवंटन किये जाने के लिये खण्ड विकास अधिकारियों को बहुत बड़ी संख्या में आवेदन-पत्र भेजे थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विचाराधीन आवेदन-पत्रों तथा ऐसे आवेदन-पत्रों की जिलावार संख्या कितनी-कितनी है जिन के बारे में निर्णय लिये जा चुके हैं ;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में जिलावार कितने खेतिहर मजदूरों को "बासगीत" भूमि का आवंटन किया गया ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकारी परती भूमि का भी खेतिहर मजदूरों में वितरण किया गया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो ऐसी कितनी एकड़ भूमि का वितरण किया गया और उसका जिलावार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) :** (क) से (ङ) . जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा समय शीघ्र सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

**Aid to Mysore for Purchase of improved seeds from Seeds Corporation**

4448. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the amount of assistance given to the State of Mysore this year for purchase of improved seed from the Seed Corporation and improved equipment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : The procedure for release of Central assistance to State Governments for their plan schemes has been revised from 1969-70. Assistance will now be released to State Governments in block loan and grant for the annual plan as a whole and will not be related to any individual programme or scheme. The Central assistance for the annual plan 1969-70 of the Government of Mysore has been fixed at Rs. 30·60 crores. This will be released to the State Government towards the end of the financial year on the basis of the expenditure figures to be furnished by them. In addition, central assistance by way of short-term loan is also provided to State Governments for purchase and distribution of seeds etc., outside their plan ceilings without reference to the sources from where this input is purchased by them. The State Government has been sanctioned short-term loan of Rs. 17·92 lakhs for the purchase of seeds so far in the current financial year.

**Shortage of skilled labour in Cement Industry**

4449. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITAION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cement Industry is facing many difficulties for want of skilled labour ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to give incentives to the skilled labourers in the Cement Industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD). (a) According to information being collected under the Employment Market Information Programme of the Directorate General of Employment and Training, there seems to be no unusual shortage of skilled labour in Cement Industry.

(b) Does not arise.

**Lock-out in Madhuband Colliery**

4450. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether lock-out has been declared at the Madhuband Colliery, Dhanbad since the 27th September, 1969 ;

(b) if so, the full details of this incident ;

(c) the number of workers rendered unemployed and the loss of production in values and quantity as a result of the declaration of lock-out by the Management ; and

(d) the action, if any, taken or being taken by his Ministry to get the Colliery re-opened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD ) : (a) and (b). Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union organised a public meeting on 19-9-69, near the Madhuband Colliery. Before the meeting, there was a clash between the workers of this union and some unknown persons resulting in the death of a worker. Following his death, there was a riot in the Colliery. The workers and the officers of the Colliery fled in panic and abstained from work from the first shift on 19-9-69. Despite management's call to workers to return to work, they did not resume work and continued abstention. In view of the illegal abstention, the management declared a lock-out from 27-9-1969.

(c) 2400 workers were rendered unemployed. The loss of production is estimated at 55,000 tonnes of coal valued at Rs. 18·70 lakhs.

(d) After the initial conciliation efforts of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery failed, there was a further intervention by the Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), which resulted in the lifting of the lockout on 26-11-1969.

**Supply of Provident Fund Account Slips to workers in Dhanbad Coal field**

4451. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that none of the three lakhs of workers of Dhanbad Coal field has received account slip of their provident fund deposits after March, 1964 ; and

(b) if so, the action, if any, being taken to supply to the workers Provident Fund slips every year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : The administration of the Coal Mines Provident Fund is the concern of the Board of Trustees set up under the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948 and is not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Coal Mines Provident Fund authoritites have furnished the following information :—

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Cultivation in Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

4452. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI B. K. MADHOK :
SHRI K. HALDER :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total geographical area of Andaman and Nicobar Islands ;

(b) the total area under cultivation;

(c) the total cultivable area and yield of each crop per acre ;

(d) what steps, if any, have been taken by the Government to promote cultivation ; and

(e) the result in terms of increase in productivity of land, increase in the area under cultivation, and increase in production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Total geographical area of the Territory is 829 thousand hectares.

(b) Total cultivated area during 1966-67 is estimated at 18 thousand hectares including area under coconut, grown mainly in the non-reporting areas of the Territory.

(c) The latest available estimates of area and yield of rice and coconut, the important crops of the territory, are as under :—

| Crop | Year | Area ('000 hectares) | Yield per hectare |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rice | 1968-69 (Final) | 7·9 | 1354 kgs. |
| Coconut | 1967-68 (Final) | 8·7 | 4345 nuts. |

(d) Government is promoting cultivation through distribution, on loan-*cum*-subsidy basis, of various production requisites including improved seeds, fertilisers, soil conditioners, implements, seedlings of coconut, cashewnut and vegetables and fruit plants. Extension efforts including field demonstrations and farmers' training are being undertaken to enable the farmers to bring more and more area under the cultivation of high yielding varieties of paddy and to adopt multiple cropping techniques.

(e) The productivity, area and production of rice in the Territory in 1968-69 showed an increase of 5·3%, 12·9% and 18·9% respectively over 1964-65. In the case of coconut the increase in productivity, area and production during 1967-68 over 1964-65 was 8·3%, 4·8% and 13·5% respectively.

**Deterioration in *Vividh Bharati* Programme owing to Introduction of Commercial Broadcasts**

4453. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COM-

MUNICATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards the deterioration in the Vividh Bharati Programmes, especially after the introduction of the commercial broadcasting ; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereon ; and

(c) whether any Reviewing Committee will be set up to look into these?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPRARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL ) : (a) No, sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. However, the programmes are constantly under review and improvements are made from time to time whenever considered necessary and possible.

**Green Revolution in Bihar**

4454. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been Green Revolution in Bihar also ;

(b) if so, in which districts and the further details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government for spreading the Green Revolution to Bihar and its interiors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The High-Yielding Varieties and Multiple Cropping Programmes, which constitute the two major planks of the "Green Revolution", are in operation in all the districts of the State in big or small way, depending on the availability of irrigation water. The total area covered under the High-Yielding Varieties Programmes in Bihar was 15·08 lakh acres during 1968-69 and the additional area brought under the Multiple Cropping Programme during that year was about 19·00 lakh acres. The State Government have planned to cover about 21·00 lakh acres under High-Yielding Varieties Programmes and additional 9·00 lakh acres under Multiple Cropping during 1969-70.

(c) Does not arise.

**Import of Food Nuring the Fourth five year plan period**

4455. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India is planning to import food from abroad during the Fourth Plan period ;

(b) if so, from which countries and the further details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the total estimated food production in India vis-a vis the total estimated food requirements at the end of the Fourth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE):

(a) and (b). According to present indications some foodgrains will need to be imported during the fourth Plan period. It is however, not possible at this stage to indicate the quantity and the countries from which imports would be made.

(c) Does not arise.

**Opening of new Post Offices in Madhubani Division (Bihar)**

4456. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of post offices whose cases are under consideration for opening up in the Madhubani sub-division in Darbhanga District, Bihar;

(b) at which places those post offices are to be opened ; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in expediting the consideration of their cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Seventeen;

(b) The proposals are in regard to the following villages :

(1) Thapar-Khajauli

(2) Shankarpur Khatauna

(3) Pokhauni-Madhubani

(4) Andap-Pandaul

(5) Bazraha Henipatti

(6) Tardiha-Madhepur

(7) Sonbarsa-Madhepur

(8) Prasaram Patti

(9) Sisauni Basopatti

(10) Kalni Basopatti

(11) Sukhbaski Basopatti

(12) Shyamsidhap Ramnagar

(13) Belhi Madhuban

(14) Tengrakhatauna

(15) Khajur Madhubani

(16) Kerbar Arebat

(17) Betauna Benipatti

(c) The proposals have to be examined on the merits of each case after collection of statistics. Specific instances of delay, if any, will be investigated.

**विदेशी समाचार एजेंसियों से भारतीय समाचार एजेंसियों के लिए समाचार एकत्र करने की व्यवस्था**

4457. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सूचना तथा प्रसारण विभाग किन-किन भारतीय समाचार अभिकरणों की ओर से विदेशी समाचार अभिकरणों से समाचार आदि प्राप्त करता है ; और

(ख) किन-किन देशों के साथ ऐसी व्यवस्था की हुई है ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह)** : (क) और (ख) निम्नलिखित भारतीय समाचार अभिकरणों की ओर से विदेश संचार-सेवा द्वारा अनेक-पतों वाले प्रेस-प्रसारणों का संग्रह किया जाता है :

(i) प्रेस ट्रस्ट आफ इण्डिया–ब्रिटेन, जापान, फिलिप्पीन और फ्रांस स्थित कुछ संवाद-समितियों से प्रेस-प्रसारण प्राप्त करता है ।

(ii) यूनाइटेड न्यूज आफ इण्डिया–अमरीका, यूगोस्लावीया, इटली, जर्मनी (संघीय लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य) में स्थित कुछ संवाद-समितियों से प्रेसप्रसारण प्राप्त करता है ।

(iii) समाचार भारती–चेकोस्लोवाकिया, यूगोस्लावीकिया तथा जर्मन लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य में स्थित कुछ संवाद-समितियों से प्रेस-प्रसारण प्राप्त करता है ।

**Formation of a Film Corporation**

4458. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether Government are contemplating to form an autonomous Corporation for the films?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): Government are contemplating to set up a statutory Film Council with a view to regulating the development of the film industry along healthy lines. Final decision about the functions, scope of composition of the Film Council has, however, not yet been taken.

**वनस्पति घी में रंग मिलाना**

4459. **श्री शारदा नन्द :**

**श्री जगन्नाथ राज जोशी :**

**श्री वृज भूषण लाल :**

**श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :**

**श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा :**

**श्री रूरज भान :**

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वनस्पति घी में रंग मिलाने के बारे में कितनी और किस प्रकार की सफलता मिली है ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे):** वनस्पति के लिए रंग ढूंढने हेतु अनुसंधान कार्य तेज करने तथा उनका समन्वय करने के लिए नियुक्त की गयी विशेषज्ञ समिति ने सूचित किया कि यद्यपि रतनजोत तथा हल्दी सहित बहुत बड़ी संख्या में रंगों की जांच की गयी लेकिन इस प्रयोजन के लिए कोई भी रंग उपयुक्त नहीं पाया गया । इस तथ्य की दृष्टि में और इस विषय पर वैज्ञानिकों के मतैक्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए समिति इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंची कि वनस्पति के लिए रंग न तो व्यवहार्य है और न ही वांछनीय और वनस्पति के घी में अपमिश्रण को रोकने अथवा बहुत ही कम करने के वैकल्पिक तरीके ढूंढने चाहिए ।

सरकार ने खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय (खाद्य विभाग) के संकल्प संख्या 1-67/65-शुगर दिनांक 12 मई 1969 के अनुसार, समिति के निष्कर्षों और सिफ़ारिशों को स्वीकार कर लिया है लेकिन वनस्पति के लिए उपयुक्त रंग सामग्री ढूंढने के प्रयत्न जारी रखे जायेंगे । इस संकल्प की प्रतिलिपि 25 जुलाई, 1969 को सभा के पटल पर रख दी गयी थी ।

इस निर्णय के अनुसरण में, इन अनुसंधानों में लगी प्रयोगशालाओं तथा अन्य प्रयोगशालाओं से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे वनस्पति के लिये रंग खोजने के अपने प्रयत्न जारी रखें ।

**International Union of Conservation of Nature**

4460. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPKAR: SHRI VASUNDEVAN NAIR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of delegates from abroad who attended the International Union of Conservation of Nature held in New Delhi in November, 1969.

(b) the main resolutions adopted therein; and

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange earned on account of this Conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) 267.

(b) A copy of the finally adopted Resolutions is expected from the International Union of Conservation of Nature Headquarters, 1110 Morges, Switzerland. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

(c) It is too early to indicate the amount of foreign exchange earned. The required information will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**Central Assistance for Dairy Projects in Goa**

4461. SHRI SHINKRE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of short supply of milk in various Towns of Goa and of planned efforts made by the Government of that Union Territory in this regard;

(b) whether Government of Goa have approached his Ministry for Central assistance for dairy projects due to their limited resources in technical know-how and finances; and

(c) if not, whether Government will depute, some team of experts to make a thorough study of the actual supply, expected demands from the people in the next five years and the ways and means to enable the local Government to cope up with the growing demand for the milk?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Yes. A dairy project at Ponda, estimated to cost Rs. 22·82 lakhs, has been sanctioned for the collection, handling and distribution of 10,000 litres of milk per day to start with and with a provision for expansion of the capacity to 20,000 litres per day later on. The plant will supply milk to the five major towns, viz. Ponda, Panjim, Vasco, Mapusa and Margao.

(c) Does not arise.

**Recognition of the London Chamber of Commerce Examination Certificate for Typing and Shorthand**

4463. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some employment exchanges do not recognise the London Chamber of Commerce Examination Certificates for Typing and Shorthand and that they are insisting for the certificates of the representative State Examination; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this procedure which discourages employment possibilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). The only certificates to be recognised by the Employment Exchanges for submission against clerical vacancies under the Central Government are those issued by Boards/Institutions under the State Governments. In order to comply with the standards laid down by the employers, while notifying their demands for typists/stenographers, applicants who are not in possession of such certificates are required to undertake a proficiency test before being submitted against such demands.

**Resettlement of Refugees from East Pakistan in Assam**

4464. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :

SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have explored the possibility of resettling displaced migrants from East Pakistan in Assam; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). The Government of Assam had promised to rehabilitate 12,000 families of new migrants from East Pakistan in Assam. This quota has been fulfilled. There are still 1102 new migrant agriculturist families in different relief camps in Assam. The Government of Assam have reported that they are faced with the problem of resettling a very large number of local landless agricultural families and families rendered homeless periodically by floods and erosion. The Government of Assam have not, therefore, offered lands for the rehabilitation of the agriculturist families still residing in the camps in Assam. The Government of India have long since offered to resettle these families in agricultural projects set up in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh where several thousand other new migrants from East Pakistan have already been settled. These families have so far refused to move out of Assam. Efforts to persuade them to do so are continuing.

M S?LSS—'0(a)

**खतौली इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, खतौली, उत्तर प्रदेश**

4465. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री 20 नवम्बर, 1969 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 690 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय के कोई अधिकारी तथा उनके सम्बन्धियों के खतौली इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, खतौली (उत्तर प्रदेश) में शयर हैं ; यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या खतौली जैसे बहुत ही छोटे थान पर स्थित यह कम्पनी भारत सरकार के भारतीय आयुध कारखानों, राष्ट्रिय लघु उद्योग निगम, सम्भरण तथा पूर्ति महानिदेशालय, गुजरात विद्युत बोर्ड, और तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग की स्वीकृति सूची में शामिल है, और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार खतौली इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, खतौली (उत्तर प्रदेश), के कार्य की जांच करने हेतु एक आयोग नियुक्त करने का है ; और

(घ) क्या इन कम्पनियों म टाटा उद्योग समूह के महाप्रबन्धकों तथा प्रबन्ध-निदेशकों के शेयर हैं, यदि हां, तो उनका मूल्य क्या है ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह)** : (क) संचार विभाग के अधिकारियों तथा उनके आश्रितों के संबंध में (अन्य सभी संबंधियों के संबंध में नहीं), उनके द्वारा "खतौली इजीनियरिंग वर्क्स" खतौली के अंशों की धारकता के विषय में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ख) सरकारी विभागों तथा उनके उपक्रमों आदि के विषय में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) और (घ). कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अर्थों में खतौली इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स एक कम्पनी नहीं है तथा प्रश्न के इन भागों के विषय में केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

**श्रमिक हड़तालों तथा तालाबन्दी पर लगाया गया प्रतिबन्ध**

4466. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :**
**श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले**
**श्री रणजीत सिंह :**
**श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :**

क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग ने सुझाव दिया है कि उद्योगों में श्रमिकों द्वारा हड़तालों पर तथा तालाबन्दी पर कुछ प्रतिबन्ध लगाये जाने चाहिए; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भगवत झा आजाद)** : (क) इस तथ्य का ध्यान रखते हुए कि हड़ताल/तालाबन्दी के अधिकार के बिना सामूहिक सौदाबाज़ी नहीं हो सकती, राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग ने सिफारिश की है कि (i) कुछ अनिवार्य उद्योगों/सेवाओं में हड़ताल के अधिकार को समाप्त कर दिया जाए, परन्तु इसके साथ-साथ विवादों को तय करने के लिए पंच-निर्णय या न्याय-निर्णय जैसे किसी कारगर विकल्प की व्यवस्था की जाए ; (ii) हां हड़ताल/तालाबन्दी से पहले नोटिस दिया जाना चाहिए और (iii) मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियन द्वारा किये जाने वाले हड़ताल के नोटिस से पहले इस संबंध में मतदान होना चाहिए ।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग की सिफारिशों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार के निर्णय संबंधित विभिन्न पक्षों के साथ परामर्श पूर्ण होने के बाद लिए जायेंगे । यह परामर्श अभी जारी है ।

**खाद्य विभाग में कार्य करने वाले चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति**

4467. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :**
**श्री प० मु० सईद :**
**श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :**
**श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :**

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय के खाद्य विभाग में मैट्रिक फेल तथा 9 वीं श्रेणी पास अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों से संबंधित कर्मचारी पिछले 10 वर्ष से चपरासी के पद पर कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें लेबोरेट्री अटेंडेंट, पिक्कर, लाइब्रेरी अटेंडेंट, रिकार्ड सार्टर, जमादार, आपरेटर तथा दफ्तरी के पदों पर पदोन्नत न करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार उन्हें प्राथमिकता देकर इन पदों पर उनको पदोन्नत करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनकी कब तक पदोन्नतियां की जायेंगी, और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे)** : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). लेबोरेट्री अटेंडेंट, लाइब्रेरी-अटेंडेन्ट, रिकार्ड सार्टर, जमादार गेस्टेटनर आपरेटर और दफ्तरी के पदों को सीधे भर्ती द्वारा नहीं भरा गया है । नीचे की श्रेणियों में वरिष्ठता के आधार पर पदोन्नति कर इन्हें भरा गया है । वरिष्ठता एवं योग्यता के आधार पर हुई पदोन्नति

में आरक्षण आदेश लागू नहीं होते हैं । जहां तक पिक्कर का संबंध है, 1958 के बाद कोई भी नियुक्ति नहीं की गई है क्योंकि इस वर्ग को शन : शन: समाप्त कर देने का निर्णय किया गया है ।

(घ) और (ङ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

**खाद्य विभाग में काम कर रहे अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारियों की स्थिति**

4468. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** :

**श्री प० मु० सईद** :

**श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल** :

**श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा** :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के खाद्य विभाग में प्रयोगशाला-सेवक, पिक्कर, पस्तकालय सेवक, रिकार्ड सार्टर, जमादार, आपरेटर, दफ्तरी आदि के पदों पर चौथे श्रेणी के क्रमश: कितने-कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) उपर्युक्त प्रत्येक श्रेणी में काम करने वाले अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या उपर्युक्त प्रत्येक श्रेणी में गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के आदेशानुसार अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के व्यक्तियों के लिये पद आरक्षित किये गये है तथा क्या उन सब आरक्षित पदों पर अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त किया गया है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) सभी आरक्षित पदों पर कब तक नियुक्तियां कर दी जायेंगी ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे)**: (क) और (ख) :

| क्रम संख्या | वर्ग | कार्य कर रहे व्यक्तियों की संख्या | अनुसूचित जाति | अनुसूचित आदिम जाति |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | जमादार (स्वीपर) | 22 | 22 | – |
| 2. | फराश | 17 | 3 | – |
| 3. | चपरासी | 124 | 27 | – |
| 4. | दफ्तरी | 41 | – | – |
| 5. | जमादार | 4 | – | – |
| 6. | रिकार्ड सार्टर | 5 | – | – |
| 7. | गेस्टेटनर आपरेटर | 1 | – | – |
| 8. | पुस्तकालय सेवक | 1 | – | – |
| 9. | प्रयोगशाला सेवक | 1 | – | – |
| 10. | पिक्कर | 15 | 1 | – |
| | जोड़ | 231 | 53 | – |

(ग) और (घ). आरक्षण आदेश प्रथम तीन वर्गों के पदों को लागू होते हैं जहां सीधी भरती की गयी है । इन वर्गों में आरक्षित रिक्तियों को अनुसूचित जातियों के उम्मीदवारों से भरा गया है । आगामी छः वर्गों के पदों को निम्न वर्गों में से वरिष्ठता के आधार पर पदोन्नति से भरा गया है और जो पदोन्नति वरिष्ठता एवं योग्यता पर आधारित होती है उस पर ये

आरक्षण आदेश लागू नहीं होते हैं ; अन्तिम वर्ग के पदों को धीरे धीरे समाप्त करना है और 1958 के बाद उन पर कोई नियुक्ति नहीं की गयी है ।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

**चीनी के निर्यात सम्बन्धी नीति**

4469. **श्री वाल्मीकी चौधरी** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान किये गये चीनी के निर्यात के परिणामस्वरूप सरकार को तथा भारतीय उपभोक्ताओं को कितनी हानि हुई है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार इस हानि को देखते हुए चीनी निर्यात पर पुन: विचार कर रही है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे)** : (क) 1966 और 1967 में चीनी के निर्यात पर जो हानि हुई थी वह भारत सरकार द्वारा वहन की गयी थी। वित्तीय वर्ष 1966-1967 और 1967-68 में भारत सरकार द्वारा दी गयी राज सहायता की राशि इस प्रकार थी :—

| वित्तीय वर्ष | (रुपये/करोड़) राशि |
|---|---|
| 1966-67 | 20.00 |
| 1967-68 | 7.46 |

1968 में सरकार ने निर्यात पर हुई हानि की पूर्ति नहीं की थी । यह हानि चीनी निर्यात संवर्धन अधिनियम, 1958 के उपबन्धों के अधीन चीनी उद्योग द्वारा वहन की गई थी ।

देश में खपत की जाने वाली चीनी पर मूल उत्पादन शुल्क में 1-3-1966 से 8.35 रुपये प्रतिक्विंटल की वृद्धि की गई थी और निर्यात सम्बन्धी हानि को पूरा करने के लिए यह शुल्क 30-9-1967 तक लागू था । 1968 में उपभोक्ताओं ने सीधे कोई हानि नहीं उठाई थी ।

(ख) चीनी के निर्यात की नीति निर्धारित करते समय हानि के प्रश्न पर भी विचार किया जाता है । चालू वर्ष की निर्यात नीति की जांच की जा रही है ।

**Import of Tractors**

4470. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :
SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI :
SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :
SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of tractors imported during 1969 ;

(b) the details of these imports in terms of numbers and horse power countrywise ;

(c) the estimated indigenous production of the various categories of tractors in 1969, the total demand and the total availability of the tractors;

(d) how Government propose to close the gap between the total demand and the total supply ; and

(e) whether Government are aware of high premiums and blackmarket prices paid by needy farmers and if so, the steps taken by the Government to check this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The required information is being collected from the concerned State Agro-Industries Corporations

and would be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

(c) and (d). 14632 tractors have been manufactured in the country during 1969 (January-October, 1969). The total demand has been estimated at 1,25,000 nos. for the current financial year 1969-70. It has been decided to import 35,000 tractors against the programme for 1969-70 as against 15,500 tractors for 1968-69. Besides, 20,000 tractors are estimated to be manufactured indigenously. These tractors are in addi ion to 8,000 tractors likely to be received during this year against the import programme for 1968-69. It is not possible to arrange for still larger imports owing to constraint of foreign exchange. The agricultural wheeled tractor industry has been exempted from the licensing provisions of the Industries (D and R) Act, 1968, in order to induce the present tractor manufacturers to diversify their production in the lower hp. range and also to induce other intending parties to come into the field to produce cheap tractors.

(e) With a view to eliminating possible premiums and blackmarket prices on tractors, the Government is making available a substantially larger number of imported tractors through State-owned Agro-Industires Corporations and intensifying indigenous production. Import of tractors as gift from Indian relations living abroad has also been allowed with a view to easing the supply position. Besides, the Government has also under consideration the promulgation of a ' ontrol Order on sale and distribution of tractors.

**Electricity rates for agriculture**

4471. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) in view of the urgent need to help the small farmers, whether the Government have under consideration a proposal to bring electricty rates for agricultural purposes on par with the rates for industrial power ;

(b) whether Government intend to discuss with the State Governments a proposal to resume subsidy to agriculture in order to bridge the margin between the electricity rate for agriculture and the rate for industrial power; and

(c) if not, what other steps Government propose to take to help the small farmer and make cheap electricity available to him ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD. AGRICULTURE. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Power supply for agricultural purposes is generally made at 400 volts involving expenditure on transformation from high voltage and distribution at low voltage, whereas power supply for heavy industries is made at high voltage. Voltage of supply, maximum demand, consumption and load factor are higher in the case of industrial consumers than in the case of agricultural consumers. For these reasons the tariff rates for heavy industries are lower than those for agricultural purposes. However, as compared to the rates of small industries, the rates for agricultural purposes are already lower in most of the States.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration to subsidize rates of electric supply for agricultural purposes during the Fourth-Five Year Plan.

(c) Electric pumping of water at the current rates of electric supply for agricultural purposes is very much economical to the farmers as compared to diesel pumping or lifting of water by

man/animal operated devices. Hence, efforts are being made to mobilise as much financial resources as possible for the expansion of the programme of energisation of pumpsets so that the benefit of electricity can be extended to the small farmers. Besides plan sector and institutional financing of the programme through Land Development Banks, Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Commercial Banks etc., a Rural Electrification Corporation has been set up with the main objective of financing additional rural electrification schemes.

**Co-operativisation of sugar Industries**

4472. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent demand for the cooperativisation of the sugar industry in the country ;

(b) whether Government propose to evolve any phased programme for putting all the sugar factories either in the State Sector or the Cooperative Sector in the Fourth Plan period ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not formulating such a plan to ensure fair prices to the sugarcane growers ?

THE MINSTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (e). It has been decided to appoint a high-power committee to examine the problems of the Sugar Industry.

**Survey of the incidence of tax on electricity for agriculture**

4473. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have carried out a survey of the incidence of tax on electricity for agriculture in the form of tax per horse power of electric motors or diesel engines per month, electricity per unit charged and the burden of expenditure on carrying electricity to the farms passed on to the agriculturists ;

(b) if such survey has not been carried out, the reasons for not doing so; and

(c) whether Government would advise the State Governments to review their entire policy with regard to supply of electricity to and tax burdens on agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No such survey has been carried out.

(b) The subject primarily falls within the purview of the State Governments.

(c) The draft of the Fourth Five Year Plan indicates the broad directions along which additional resource mobilisation effort can be undertaken by the State Governments. The suggestions regarding taxation in the field of agriculture include :

(i) raising the rate of return on capital employed in electricity undertakings and graduating and differentiating the tariff so as to make the better-off farmers pay a higher price.

(ii) raising of irrigation rates to mobilise resource from that section of the agricultural sector which benefits from the irrigation projects; (iii) mobilisation of additional resources in the rural sector by floating rural debentures or adopting similar device for financing Agro-Industries, irrigarion schemes, rural electrification, housing and the provision of drinking water, benefiting the rural population directly; and (iv) raising more resources from the agricultural sector for financing its development by imposing an additional burden on the well-to-do farmers, through development of agricultural income tax in States where it is in force, introduction of the tax where it has not been imposed so far and attainment of parity of rates not only in States but also with the Union tax on non-agricultural incomes, or alternatively through surcharge to be levied at progressive rates on the land revenue by size of land holding or type of crops, according to the circumstances prevail ing in different States.

**Funds for minor irrigation schemes in Mysore**

4474. SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) Whether the Government of Mysore have urged upon the Central Government and the Planning Commission for the provision of more funds for the Minor Irrigation Schemes ;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have considered the demand ; and

(c) the decision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No such proposal has been received from the State Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Price of Vanaspati Ghee**

4475. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the prices of each quality of vanaspati ghee sold during the years 1967, 1968 and upto October, 1969 with monthly break-up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : A statement showing the maximum zonal prices of vanaspati during 1967, 1968 and 1969 (up to October) applicable to all sales within the zone regardless of brand, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See.* No. LT-2419/69]

**Cultivation of new variety of wheat of 'EA-222-1-Lal Bahadur' in Haryana Rajasthan and U.P.**

4476. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a new variety of wheat EA-222-1 'LAL Bahadur' has been recommended for

cultivation in the areas of Haryana-Rajasthan and South Western Uttar Pradesh by the All-India Wheat Research Workshop, Indore ; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government to make available this variety of wheat to the farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No. The Plenary Session of the All-India Wheat Research Workshop held in August, 1969 under the Chairmanship of Dr. B.P. Pal, Director General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, did not find itself in a position to approve the release of this variety.

The Central Variety Release Committee, which also considered the proposal, did not agree to the release of the above variety for national use. However, it may be mentioned that the variety has been released by the Rajasthan State Variety Release Committee for cultivation in that State.

(b) As the variety has not been released for National use by the Central Variety Release Committee, the Govt. of India has not initiated any action for the multiplication of its seed for supply to the farmers.

**Development, Production, Marketing and consumption of Soyabeans**

4477. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drawn up any comprehensive plan with the cooperation of the States for the development, production, marketing and consumption of soyabeans in the country; and

(b) if so, the States which have cooperated in this respect and the details of the plan accepted finally and the action being taken to implement the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During 1969-70, it was targeted to cover an area of about 16,000 acres under Soyabean cultivation in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir. This includes seed multiplication programme of Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University, Pantnagar; Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalya, Jabalpur and National Seeds Corporation Ltd.

**Allocation of funds for purchase of pest control materials and equipment for Kerala under Fourth Plan**

4478. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the additional funds allocated in the Fourth Plan for purchase of pest control materials and equipment for the Kerala State ; and

(b) whether any study has been made in this regard on the additional equipment of the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) In the Fourth Plan of Kerala, a financial outlay of Rs. 72·50 lakhs

has been proposed. Of this outlay Rs. 15 lakhs is for Capital expenditure. In addition, institutional finance of the order of Rs. 140 lakhs for purchase and sale of plant protection requisites has also been projected by the State Government. There is also a provision of Rs. 134 lakhs for Plant Protection Schemes for Coconut.

(b) Yes, Sir. The requirements of equipment (as well as pesticides) are assessed annually in the Directorate of Plant Protection under the Department of Agriculture. At the end of 1968-69, the State Department of Agriculture had 9,432 units of various types of plant protection machines. During the current year, they proposed to purchase 1,210 additional units.

**Increased voltage for Calicut and other A.I.R. stations of south**

4479. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to increase the low voltage and better transmission thereby of the Calicut Station of the All India Radio ; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in the implementation of the Survey Team findings for increased voltage for the Stations in the South ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The low power transmitter which was set up at Calicut in 1950 was replaced by a transmitter of higher power in Dec. 1964. It now provides adequate service in the region.

(b) No such survey team was appointed. The question of delay in implementation of its findings does not, therefore, arise. Proposals for establishment of new stations and increasing the power of existing stations in the Southern part of the country are considered and decided upon in the context of the overall development plans of All India Radio.

**केन्द्रीय यन्त्रीकृत कृषि प्रक्षेत्र सूरतगढ़ राजकीय कृषि निगम प्राईवेट लिमिटेड को हस्तातरण**

4480. **श्री प० ला० बाख्याल** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय यंत्रीकृत कृषि प्रक्षेत्र सूरतगढ़ (राजस्थान) राजकीय प्रक्षेत्र निगम को दे दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो इसके कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है उनके नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस प्रक्षेत्र की परती भूमि किसानों या ठेकेदारों को इस वर्ष हिस्से के रूप में या ठेके पर दी गई है और यदि हां, तो इसका आधार क्या है; और

(ग) क्या इस प्रक्षेत्र की शेष परती भूमि, भूमि-हीन किसानों को, विशेषकर हरिजनों को इसी प्रकार दी जायेगी ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे)** : (क) भारतीय राजकीय फार्म निगम मर्यादित ने, जो एक सरकारी क्षेत्रक संस्थान है, पहली अगस्त, 1969 से सूरतगढ़ फार्म सहित सभी केन्द्रीय राजकीय फार्मों के प्रशासन को सम्भाल लिया है। सूरतगढ़ फार्म के नियमित कर्मचारियों की संख्या लगभग 500 है। कर्मचारियों के नाम बताने में काफी समय और मेहनत लगेगी जो प्राप्त होने वाले सम्भावित परिणामों के अनुकूल नहीं होगी।

(ख) रबी की खेती के समय सूरतगढ़ फार्म के कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल करने की धमकी दी थी। जब कि कर्मचारी संघ के साथ बातचीत चल रही थी, फार्म के प्रबन्धकों ने बटाई के आधार पर गैर-सरकारी पार्टियों को लगभग 3,700 एकड़ भूमि दे दी थी। यह बातचीत सफल हुई और हड़ताल का नोटिस वापिस ले लिया गया। शेष क्षेत्र में अपने कर्मचारियों और मशीनों की सहायता से फार्म प्रबन्धकों ने खेती कराई।

(ग) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है कि भूमि का कोई भाग भूमिहीन किसानों या किसी अन्य को दिया जाये।

**Losses suffered by co-operative societies and change in its structural base**

4481. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to large losses being suffered by a large number of co-operative societies due to lack of scientific management, injudicious purchases, dependence or controlled commodities and thefts and misappropriation, etc. and steps being devised to eliminate these evils;

(b) the nature of the loss suffered in the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 upto the end of October last by the cooperative sector; and

(c) the nature of change in the structural base of consumer cooperatives as suggested by Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy on the 16th September, 1969 at Visbakhapatnam while speaking at the conference of the Wholesale Central Consumer Cooperative Stores with a view to achieve the objective of ensuring fair distribution of consumer goods and stabilising prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): Assuming that the Question relates to consumer cooperatives, replies to the parts a, b, & c of the Question are as under:

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Of the 351 functioning central/wholesale stores information available for 328 central/wholesale stores revealed that 190 such stores incurred losses during the year 1967-68. Of the 60 department stores, functioning during that year, 36 incurred losses. Information regarding primary consumer cooperatives for the year 1967-68 has not been compiled in the Central Government.

Audited accounts for the year 1968-69 in the case of most of the central/wholesale stores and department stores are not yet ready and the nature of losses incurred by them is not yet known. The position regarding 1969-70, up to the end of October last, will be known only after the accounts for the year 1969-70 are finalised.

(c) The programme for the development of consumer cooperatives included in the Fourth Five Year Plan envisages the following change in their structural base:

(*i*) primary consumer cooperatives, that are weak and not economially viable, should be liquidated or amalgamated with central/wholesale stores.

(*ii*) central/wholesale stores should be re-organised and strengthened, with a view to building them up as multiretail unit cooperative societies;

(*iii*) good and potentially viable primary consumer cooperatives should be further strengthened, so that they may function as large retail stores, with a diversified range of business; and

(iv) central/wholesale consumer co-operatives should set up large-sized retail outlets on modern lines as their branches.

**Government Advertisements to Dailies and Journals**

4482. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the forms followed by Government to give publicity matters to national dailies and journals; and

(b) the details of such publicity given by the various departments during 1968-69 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Publicity material issued by the Press Information bureau, including Press Communiques, Press Notes, handouts, speeches of Ministers, feature articles, etc. are issued to all important daily newspapers and periodicals in English and 12 Indian languages. At present 4,304 newspapers and periodicals are on the mailing list of the Bureau.

(b) During the year 1968-69, 59,011 publicity releases were issued.

**Import of foodgrains**

4484. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the agreement made for further imports of foodgrains during the current year; and

(b) the foreign exchange to be paid gainst imports to be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). On the 13th October, 1969 the Government of India entered into an agreement with the Government of the U.S.A. for supply of 3 million metric tons of wheat during the U.S. fiscal year 1970 which ends on 30th June, 1970. Of this 21,57,000 metric tons valued at approximately 114·9 million dollars are to be supplied under Convertible Local currency Credit-terms and 8,43,000 metric tons valued at 44·9 million dollars are to be supplied under Local Currency terms. The payment for the 21,57,000 metric tons of wheat to be shipped under Convertible Local Currency Terms will be made in foreign exchange in 31 equal annual instalments. The first instalment will become due ten years after date of last delivery of the commodity. No immediate payment of foreign exchange for this wheat is therefore involved.

Another agreement was concluded on the 17th November 1969, under which the Australian Government have agreed to provide India on a grant basis without reimbursement with 70,000 Metric Tons of Australian wheat. The entire quantity is expected to arrive in India by the end of December 1969. Being a grant, no foreign exchange is to be paid against this import.

**Tributes paid to former speaker by M. Ps. blacked out by A. I. R.**

4485. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the A. I. R. used television in connec-

tion with tributes paid to Shri V.V. Giri, when he resigned the Chairmanship of Rajya Sabha;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the tributes paid to Dr. N. Sanjiva Reddy former Speaker by M. Ps. when he resigned were blacked out; and

(c) if so, whether Government issued instructions to that effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Television bulletin put out on the 22nd July carried a news item about tributes paid to Shri V.V. Giri.

(b) No, Sir. While TV missed this item, the tributes paid to Shri Sanjiva Reddy were put out in a large number of radio news bulletins in several lagnguages including English, Hindi, Sindhi, Dogri, Punjabi, Gorkhi, Marathi, and Gujarati. The tributes paid to Shri Reddy were also carried in the Parliamentary Reviews including 'Today in Parliament' (English) and 'Sansad Sameeksha' (Hindi).

(c) Government issued no instructions about these matters to All India Radio.

**डाक तथा तार सर्किल उत्तर प्रदेश में टेलिग्राफिस्टों की वरीयता में परिवर्तन**

4486. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डाक तथा तार महानिदेशक के पत्र संख्या 253/9/64 एस० टी० बी० दिनांक 9 जुलाई, 1964 तथा डाक तथा तार महानिदेशक के सर्कुलर संख्या 23 दिनांक 5 दिसंबर 1949 के अनुसार टेलीग्राफिस्टों की वरीयता में परिवर्तन किया गया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय तथा पंजाब उच्च न्यायालय के द्वारा क्रमशः दिनांक 7 अप्रैल, 1964 तथा 4 अक्तूबर, 1963 को दिये गए निर्णयों में वरीयता में परिवर्तन को अवैध करार दिया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस विभाग में उपर्युक्त सर्कुलर अभी तक लागू है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश सर्किल में उपरोक्त नियम से प्रभावित व्यक्तियों के नाम, पदनाम तथा पते क्या हैं?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह)** : (क) जी हां, तार संकेतकों की वरिष्ठता डाक-तार महानिदेशक के तारीख 9-7-64 के पत्र संख्या 253/9/64-एस० टी० बी० द्वारा विनियमित है, जो कि उक्त विषय पर पहले के सभी आदेशों के जिनमें डाकतार महानिदेशक का तारीख 5-12-49 का परिपत्र संख्या 23 भी शामिल है, अधिक्रमण में जारी किया गया है।

(ख) जी नहीं। सदस्य महोदय ने जो निर्णय उद्धृत किये हैं, हमें उनके बारे में जानकारी नहीं है।

(ग) डाक तार महानिदेशक का तारीख 5-12-49 का परिपत्र संख्या 23 अब लागू नहीं है।

(घ) मद (ग) क उत्तर को मद्देनजर रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**रेहड़ी वालों आदि की सहकारी समितियां बनाना**

4487. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के सहकारिता विभाग ने अक्तूबर, 1969 में, रेहड़ी वालों, टांगेवालों, रिक्शावालों तथा धोबियों की सहकारी उपसमितियां स्थापित करने तथा उन्हें आर्थिक सहायता देने का निर्णय किया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक स्थापित की गई सहकारी समितियों का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उनसे कितने व्यक्तियों को लाभ पहुंचा है ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकासतथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे)**: (क) जी हां।

(ख) अक्तूबर, 1969 के बाद गठित की गई ऐसी समितियों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

| समिति का नाम | सदस्यता | अंश पूंजी |
|---|---|---|
| | | रु० |
| 1. धोबी सहकारी समिति | 13 | 130 |
| 2. रेहड़ी-चालक सहकारी समिति | 15 | 150 |

धोबियों, रेहड़ी चालकों, टांगा-चालकों और रिक्शा-चालकों के लिए और समितियां गठित करने के प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

**टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति, लखनऊ**

4488. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लखनऊ सर्किल संबंधी टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति की वाराणसी (काशी) में 10 अक्तूबर, 1969 को एक बैठक हुई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो टेलीफोन सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं के बारे में बैठक में सदस्यों के द्वारा व्यक्त की गई शिकायतों तथा अन्य विशिष्ट कठिनाइयों का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह)** : (क) जी हां।

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना सभापटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है। [**ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या** LT–2420/69]

**डाक विभाग में कुप्रबन्ध**

4489. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 15 सितम्बर, 1969 के दैनिक समाचार पत्र "आज" में प्रकाशत हुए इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें डाक विभाग में कुप्रबन्ध का उल्लेख किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह)** : (क) जी हां। इस समाचार में डाक-घरों के कार्य की आलोचना की गई है। किन्तु इसमें दी गई अधिकांश बातें सामान्य और अस्पष्ट हैं।

(ख) इस समाचार में दिए गए विशिष्ट मामलों की जांच-पड़ताल की जा रहीं है और इस मामले में समुचित कारवाई की जाएगी।

**Nationalisation of Sugar Industry in U. P.**

4490. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Uttar Pradesh has intimated its intension of nationalising the sugar industry by taking over 73 sugar mills and sought the sanction of Government;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a compaign for nationalisation of sugar industry in Uttar Pradesh has been launched by leading congressmen; and

(c) whether the Union Government has decided to appoint a high-powered sugar council to prepare the plan for nationalisation of the sugar industry, state by state; if so, by what time the first lot of sugar mills will be acquired by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh suggested that an all India policy on the question of nationalisation of sugar undertakings should be evolved through discussions and that he would welcome such a policy.

(b) Some political parties including the Congress Party have demanded nationalisation of sugar undertakings.

(c) The Government have decided to set up a Committee to study the working of the sugar industry in the context of the demand for nationalisation of sugar undertakings in certain areas. The Committee will also enquire into other connected matters.

**Loans to farmers by Nationalised Banks and Agricultural Apex Banks**

4491. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nationalised banks and the agricultural banks have recently changed their policy in giving loans to the farmers consequent on the paucity of the storage facilities with warehouses; and

(b) whether any decision has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Working of the General Telephone Directory enquiry system in Delhi**

4492. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that of late General Telephone Directory Enquiry system in Delhi is not at all working satisfactorily; and

(b) the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) No. On the other hand, there has been a progressive improvement in

the quality and promptness in service.

(b) Question does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

**कोटा, राजस्थान में मीन उद्योग विभाग की स्थापना**

4493. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोटा, राजस्थान में मीन उद्योग विभाग की स्थापना की है;

(ख) क्या उक्त विभाग ग्रामों के निर्धन बच्चों में भी मछलियां बांटता है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त विभाग कोटा, दाम, राणा प्रताप सागर और जवाहर सागर में मछली पालन का कार्य कर रहा है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस विभाग पर अब तक कितना धन व्यय किया गया; और

(ङ) उत्पादन में कितनी वृद्धि हुई ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे)** : (क) तथा (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोटा में कोई मीन उद्योग एकक स्थापित नहीं किया है । लेकिन राज्य सरकार ने व्यावहारिक पोषण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार की विशेष सहायता से कोटा में एक एकक स्थापित किया है । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मछली जैसे पोषणात्मक भोजन गर्भवती स्त्रियों तथा गरीब बच्चों को मुफ्त वितरित किया जाता है ।

(ग) से (ङ). एकक के कार्य की जानकारी राज्य सरकार से उपलब्ध की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

**कोटा, राजस्थान में मत्स्य पालन उद्योग की प्रगति**

4494. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोटा, राजस्थान में पिछले तीन वर्षों में मत्स्य पालन उद्योग में हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और—

(ख) इस बारे में किन किन स्थानों में प्रयोग किये गये हैं ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे)**: (क) और (ख). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जायेगी और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

**Recovery of amount from the settlers at Nilokheri**

4495. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount Government have recovered back from the settlers at Nilokheri in the form of rent and sale proceeds of plots and other lands etc.;

(b) whether the amount recovered exceeds the amount invested by Government and if so, whether it is not an injustice with those who are being defrauded in the name of cooperative sector; and

(c) whether Government have thought over the propriety of appointing a new administrator at the Colony to mitigate their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The appointment of the Administrator is the concern of the State Government.

**Expenditure incurred on Nilokheri Colony**

4496. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred so far in connection with the construction and layout of the Nilokheri Colony (in Haryana) as well as the estimated original allocation for the said colony by Government;

(b) whether the experiment in Co-operative Sector has been upto the expectations of Government and whether Government are satisfied with the progress; and

(c) if not, whether Government have any other plan to invest or allocate more funds by setting up new industries in the colony to help the refugees to earn their livelihood as Government have left them in the lurch after the failure of the experiment causing more unemployment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**बूचड़खानों में काम करने वाले लोगों की संख्या**

4497. **श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अगस्त, 1947 में की गई जन-गणना के समय या इसके आस-पास प्रत्येक बूचड़खाने में काम कर रहे व्यक्तियों में मुसलमानों, हिन्दुओं तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी-कितनी थी ; और

(ख) पुराने तथा नव स्थापित बूचड़खानों में से प्रत्येक में इस समय काम कर रहे मुसलमानों, हिन्दुओं तथा अन्य व्यक्तिओं की संख्या कितनी है ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे)** : (क) जनगणना में जाति या धर्म के आधार पर आबादी के व्यावसायिक विभाजन के बारे में कोई जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है । 1951 की जनगणना में पशु वध का काम करने वाले लोगों की कुल संख्या भी अलग रूप से उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

**संसद में हिन्दी में दिये गये भाषणों की रिपोर्टिंग करने के लिये और अधिक हिन्दी संवाददाताओं की आवश्यकता**

4498. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** :
**श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री** :

क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संसद में मूल रूप से हिन्दी में होने वाले भाषणों की रिपोर्ट समाचारपत्रों को भेजने के लिए नियुक्त किये गये हिन्दी समाचारपत्रों के संवाद्दाताओं की संख्या, इस बात को देखते हुए कि संसद की आधे से अधिक कार्यवाही हिन्दी में होती है , आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है, और

(ग) यह व्यवस्था कब तक हो जाएगी ।

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल)** : (क) संसद के दोनों सदनों में हिन्दी में होने वाले भाषणों की आकाश-वाणी के समाचार बुलेटिनें तथा संसदीय कार्यवाहियों से सम्बन्धित अन्य कार्यक्रमों के लिये रिपोर्ट भेजने को पर्याप्त व्यवस्था है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

**हापुड़ टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में सीधे टेलीफोन करने की सुविधायें**

4499. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** :

**श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री** :

क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हापुड़ टेलीफोन एक्सेंचज से सिंभावली स्थित चीनी मिल को तथा गढ़मुक्तेश्वर रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट के बिजली घर को सीधे टेलीफोन करने की सुविधायें उपलब्ध है ;

(ख) यदि हां, ोहापुड़ टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज से उपरोक्त दोनों स्थानों का सीधा टेलीफोन सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने में कया कठिनाईयां हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त दोनों स्थानों तथा स्याना (बुलन्दशहर) का हापुड़ टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज से टेलीफोन सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने का है ताकि इन दोनों स्थानों पर भी दिल्ली में सीधा टेलीफोन करने की सुविधा उपलब्ध हो सके ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस प्रस्ताव के कब तक क्रियान्वित किये जाने की संभावना है ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह)** : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) हापुड़ और नई दिल्ली के बीच उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग व्यवस्था हो जाने पर सिंभावली स्थित चीनी मिल और गढ़मुक्तेश्वर के बिजली घर को भी यह सुविधा उपलब्ध हो जाएगी । स्याना में एक छोटा टेलीफोन केन्द्र है, जिसका मूल सम्बन्ध केवल हापुड़ ट्रंक एक्सचेंज से ही जुड़ा हुआ है, और इस एक्सचेंज के उपभोक्ताओं को उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग सुविधाएं पहुंचाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय के हिन्दी समाचार विभाग के लिये स्वतन्त्र दर्जा**

4500. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन के मन्त्रालय को हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति की बैठक में हिन्दी समाचार विभाग को पूर्णतया स्वतन्त्र बनाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उन्होंने उपरोक्त प्रस्ताव को सिद्धान्त रूप से स्वीकार कर लिया था ; और

(ग) उपरोक्त प्रस्ताव के कब तक क्रियान्वित किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल)** : (क) आकाशवाणी के समाचार सेवा प्रभाग के हिन्दी एकक को स्वावलम्बी बनाने के एक प्रस्ताव पर मन्त्रालय की सूचना और प्रसारण हिन्दी समिति द्वारा विचार किया गया था ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) अतिरिक्त पदों को बनाने पर कार्रवाई की जा रही है । आशा है कुछ ही महीनों में एकक पर्याप्त रूप से मजबूत कर दिया जायेगा ।

**दिल्ली के स्कूलों के अध्यापकों की सहकारी गृह-निर्माण संस्था**

4502. **श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :**
**श्री अर्जुन सिंह मदौरिया :**

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री 28 अगस्त, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5155 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बातने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जांच इस बीच पूरी हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं और समिति के सदस्यों के और पदाधिकारियों के नाम और पते क्या हैं तथा उनके द्वारा जमा की गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ।

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे)** : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली स्कूल टीचर्स को-आपरेटिव सोसायटी के विरुद्ध जो विशेष जांच आरम्भ की गई थी वह समिति की प्रबन्ध समिति के असहयोग के कारण प्रगति न कर सकी । दिल्ली के सहकारी समितियों के पंजीयक ने 3-11-1969 से वर्तमान प्रबन्ध समिति को विस्थित कर दिया है तथा उसके स्थान पर एक अन्य समिति मनोनीत कर दी है और पहले वाली जांच वापिस ले ली गई है । नई समिति में निम्नलिखत व्यक्ति हैं :—

अध्यक्ष

1. श्री भगवान स्वरूप भारद्वाज, ग्राम तथा डाकखाना, नागलोई ।

सदस्य

2. श्री ईश्वर दास, एफ 1/28, कृष्णनगर, दिल्ली ।
3. श्री विजयपाल सिंह, 394 गली मंदिर, गांधीनगर, दिल्ली ।
4. श्री प्रकाश चंद शास्त्री, गवर्नमेंट हायर सेकन्ड्री स्कूल, शहादरा ।
5. श्री सुरेश चन्द्र वाजपेयी, एस० आर० एस० डी०, हायर सेकन्ड्री स्कूल, लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली ।
6. श्री यू० एच० वरयानी, ई-57, अमर कालोनी, लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली ।
7. श्री अमर नाथ सिंगल, जे-323, सरोजनी नगर, नई दिल्ली ।
8. श्री बृजेश्वर प्रसाद, उप पंजीयक, सहकारी समितियां, दिल्ली ।
9. श्री ज्ञान चंद, सहायक निदेशक (शिक्षा), दिल्ली प्रशासन, दिल्ली ।

समिति के सदस्यों के नाम व पते और उनके द्वार जमा की गई राशियों का पता तब चल सकेगा जब नई प्रबन्ध समिति समिति के अभिलेखों को ठीक कर पाएगी । मनोनीत समिति इस बारे में कार्यवाही कर रही है ।

**विज्ञापन प्रसारणों से होने वाली आय का टेली-विजन तथा प्रसारण सेवा के विस्तार के लिये उपयोग**

4503. **श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :**
**श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :**
**श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :**
**श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :**
**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
**श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :**
**श्री रा० कृ० बिड़ला :**

क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार विज्ञापनों के प्रसारण से होने वाली आय का देश में विशेषकर

ग्रामीण तथा सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में टेलीविज़न तथा प्रसारण सेवाओं के विस्तार के लिये उपयोग करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में किये गये निर्णय का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल)**: (क) और (ख). क्योंकि आकाशवाणी सरकार का एक विभाग है, अतः व्यापारिक सेवा से होने वाली आय केन्द्रीय राजस्व में जमा की जाती है और इसको किसी भी काम पर सीधे इस्तेमाल करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। ग्रामीण तथा सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों समेत देश में टेलीविज़न तथा प्रसारण सेवा के विस्तार के लिये धन की व्यवस्था बजट पद्धति के अनुसार सरकार के सभी साधनों में से की जाती है तथा व्यापारिक प्रसारण से होने वाली आय को ध्यान में रखते हुए टेलीविज़न तथा प्रसारण सेवाओं में सुधार करने पर सामान्य रूप से अभी विचार किया जाना है।

**भारत और विदेशों में उर्वरकों की खपत**

4504. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री** :
**श्री अदिचन** :
**श्री सीताराम केसरी** :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में उर्वरकों की खपत के लक्ष्य प्राप्त नहीं किये जा सके हैं और देश में उर्वरकों की खपत न केवल विकसित देशों में इनकी खपत की तुलना में अपितु उर्वरकों की खपत के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय औसत की तुलना में भी बहुत कम है ;

(ख) चालू वर्ष के लिये उर्वरकों की खपत के क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये हैं और इन लक्ष्यों को कहां तक प्राप्त किया गया है ;

(ग) निर्धारित लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त न कर सकने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) देश में उर्वरकों की खपत बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे)** : (क) यह सच है कि कुछ समय से उर्वरकों की वास्तविक खपत लक्ष्य से कम है। यद्यपि भारत में कृष्य भूमि में प्रति हैक्यटेयर उर्वरकों की खपत, उर्वरकों की खपत के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय औसत की तुलना में कम है तथापि यह ध्यान देने योग्य बात है कि वे सभी परिस्थितियां जिन में विकसित देशों में उर्वरकों की खपत होती है, भारत में उबलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) चालू वर्ष के लिये उर्वरकों की खपत के निर्धारित कार्यकारी लक्ष्य नोट्रोजन, पी$_2$ ओ$_5$ तथा के$_2$ ओ के लिये क्रमशः 17, 6 तथा 3 लाख मीटरी टन हैं। चूंकि उर्वरकों का प्रयोग रबी फसलों पर अभी किया जा रहा है, यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि चालू वर्ष में इन लक्ष्यों को कहां तक प्राप्त किया जा सकता है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(घ) सरकार इस समस्या को समझती है और व्यापार सम्बन्धी लायसैन्सों की पद्धति को उदार करके और ऋण की सुविधाओं को बढ़ा कर के खपत के लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिये उपर्युक्त कदम उठा रही है। सरकार देश में उर्वरक के प्रयोग सम्बन्धी वर्तमान प्रोत्साहनात्मक प्रयत्नों को तीव्र करने के लिये एक उर्वरक प्रोत्साहन संगठन की स्थापना पर भी विचार कर रही है।

**आकाशवाणी, दिल्ली का विस्तार**

4505. **श्री वंश नारायण सिंह** :
**श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त** :

क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के लिये एक नया आकाशवाणी केन्द्र स्थापित करने की सरकार की कोई

योजना है अथवा सरकार का विचार दिल्ली के वर्तमान आकाशवाणी केन्द्र का विस्तार करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० क० गुजराल)**: (क) और (ख). वर्तमान दिल्ली केन्द्र, दिल्ली के समस्त क्षेत्र को संतोषजनक सेवा प्रदान करता है। अत: दिल्ली के लिये नये स्टेशन की स्थापना अथवा वर्तमान स्टेशन को विस्तार करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, जुलाई, 1969 से युवावाणी चैनल के चालू होने के साथ, दिल्ली केन्द्र को कुछ विस्तार करने का काम पहले ही हो चका है।

**फिल्मों में चुम्बन के प्रदर्शन को अनुमति देने के पक्ष तथा विपक्ष में अभ्यावेदन**

4506. **श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय फिल्मों में चुम्बन की अनुमति देने अथवा न देने के बारे में सरकार को कुल कितने अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं और इनमें अभ्यावेदन फिल्म कलाकारों से इसके पक्ष अथवा विपक्ष में प्राप्त हुए हैं और इन अभ्यावेदनों में क्या आम विचार व्यक्त किये गये हैं; और

(ख) इस बारे में निर्णय कब तक किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० क० गुजराल)**: (क) सरकार को विभिन्न संगठनों, संस्थाओं और लोगों से 107 अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं। फिल्म कलाकारों से कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। इन अभ्यावेदनों में जो आम राय व्यक्त की गई है वह भारतीय फिल्मों में चुम्बन के विरुद्ध है।

(ख) फिल्म सेंसर सम्बन्धी खोसला समिति की समूची रिपोर्ट विचाराधीन है। इन सिफारिशों पर अंतिम निर्णय लेने में कुछ और समय लगेगा।

**Rehabilitation of Landless People in Kumaon Region**

4507. SHRI J. B. S. BIST: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4461 on the 21st August, 1969 and state:

(a) whether the assurance given in reply to part (b) of he question has since been fulfilled, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether a copy of the Report of the Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri B. D. Sanwal to go into the problems of landless people of Kumaon area will be laid on the Table of the House; and

(c) whether Government have started taking action to implement all the recommendations made by the Committee, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The statement fulfilling the assurance and copies of the Report of the Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri B. D. Sanwal, have been sent to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs (Implementation Branch), New Delhi vide this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. 11-5/69-Parl. Vol. II., dated the 21st November, 1969, for being placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(c) The Committee was appointed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh. The State Government has reported that some of the recommendations have already been implemented and others are under consideration of that Gove nment.

**आकाशवाणी के मथुरा केन्द्र से प्रसारित होने वाला ब्रज-माधुरी कार्यक्रम का प्रसारण**

4508. **श्री शिव चरण लाल** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र से ब्रज भाषा में प्रसारित होने वाल कार्यक्रमों के स्तर में सुधार हुआ है जब कि आकाशवाणी के मथुरा केन्द्र से प्रसारित होने वाले कार्यक्रमों का स्तर गिर गया है;

(ख) क्या 'शरद पूर्णिमा' के दिन हिन्दी ब्रज भाषा और उर्दू में शायरी का मिलाजुला कार्यक्रम निर्जीव और बचकाना था;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि देश के उच्च कोटि के कवियों को इस कार्यक्रम के लिये आमंत्रित नहीं किया गया था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल)** : (क) से (ग). जी, नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**आकाशवाणी के मथुरा केन्द्र में प्रोड्यूसर की नियुक्ति**

4509. **श्री शिव चरण लाल** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मन्त्री 24 अप्रैल, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7540 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस आधार पर कि आकाशवाणी, दिल्ली द्वारा प्रसारित किये जाने वाले बृज-कार्यक्रम के प्रोड्यूसर प्राय: मथुरा केन्द्र में जाते रहते हैं और दिल्ली तथा मथुरा स्थित केन्द्रों से बृज भाषा में एक जैसे कार्यक्रम ही प्रसारित किये जाते हैं, मथुरा स्थित आकाशवाणी केन्द्र में कोई प्रोड्यूसर नियुक्त करने का सरकार का विचार नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो मथुरा के केन्द्र का दौरा करने वाले प्रोड्यूसरों के नाम क्या हैं और जुलाई से सितम्बर, 1969 के बीच वे कितनी बार तथा किन-किन तारीख को मथुरा गये, और अपने प्रत्येक दौरे की अवधि में वे कितने दिन तक मथुरा केन्द्र में ठहरे और मथुरा केन्द्र से प्रसारित होने वाले कार्यक्रम में उन्होंने क्या योगदान दिया ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल)** : (क) जी, नहीं । इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि मथुरा से इस समय इतने कार्यक्रम प्रसारित नहीं होते जिस से उस केन्द्र पर प्रोड्यूसर की नियुक्ति का औचित्य हो ।

(ख) उल्लिखित अवधि के दौरान मथुरा का कोई दौरा नहीं किया गया और न ही उसकी कोई आवश्यकता थी ।

**आकाशवाणी के मथुरा केन्द्र से प्रात: कालीन प्रसारण**

4510. **श्री शिव चरण लाल** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के वित्त मन्त्री श्री लक्ष्मीरमण आचार्य को एक पत्र में यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि आकाशवाणी के मथुरा केन्द्र से प्रात: कालीन प्रसारणों का कार्यक्रम चालू किया जायेगा; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कार्यक्रम को अब तक चालू न करन के क्या कारण हैं ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल)**: (क) जी, हां। उत्तर प्रदेश के वित्त मंत्री श्री लक्ष्मीरमन आचार्य के एक पत्र के उत्तर में उन्हें यह सूचित किया गया था कि मथुरा केन्द्र पर वर्तमान सुविधाओं और कर्मचारियों की संख्या से प्रातः प्रसारण सम्भव नहीं है और स्टाफ तथा सुविधाएं उपलब्ध होने पर यह चालू कर दिया जाएगा।

(ख) इस केन्द्र के लिये अतिरिक्त स्टाफ तथा सुविधाएं प्रदान करना अभी तक सम्भव नहीं हुआ है।

**श्री चन्दगीराम को भारत भीम पुरस्कार दिये जाने का समाचार**

4511. **श्री शिव चरण लाल** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लखनऊ में हुए भारत भीम दंगल के विजेता श्री चंदगी राम को 'भारत भीम' की उपाधि दिये जाने की घोषणा आकाशवाणी के लखनऊ, इलाहाबाद केन्द्रों से प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के समाचार बुलेटिनों में प्रसारित की गई थी;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त समाचार आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र से रात्रि के 8.45 बजे प्रसारित होने वाले हिन्दी समाचार बुलेटिन में प्रसारित नहीं किया गया था;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह समाचार हिन्दी बुलेटिन के तत्काल बाद रात्रि के 9 बजे प्रसारित होने वाले अंग्रेजी के समाचार बुलेटिन में प्रसारित किया गया था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार की महत्वपूर्ण सूचना हिन्दी समाचार बुलेटिन में प्रसारित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल)**: (क) समाचार लखनऊ के शाम के 7.15 बजे के प्रादेशिक समाचार बुलेटिन जो आकाशवाणी के इलाहाबाद केन्द्र से रिले किया जाता है, प्रसारित किया गया था।

(ख) जी, हां

(ग) जी, हां।

(घ) समारोह के बारे में समाचार दिल्ली में उस समय प्राप्त हुआ था जब दिल्ली का रात्रि का 8.45 बजे का हिन्दी समाचार बुलेटिन प्रसारित हो रहा था। अतः उक्त समाचार उस बुलेटिन में सम्मिलित नहीं किया जा सका। तथापि, रात्रि के 10.35 बजे के अगले हिन्दी बुलेटिन में यह समाचार प्रसारित किया गया था।

**निर्यात के लिये आमों की नई किस्मों का विकास**

4512. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वार्षिक उत्पादन और निर्यात के लिये आमों की किन किस्मों का विकास किया गया है; और

(ख) इन्हें किसानों को कब तक उपलब्ध किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे)** : (क) यद्यपि भारत में आम की अच्छी किस्में कई हैं, लेकिन उत्कृष्ट स्वाद, सीमित मीठापन, आकृति व आकार के कारण निर्यात बाजारों में केवल 'अल्फोंजो' ही सामान्यतः लोकप्रिय है। किन्तु अन्य किस्में जैसे चौसा, दसहरी, लंगड़ा तथा बेनिशन भी उत्कृष्ट किस्में हैं और इनका निर्यात किया जा रहा है।

हाल ही के वर्षों में भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान ने संकर किस्मों के आमों के विकास पर कुछ उत्कृष्ट अनुसंधान किया है। विकसित की गयी 467 संकर किस्मों में से, 2 संकर किस्में दसहरी × नीलुम तथा 'नीलुम × चौसा' बहुत आशाजनक पाये गये, जिनमें कि अत्युत्तम फल के गुण तथा फल देने की नियमितता है।

(ख) इन दोनों संकर किस्मों का विस्तृत अध्ययन किया जा रहा है और यथा समय निर्मुक्त कर दी जायेंगी।

**ट्रिपिल डवार्फ गेहूं के बारे में अनुसंधान**

4513. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) "ट्रिपिल ड्वार्फ" गेहूं के बारे में अब तक किये गये अनुसंधान के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यह अनुसंधान बेकार साबित हुआ और इस बारे में आगे अनुसंधान नहीं किया गया; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो इसमें की गई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे)** : (क) ट्रिपिल ड्वार्फ जीन गेहूं की किस्मों के विकास के प्रयोगात्मक कार्यों के परिणामस्वरूप कुछ स्ट्रेन्स पैदा किये गये हैं, जिनकी इस समय विभिन्न स्तरों पर जांच की जा रही है। इनमें से कई स्ट्रेन्स तो विभिन्न स्थानों पर उनकी उपयोगिता के मूल्यांकन के लिये अखिल भारतीय समन्वित परीक्षणों में भी शामिल हो चुके हैं।

(ख) यह सच नहीं है कि ट्रिपिल ड्वार्फ गेहूं की किस्मों के विकास विषयक अनुसन्धान असन्तोषजनक सिद्ध हुए। कुछ काफी उत्साहवर्धक परिणाम निकले हैं। इन परिणामों को देखते हुए, ऐसी गेहूं की किस्मों पर अनुसन्धान विषयक कार्य और बढ़ाया जा रहा है, न कि उसे बन्द किया जा रहा है।

(ग) इस कार्य के परिणामस्वरूप, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश कृषि विश्वविद्यालय और भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान संस्थान में कई 3-जीन ड्वार्फ फसलों का विकास पहले ही किया जा चुका है। जैसा कि ऊपर बताया गया है इनकी अखिल भारतीय समन्वित परीक्षणों के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न स्तरों पर जांच की जा रही है। इनमें से कुछ किस्मों से इन परीक्षणों के दौरान अच्छे परिणाम निकले हैं और इनसे कल्याण सोना नामक निर्मुक्त की गई किस्म के उत्पादन के लगभग बराबर ही उपज प्राप्त हुई है। आगे और जांच के पश्चात 3-जीन ड्वार्फ गेहूं की एक या अधिक किस्में सामान्य खेती के लिये निर्मुक्त किये जाने की सम्भावना है। इनसे गेहूं की उपज के स्थिरीकरण में सहायता मिलेगी, क्योंकि पछेती वर्षा तथा मार्च में ओले पड़ने से फसल गिरने का इन पर प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता है।

**मक्का का उत्पादन**

4514. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संकर मक्का सम्बन्धी परीक्षण फिजूल रहा है और मांग न होने के कारण पन्तनगर कृषि विश्वविद्यालय ने संकर मक्का के बीजों का उत्पादन बन्द कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो समूचे देश में मक्का के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये क्या क्या प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) पिछले दो वर्षों में तथा चालू वर्ष में क्रमशः कितने क्षेत्र में मक्का की खेती की गई तथा उसके उत्पादन सम्बन्धी आंकड़े क्या हैं?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे)** : (क) जी नहीं । इस के विपरीत पिछले 3 सालों में संकर मक्का के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र 2,00,000 हैक्टेयरों से बढ़कर 3,00,000 हैक्टेयर हो गया ।

(ख) प्रश्न, नहीं होता ।

(ग) पिछले दो सालों में मक्का के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र तथा उसका उत्पादन नीचे दिया गया है । 1969–70 में मक्का के बारे में कोई पक्के अनुमान अभी नहीं दिये जा सकते हैं ।

| | 1968–69 | 1967–68 |
|---|---|---|
| क्षेत्र (हजार हैक्टेयरों में) | 5,715.8 | 5,853.4 |
| उत्पादन (हजार मीटरी टनों में) | 5,701.1 | 6,269.3 |

**Food Deficit in the Country**

4515. SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : Will the MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any estimate has been made of the total food deficit in the country in the year 1969;

(b) how it compares with the food deficit in the year 1968; and

(c) which of the States showed surplus and which showed deficit and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). The demand of foodgrains is elastic and is governed by a number of factors like population, material prosperity of the people, their food habits, extent of urbanization, availability and prices of other substitute foods, etc. In the developing economy of India these are constantly changing. It is, therefore, difficult to assess the requirements and consequently the deficit of the country during any particular year.

Much more difficult is the assessment of surplus or deficit of individual States. A State may be surplus in one grain and deficit in another.

During a year of low production, people generally manage with a smaller quantity of foodgrains than that consumed during a year of good production.

During the year 1969, all-India production of foodgrains was slightly lower than that of 1968. Taking into account the annual increase in population therefore, the food deficit during 1969 may be considered to be slightly higher than that of 1968.

As regards individual States, taking all the food-grains together, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh have been able to make a net contribution to the Central pool during 1969. The others have been net drawers out of the Central pool.

**Facilities to East Pakistan Refugees in Kalkaji Colony in New Delhi**

4516. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to offer economic rehabilitation to the dependents of the settlers by providing adequate number of shops and shopsheds and opening Training-*cum*-pro-

duction centres (small and small-scale industries—Technical and handicrafts) in the East Pakistan displaced persons colony near Kalkaji, New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the propositions of Government in this behalf ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). The Scheme of allotment of plots in the East Pakistan Displaced Persons Colony near Kalkaji was aimed at providing land for construction of houses by those Displaced Persons from East Pakistan who were already gainfully employed in Delhi. There is no question of providing for economic rehabilitation of the dependents of these Displaced Persons. A number of shop-sites have been provided in the lay-out plan of the colony which will be disposed of by auction and the Displaced Persons or their dependents can also bid if and when they are put to auction. It is a residential colony; hence there is no scope in it for industries of any type.

**Construction of Schools Dispensaries and Markets in Kalkaji Colony New Delhi**

4517. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to construct public utility buildings—*e.g.* schools, dispensaries, markets etc. through Government agencies (Central and Local Administration) simultaneously with house building, for the settlers of the East Pakistan displaced persons colony near Kalkaji, New Delhi ;

(b) if so, how Government propose to execute them ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). Sites for public utility buildings *viz.* Schools, dispensaries etc. have been set apart in the layout plan of the colony. These buildings will be constructed in due course by the concerned local and other authorities in accordance with the normal rules and practice. A suitable number of sites for shops have also been provided in the layout plan of the colony. These sites will be disposed of by auction and the successful bidders will be required to construct shops thereon within a specified time limit.

**Allotment of Plots in Delhi to Displaced Persons from West Pakistan**

4518. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the provisions of Resettlement of Displaced Persons (Land Acquisition) Act, 1948 (Act IX of 1948) and Re-Settlement of Displaced Persons (Land Acquisition) (Delhi State) Rules, 1951 were applicable to the displaced persons from West Pakistan in the Union Territory of Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions under which allotment of plots—residential and non-residential-was made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Where the land acquired under the Resettlement of Displaced Persons (Land Acquisition) Act, 1948, was allotted on lease, the lease deed included the terms and conditions specified in Schedule 11 of the Resettlement of Displaced Persons (Land Acquisition) (Delhi State) Rules, 1951. These conditions were applicable till the coming into force of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, when the allotment of plots was made in accordance with the provisions of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955.

**Allotment of Plots to East Pakistan Refugees in Kalkaji Colony, New Delhi**

4519. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the provisions of Resettlement of Displaced Persons (Land Acquisition) Act, 1948 (Act IX of 1948) and Resettlement of Displaced Persons (Land Acquisition) (Delhi State) Rules, 1951 are applicable to the disp'aced persons from East Pakistan in the Union Territory of Delhi who have been allotted residential plots in a colony near Kalkaji, New Delhi ;

(b) if so, how Government propose to modify the existing terms and conditions under which allotment has been made; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). The land for the East Pakistan Displaced Persons Colony near Kalkaji was acquired by the Department of Rehabilitation under the "Resettlement of Displaced Persons (Land Acquisition) Act, 1948". The Colony was not conceived as a rehabilitation project but was intended to provide plots to displaced persons from East Pakistan, who were already gainfully employed in Delhi, on payment of actual cost of acquisition and development. Considering that the allottees are already gainfully employed in Delhi and are not eligible for rehabilitation assistance from the Government of India, they have been given terms which are in conformity with the "Resettlement of Displaced Persons (Land Acquisition) (Delhi State) Rules, 1951".

**Representation for more Accommodation in R. M. S. Office, Coimbatore**

4520. SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI NAMBIAR :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations from the R.M.S. Union in connection with the provision of more accommodation and space in the Coimbatore R.M.S. Office, and

(b) if so, what steps hav been taken to provide the same.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes (in 1965).

(b) The expansion of RMS building at Coimbatore has been included in the

list of works programme to be carried out during the ensuing IV FIVE YEAR PLAN period by the Railways and the matter is being pursued with them.

**Shifting of Office of National Council of Safety in Mines to Bangalore**

4521. SHRI MASURIYA DIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Office of the National Council of Safety in Mines has been shifted to Bangalore;

(b) if so, the considerations in shifting it to a place where it is not actually needed; and

(c) how the building thus vacated is being utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No, Sir. The office has been shifted to another building in Dhanbad itself.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It has been allotted to an officer of the Directorate General of Mines Safety.

**Alleged Withdrawal of Cases of Infringement of Mining Provisions by M/s K. Worah and Co., Dhanbad**

4522. SHRI MASURIYA DIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 126 cases for the infringement of mining provisions and the rules framed thereunder, against M/s. K. Worah & Co. of Dhanbad were withdrawn; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) So far as the Mines Act 1952 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder are concerned, only two cases regarding non-maintenance of Pithead Baths are reported to have been withdrawn during the last three years;

(b) Defects were remedied.

**Filling of the vacancy for the post of D. D. G. M. of Safety**

4523. SHRI MASURIYA DIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of D.D.G.M. of Safety has been lying vacant for the last two years;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the reasons for not giving the charge to the next incumbent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**डाक-तार विभाग में कार्य करने वाले महिला कर्मचारी**

4524. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1968-69 में, तथा चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में आज तक डाक तथा तार विभाग के महिला कर्मचारियों को जन-दिवसों के रूप में कुल कितनी अवधि की प्रसव छुट्टी दी गई है ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह)** : अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित करके सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

**रूसी दूतावास द्वारा भारतीय भाषाओं में प्रकाशित की जाने वाली पत्रिकाएं**

4525. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **सूचना तथा सारण और संचार मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत स्थित रूसी दूतावास के सूचना तथा प्रचार विभाग द्वारा और रूस द्वारा भारत में सीधे वितरण के लिये कितनी भारतीय भाषाओं में विभिन्न पत्रिकाएं प्रकाशित की जाती है; और

(ख) विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं में कुल कितनी पत्र-पत्रिकाएं प्रकाशित की जाती हैं और प्रत्येक भारतीय भाषा में प्रकाशित की जाने वाली पत्र-पत्रिकाओं की संख्या कितनी है ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल)**: (क) रूसी दूतावास अंग्रेजी तथा 12 भारतीय भाषाओं में समाचार पत्र तथा पत्रिकायें प्रकाशित कर रहा है । सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय के पास भारत में सीधे वितरण के लिये सोवियत रूस द्वारा प्रकाशित पत्रिकाओं के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ख) भारत के समाचार पत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार को दी गई सचना के अनुसार 1968 के दौरान रूसी दूतावास द्वारा 37 पत्रिकायें निम्नलिखित भारतीय भाषाओं में प्रकाशित की गई :—

| | |
|---|---|
| हिन्दी | 5 |
| मलयालम | 4 |
| तामिल | 4 |
| तेलुगु | 4 |
| उर्दू | 3 |
| बंगला | 3 |
| कन्नड़ | 3 |
| गुजराती | 3 |
| पंजाबी | 2 |
| असमिया | 2 |
| उड़िया | 2 |
| मराठी | 2 |

रूसी दूतावास द्वारा निकाले गये प्रकाशनों के नाम, उनकी भाषा, प्रकाशन अवधि, प्रकाशन स्थान, तथा प्रचार संख्या "प्रैस इन इण्डिया" 1969 जिसकी प्रति 29 अगस्त, 1969 को सदन की भेज पर रख दी गई थी के पृष्ठ 483 तथा 484 में दिये हुए हैं ।

**हिन्दी में समाचार प्रसारित करने के लिये व्यवस्था**

4528. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय आकाशवाणी के कितने केन्द्र हैं ;

(ख) आकाशवाणी के कितने केन्द्रों पर हिन्दी में समाचार प्रसारित किये जाते हैं ;

(ग) आकाशवाणी के कितने केन्द्रों पर हिन्दी में समाचार प्रसारित नहीं किये जाते; और

(घ) भविष्य में हिन्दी में समाचार प्रसारित करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही का विचार है ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल)** : (क) 64 प्रेषण केन्द्र जिनमें 38 स्वतन्त्र स्टेशन, 3 उपग्रह केन्द्र, 20 सहायक केन्द्र और 3 विविध भारती केन्द्र शामिल ह ।

(ख) प्रातः 8.00 बजे के तथा रात के 8.45 बजे के हिन्दी समाचार बुलेटिनों को वे सभी स्टेशन/केन्द्र रिले करते हैं जो इस समय चालू हों ।

(ग) शून्य ।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

**Premium on Land Allotted to Displaced persons in Manipur**

4528. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Manipur have demanded premium for land allotted to the displaced persons at Saiton Village;

(b) If so, the nature of the allotment of land and the premium demanded;

(c) whether these displaced persons approached the Government for exemption of premium since they are displaced refugees who have been rehabilitated in this area of Manipur ; and

(d) If so, the decision taken by the Government of Manipur and the Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (d) The Information is being collected from the Government of Manipur and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Method of allotment of time by Air for Vocal and Instrumental Music**

4529. SHRI B. P. MANDAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the method and criteria for selections and allotment of time for vocal and instrumental music on the AIR ; and

(b) whether it is not a fact that in the absence of any suitable criteria many deserving artists are being ignored whereas artists of inferior calibre having pull in the AIR administrations are getting undue favour ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND *IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL)*: (a) Audition Committees of experts in vocal and instrumental music at the Stations and at the Directorate General approve and grade artists for broadcast purposes. The Roll Number system is adopted so that the anonymity of the artists is maintained. The criteria for approval include the ability to present correctly and in an aesthetically pleasing manner the particular forms rendered. The time allotted depends on the grading of the artists. Those graded higher are given more time than artists of lesser merit.

(b) Does not arise.

**Mates Recruited by Delhi Milk Scheme working as Welders**

4530. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some persons recruited as mates on daily wages in Delhi Milk Scheme have been working as Welders ;

(b) if so, whether these persons had any Diploma or Certificates from I.T.I. or other recognised institutions;

(c) if so, whether these people were being paid on daily wages as mates, while they were marking their attendance in the register of welders; and

(d) if so, why such persons were not made regular and why they were being paid as mates on daily wages while they are qualified technically and educationally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise. Two persons, initially recruited as Mates on daily wages and now employed as regular Mates, however, possess National Trade Certificate in Welding from Industrial Training Institutions.

**Cousumpt'on of Super Phosphote Fertil'zer**

4531. SHRI VIDENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the industry is currently working at 50 per cent of its capacity due to insufficient demand;

(b) whether it is also a fact that actual consumption of phosphate fertilisers during the current year is much lower than estimated by the Government, and that this has resulted in substantial accumulation of imported Di-ammonium phosphate;

(c) if so, whether it is a fact that the lower capacity utilisation by the indigenous super-phosphate industry will be accentuated due to competition from Di-ammonium phosphate imported duty-free into the country; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICUL TURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOP MENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The single superphosphate industry is currently working at about 50 per cent of its capacity due mainly to lack of efficient marketing organisation and absence of promotional measures on the part of superphosphate industry.

(b) The estimated consumption of phosphatic fertilisers so far during the current year is lower than the target fixed. However, this has not resulted in accumulation of imported Di-ammonium phosphate.

(c) In the first half of the current year no import of Di-ammonium phosphate was made. In the latter half of the year, however, restricted import of Di-ammonium phosphate was resorted to at the specific request of a State Government, and one of the manufacturers. Accordingly, the import of Di-ammonium phosphate is not likely to affect the superphosphate industry in the country.

(d) Does not arise.

**Educational Qualifications of Mates Working in Delhi Milk Scheme**

4532. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the mates are recruited in the Delhi Milk Scheme on daily wages through Employment Exchange ;

(b) if so, whether any minimum educational qualification has been prescribed for these mates ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that after some time these daily paid mates are made regular and they are paid monthly; and

(d) whether any enquiry in respect of the educational qualifications or political antecedents are made before a daily paid mate is declared regular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The minimum educational qualification of Middle School Standard pass is prescribed in the Recruitment Rules for the post, which are now under revision.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Educational qualifications are verified at the time of initial appointment, on daily wages. Character and antecedent are verified when the daily paid Mates are brought on to the regular establishment, in accordance with the existing orders on the subject.

**Recovery of Sugar from Sugarcane**

4533. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the recovery of sugar from sugarcane varies from State to State ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the recovery is much less in states of North India ;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to increase the recovery ; and

(d) if so, the success achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the averge recovery of sugar from sugarcane obtained by factories in various States during the years 1960-61 to 1968-69 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT-242/69]. The recovery of sugar is generally low in all States expect in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Mysore.

(c) More emphasis is now being laid on the evolution of better varieties of sugarcane. The State Goverments and factories have been advised to maintain nurseries with initially heat-treated seed-cane material for ensuring supply of clean healthy seed and minimising danger from pests and diseases. They have also been advised to plan harvesting of cane crop on the basis of maturity of cane. A system of fixation of minimum price of sugarcane on the basis of average recovery obtained by sugar factories has also been introduced since 1962-63 season.

(d) There has been a trend towards improvement on recovery where the recommended practices are adopted.

**Survey of Image of all India Radio by Indian Institute of Public Opinion**

4534. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the findings of a survey of the image of the All India Radio conducted by the Indian institute of Public opinion (IIPO) and published in the "Monthly Public opinion Surveys' of September, 1969;

(b) whether Government agree with the conclusion of the survey which says that the popular image of All India Radio as a mass media for dissemination of news has deteriotated significantly ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government are not in a position to assess the accuracy of the survey.

**Creation of a New Telegraph Division in Assam**

4535. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to create a new Telegraph Division in Assam ;

(b) whether the proposal has been accepted; and

(c) the details of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) No. The matter is still under consideration.

(c) The proposal is to re-organise the existing Gauhati and Dibrugarh Engineering divisions and from three divisions The Gauhati (East ) division and Gauhati (West ) division with headquarters at Gauhati and Dibrugarh Division with headquarters at Dibrugarh.

**Bifurcation of Central Assam Division of P & T Department**

4536. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AMD COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have been considering the bifurcation of the Central Assam Division of the Postal Department;

(b) whether a decision has been taken in the matter; and

(c) if so, when the new division will begin to function?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) The proposal has been received from the P.M.G. and is under consideration.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

**Damage to Crops and Cattle Due to Floods**

4537. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD
SHRI C. C. DESAI ;
SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK :
SHRI C. MUTHUSAMI ;
SHRI MEETHA LALMEEA;
SHRI J. MOHAMAD IMAM :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been heavy floods in various parts of the country during the months of September and October 1969;

(b) whether Government have made any assessment as to the loss of standing crops, cattle wealth and the land submerged underwater;

(c) whether demands have been received from various State Governments for giving immediate relief to the farmers and the other affected people; and

(d) whether Government have adequately met the requirements of the State Governments and if so, the details thereof if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (d). The required information has been called for from the State Government and the Union Territory Administration and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as compiled.

**Tenure of Postmaster-General and Other P & T Officers**

4638. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI;
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA ;
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA ;
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR ;
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the tenure of stay of a Postmaster-General at one Station;

(b) the policy regarding normal transfer of the Postmaster General and the General Managers of Telephone Districts;

(c) the period of stay of the Postmaster-General and General Managers in each Circle from the date of their posting till the 30th September, 1969;

(d) whether there is any proposal to transfer them as normal transfer; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to transfer all the Gazetted Posts and Telegraphs Class I Officers who have completed their normal stay at one station and if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b) The tenure of stay of a Postmaster General or a General Manager Telephone in a Telephone District is ordinarily 4 years. The period can however, be extended/curtailed in public interest.

(c) A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha. [*Placed in liberary. See* No. LT-2422/69].

(d) Such cases are regularly reviewed every year.

(e) The ban on Rotational transfers of P&T Officers in the interest of economy has been extended upto August, 1970. This ban does not apply, however, to Officers of the rank of Directors and above. Officers below this cadre are also transferred as and when considered necessary in public interest.

**Danish Collaboration for a Beet Seed Farm in Kashmir**

4539. DR. P. MANDAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps are being taken to set up a large-scale beet seed farm in the Kashmir valley with Danish collaboration or any other collaboration and if so, when it is likely to come up; and

(b) what is the need of India of the beet seed and how the demand is being met now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The National Seeds Corporation a Government of India Undertaking, has taken up programme to multiply sugar-beet seed on an area of 8 acres in Kashmir Valley during 1969-70, for which purpose, 10 Kgs. of mother seed was obtained from a Danish Firm. The programme of seed multiplication with the Danish varieties will be increased only after the demand in the country increases.

(b) The requirement of beet seed would be 20 tonnes in 1970-71 and 40 tonnes thereafter upto the end of the 4th Plan *i.e.* 1973-74. The requirements of beet seed is proposed to be met from home brown seed.

**Resettlement of Repatriates from Burma in Madras**

4540. SHRI SEZHIYAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations from repatriates from Burma in Madras for settlement, rehabilitation and financial assistance to start some business;

(b) the schemes drawn up by Government for them; and

(c) the schemes implemented so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The schemes drawn up and implemented by Government for the relief and rehabilitation of Burma repatriates in Tamil Nadu are indicated in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2423/69].

**Gandhi Postage Stamps, Cards and Covers**

4541. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND RROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the criticism that the Gandhi Postage Stamps and Cards/Covers are not so popular because the photo of Gandhiji is taking more space; and

(b) the steps taken to avoid such complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). Some complaints through newspapers have come to notice. These pictorial stationeries have been brought out in limited quantities as commemo-

rative ones and are being sold along with the existing postcards, inland letter cards and aerogrammes.

**Purchase Tax on Sugarcane**

4542. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Governments are levying Purchase Tax on sugarcane purchased by Sugar Mills which ultimately hit the sugarcane growers;

(b) if so, at what rate the State Governments are levying, State-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal to direct the States to have reduced uniform rate of Purchase Tax on sugarcane in the interest of maintaining the sugarcane growing area; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The State Governments are levying Purchase Tax on sugarcane purchased by Sugar Mills but this does not affect the sugarcane growers as it is paid by the Sugar Mills. A statement showing the rates of Cane Purchase Tax levied by various States is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2424/69].

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Purchase Tax on sugarcane is levied by the State Governments under their own enactments. The area under sugarcane is also not affected by Cane Purchase Tax.

**दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा नई बस्तियों में नये दुग्ध वितरण केन्द्र खोलना**

4543. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :**

**श्री रामावतार शर्मा :**

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में अब भी ऐसी अनेक बस्तियां हैं, जिनमें दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना का एक भी वितरण केन्द्र नहीं है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन नई बस्तियों के निवासियों के साधन सीमित हैं और उन्हें दूध की कमी के कारण बड़ी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन्हें यह सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे)** : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) पहले ही स्थापित किये गए 944 दुग्ध डिपो के अतिरिक्त, नई बस्तियों में टोकन धारियों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये अन्य 100 डिपो दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा खोले जाने का प्रस्ताव है । वर्तमान डेरी प्लान्ट की दूध संभालने की क्षमता को बढ़ाने और दिल्ली निवासियों की दूध की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये यमुना पार एक और डेरी स्थापित करने के लिये भी कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ।

**सिंचित तथा असिंचित क्षेत्रों में किसानों की आय में अन्तर**

4544. **श्री देवराव पाटिल** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सिंचित तथा असिंचित क्षेत्रों में किसानों की आय में अन्तर बढ़ता जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या इसका एक कारण यह है कि असिंचित क्षेत्रों में कृषि को प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया गया है और केवल सिंचित क्षेत्रों पर ही बल दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सिंचित तथा असिंचित क्षेत्रों में आय के अन्तर को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्य-क्रम बनाया गया है ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे)** : (क) सिंचित और असिंचित क्षेत्रों के कृषकों की आयों के अन्तर के परिवर्तनों के सम्बन्ध में किसी विश्वस्त अखिल भारतीय सर्वेक्षण अथवा अध्ययन पर आधारित, जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। फिर भी, इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि जब तक असिंचित कृषि वाले क्षेत्रों में सिंचित क्षेत्रों की अपेक्षा तीव्र गति से उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ता तब तक इन दो प्रकार के क्षेत्रों के कृषकों की आय के अन्तर में वृद्धि ही होती जायेगी।

(ख) यह सत्य नहीं है कि असिंचित क्षेत्रों में कृषि को हतोत्साहित किया गया है। किन्तु उर्वरक जैसे आदानों की सीमित उपलब्धि और खाद्योत्पादन में अविलम्ब वृद्धि की आवश्यकता क कारण, गत वर्षों में सिंचित क्षत्रों में सघन कृषि कार्य-क्रमों पर अधिक बल दिया गया था, फिर भी, चतुर्थ पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत, असिंचित क्षेत्रों में उत्पादन बढ़ान के उपायों पर अत्यधिक ध्यान दिया जा रहा है।

(ग) सरकार वर्तमान असिंचित क्षत्रों में सिंचाई के प्रचार पर, विशेषकर भमिगत जल के उपयोग पर अधिक बल दे रही है। इसके अतिरिक्त वर्षा से सिंचित क्षेत्रों के लिये एक अखिल भारतीय समन्वित अनुसंधान परियोजना प्रारम्भ की गई है, जिससे कि इन क्षेत्रों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि के लिये, समुचित भूमि और जल संरक्षण उपायों और उचित फसल प्रतिमानों को विकसित किया जा सके। असिंचित क्षेत्रों के लिये उपयुक्त सूखा प्रतिरोधक और सूखा अवरोधक किस्मों का पता लगाने के लिये भी प्रयत्न किये गये हैं। उर्वरक और कीटनाशी औषधियों जैसे आदामों की उपलब्धि में वृद्धि करने के सामान्य कार्यक्रमों से भी इन क्षेत्रों को लाभ होगा चतुर्थ पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत चिर सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रो के विकास के लिये और राजस्थान, गुजरात और हरियाणा के क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये मार्ग-दर्शी योजनायें भी प्रारम्भ की गई हैं। ये उपाय सिंचित और असिंचित क्षेत्रों में आय की असमानता को कम करने में सहायता करते हैं।

**Aerial Seeding of Forest Trees**

4545. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the programme for aerial seeding of forest trees, particularly the areas seeded, the aircraft used, the varieties and weight of seeds, time or times of operations;

(b) whether the germination has been watched and related to type of seeds and time of sowing; if not whether the staff has been directed to report; and

(c) whether operations are proposed to be undertaken in new areas subject to the North East monsoon; if so, on what scale ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :

(a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Governments/ Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**फसल के समय कृषि उत्पादों के मूल्यों का कम हो जाना**

4546. **श्री देवराव पाटिल** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि प्रतिवर्ष फसल के समय कृषि उत्पादों के मूल्य 24 प्रतिशत कम हो जाते हैं और किसानों को बहुत हानि होती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो फसल के समय किसानों को उचित मूल्य दिलवाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे)** : (क) फसल की कटाई के पश्चात् अधिकतम विपणन मौसम के दौरान कृषि पण्यों के मूल्य कम हो जाते हैं और जब मण्डी में आवक कम हो जानी शुरू हो जाती है तो पण्यों के मूल्य बढ़ने लगते हैं। परन्तु मूल्यों में यह मौसमी घटा-बढ़ी की सीमा वर्ष-प्रति-वर्ष तथा अलग-अलग पण्यों क लिये अलग-अलग होती है ।

(ख) मूल्य सहाय्य उपायों से अच्छी सप्लाई वाले वर्षों में भी मूल्यों में अनुचित कमी रुक जाती है। फसल की कटाई के समय सरकार द्वारा किसानों को उचित मूल्य दिलवाने के लिये उठाए गए अन्य कदमों में ऋण, विपणन तथा भण्डारण की सुविधायें आदि की व्यवस्था करना शामिल है ।

**Improvement in Service Conditions of Staff working in Panchayati Raj Departments**

4547. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) in which States there are permanent Departments for development, including the Parchayat and NES Staff;

(b) the reasons for not creating a permanent department for Panchayatiraj staff in Mysore and in other States where it does not exist;

(c) if a permanent department is not being created why should not panchayatiraj staff be inter changeable with revenue and other departments ; and

(d) in view of the frustration in the Panchayatiraj staff whether the Centre proposes to take a hand and provide the necessary finance to establish conditions of service, comparable with other Government Departments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the States and will be submitted in due course;

(d) The betterment of service conditions of Panchayat staff is fully within the competence of the States. The question of giving financial assistance specifically for this purpose does not arise in view of the recommendations of the National Development Council on the subject.

**Self-Sufficiency in Food by 1971**

4548. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI P.C. ADICHAN :
SHRI SHIV KUMARSHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether at the first meeting of the Central Advisory Committee for Agricultural Production held in New

Delhi in September this year, a comprehensive programme to achieve self-sufficiency in food by 1971 and to achieve agriculture viability in the country was drawn up ;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes chalked out in this regard ; and

(c) the steps to be taken to implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The first meeting of the Central Advisory Committee for Agricultural Production held in New Delhi in September 1969 did not work out any comprehensive programme to achieve self-sufficiency in food by 1971 and to achieve agricultural viability in the country. The meeting was called by the Ministry to discuss important aspects of agricultural development including the progress of new strategy of agricultural development and the problems faced, agriculture in dry and rain-fed areas, programme for promoting the interest of small farmers, consumption of fertilisers and measures for involving non-Governmental organisations in agricultural production, etc. Members of the Committee gave suggestions on various aspects of agricultural development including increased use of fertilizers, soil testing, arrangements for increased supply of agricultural machinery and related services, improvements in marketing and storage, increased supply of credit, expansion of irrigation, research, extension, rural electrification and certain other aspects of agricultural production.

(b) and (c) . Do no arise in view of (a) above.

**ट्रैक्टर वितरण योजना**

4549. **श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार की ट्रैक्टर वितरण योजना के अंतर्गत 15 अक्टूबर, 1969 तक प्रत्येक राज्य से कितने-कितने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार ने कितने-कितने लोगों को ट्रैक्टर दिये ;

(ग) इस प्रकार कितने देशी और कितने विदेशी ट्रैक्टर वितरित किये गये ; और

(घ) देश में ट्रैक्टरों की मांग को देखते हुए सरकार ने इस दिशा मे अब तक जो प्रयास किये हैं उनका ब्योरा क्या है ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे)** : (क) और (ख) जानकारी राजकीय कृषि उद्योग निगमों। संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मलते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी

(ग) देश में निर्मित ट्रैक्टरों के वितरण पर कोई कानूनी नियंत्रण नहीं है और ये ट्रैक्टर देश के निर्माताओं द्वारा अपने व्यापारियों के माध्यम से वितरित किये जाते हैं । अतः विभिन्न राज्यों मे वितरित देशी ट्रक्टरों की संख्या के बारे में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है । आयातित ट्रैक्टरों के बारे में जानकारी राज्यों । संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(घ) ट्रैक्टरों की बढ़ती हुई आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने की दृष्टि से, देशीय उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के अतिरिक्त काफी बड़ी संख्या में ट्रैक्टर आयात करने का निर्णय किया गया है ।

1968–69 में आवश्यकता को देखते हुए 15,500 ट्रैक्टरों को आयात करने का निर्णय किया गया, जब कि सन् 1969–70 की मांग के अनुसार 35,000 ट्रैक्टर आयात किये जाने हैं : सन् 1968–69 के दौरान देशीय उत्पादन का लक्ष्य 20,000 ट्रैक्टर निश्चित कि गया जब कि 1968–69 में 15,466 ट्रैक्टर बनाये गये थे। सप्लाई की स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीय सम्बन्धियों से उपहार के रूप में ट्रैक्टरों के आयात की भी अनुमति दे दी गई है। कम अश्व शक्ति सीमा में उत्पादन को बदलने में वर्तमान ट्रैक्टर निर्माताओं को प्रोत्साहन देने और सस्ते ट्रैक्टर बनाने में अन्य इच्छुक पार्टियों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिये कृषि व्हील ट्रैक्टर उद्योग को उद्योग (विकास और नियमन) अधिनियम 1968 के लायसैंसिंग व्यवस्थाओं से छूट दे दी गई है। वर्तमान सरकारी क्षेत्रक परियोजनाओं में से एक में छोटे अश्व शक्ति वाले ट्रैक्टर (20 अश्व शक्ति) बनाने का भी प्रस्ताव है।

**Stoppage of Work at some Quarries in Gaya Town, Bihar**

4550. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bihar Government have stopped the working of the stone quarries around Ram Sila Pahar in Gaya Town, Bihar, rendering about 5,000 stone-breakers as unemployed ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the quarrying rights were bestowed till the year 1970 to the contractors ; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Central Government to restore the quarrying rights with a view to providing employment to the large number of the unemployed stone-breakers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGHWAT JHA AZAD) :(a) to (d). Some clarification on the information furnished by the State Government has been sought for and a statement will be laid on the table of the house in due course.

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CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO USQ NO. 679 DATED 20-11-1969

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**Redevelopment of Fisheries in Mysore during Fourth Five Year Plan**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): In the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 679 answered in the Lok Sabha on 20th Novemner, 1969 information on the following points was sought :—

(a) the amount earmarked for the development of fisheries in Mysore State during Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) The details of development. District-wise proposed to be taken in Mysore State ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Fisheries College started in Mangalore in Mysore State has not admitted the candidates of professional fishermen ; and

(d) the number of boys admitted in Mangalore Fisheries College and the

number of boys of hereditary fishermen community ?

In reply to the above question, the following information was given :—

(a) A sum of Rs. 55 lakhs has been approved for development of fisheries in Mysore State during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) The Plan has been approved by the Govt. of India with reference to schemes; formulation of programmes, district-wise, is made by the State Government.

(c) & (d). This information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

However the information given in reply to part (a) of the question pertains only to the year 1969-70. The correct answer to part (a) of the Question should be as follows :—

(a) A sum of Rs. 300 lakhs has been approved for development of fisheries in Mysore State during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

The information given in reply to parts (b), (c) & (d) remains unchanged.

**12.04 hrs.**

## CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

### REPORTED UNAUTHORISED CONSTRUCTION OF A CULTURAL CENTRE AT TRIVANDRUM BY THE SOVIET EMBASSY

MR. SPEAKER: Calling Attention.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar): This is something which must be objected to. You call the Minister and the Minister is not here.

MR. SPEAKER: There is a Calling Attention on this subject in both the Houses, in the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha. The External Affairs Minister said that he is already attending the Rajya Sabha and the same question is pending there, and therefore the other Minister will be replying here.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali): The convention is that when the same subjects come in both the Houses, the senior Minister comes to the Lok Sabha and the junior Minister goes to the Rajya Sabha. That has been the convention all along. Or, let it be taken up at 2 O'Clock so that the Minister may be here.

**श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** (कोटा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक मिनिस्टर जापान से माल लाता हुआ पकड़ा गया है । इससे हिन्दुस्तान की बदनामी होती है । उस मिनिस्टर का नाम बताया जाये । मैंने इस बारे में एक कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस दिया था, लेकिन आप ने उस को रिजेक्ट कर दिया है । **(व्यवधान)**

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : माननीय सदस्य इतना शोर क्यों कर रहे हैं ? **(व्यवधान)**

**श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : इस तरह हिन्दुस्तान का नाम बदनाम करने वाले मिनिस्टर का नाम बताया जाये । **(व्यवधान)**

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़े महत्व की बात है । इस तरह की घटना से सारे देश की बदनामी होती है । आप सरकार से इस बारे में उत्तर दिलवाइये । **(व्यवधान)**

**श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा** (हमीरपुर) :**

**श्री रणधीर सिंह** (रोहतक) :**

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

**श्री रणधीर सिंह** (रोहतक) :**

MR. SPEAKER: Will you obey me or not?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: I have been obeying so much, don't you appreciate? I have been obeying all through.

लेकिन एक नैशनलिस्ट और देशभक्त होने के नाते मैं यह टालरेट नहीं कर सकता हूं कि पंजाब का एक मिनिस्टर इस तरह की ऊट-पटांग बातें करे । उस को गिरफ्तार किया जाये और गवर्नमेंट उस के खिलाफ़ एक्शन ले । **(व्यवधान)**

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : इस वक्त हाउस के सामने कोई सवाल नहीं है । इसलिए यह मुनासिब नहीं है कि कोई मेम्बर साहब इस तरह खड़े हो जायें और बोलना शुरू कर दें ।

**श्री रणधीर सिंह** : पंजाब का एक मिनिस्टर कहता है कि अगर चण्डी गढ़ पंजाब को न दिया गया, तो फ़ौज में बग़ावत होगी । इस से बुरी बात और क्या हो सकती है ? **(व्यवधान)** हम इस को बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते । **(व्यवधान)**

**श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पंजाब में आग लगी हुई है । अगर केन्द्र ने उस तरफ़ ध्यान न दिया, तो मुल्क तबाह हो जायेगा । चण्डीगढ़ के प्रश्न पर पंजाब के एक मिनिस्टर,

* Not recorded.

[श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा]

श्री जीवन सिंह उमरांगल, और सन्त फ़तेह सिंह ने बड़े आपत्तिजनक स्टेटमेंट दिये हैं **(व्यवधान)** वहां के एक एम० एल० ए०, सरदार गुरदेव सिंह, ने कहा है कि अगर चण्डीगढ़ पंजाब को न दिया गया, तो मरकज़ की ईंट से ईंट बजा देंगे। **(व्यवधान)** यह मामला पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश और हरियाणा से सम्बन्ध रखता है। **(व्यवधान)** इस मामले पर सदन में बहस होनी चाहिए **(व्यवधान)**

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to tolerate this, nor give you any time. Will you please sit down or not.

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। **(व्यवधान)**

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : मैं मेम्बर साहबान से अर्ज़ करूंगा कि यह देश की पार्लियामेंट है। **(व्यवधान)** इस तरह हमारे बारे में क्या इम्प्रेशन पड़ेगा ? **(व्यवधान)** रोज़ तो ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। **(व्यवधान)**

**श्री रणधीर सिंह** : देश जल रहा है। अगर पार्लियामेंट इस बारे में कुछ नहीं करेगी, तो कौन करेगा ? आख़िर यह पार्लियामेंट देश के लिए है। **(व्यवधान)**

MR. SPEAKER: I give you my final warning. If you go on like this, I will not tolerate it. (*Interruption*).

**श्री रणधीर सिंह** : इन लोंगो को शर्म आनी चाहिए। **(व्यवधान)** ये बेशर्म लोग हैं। **(व्यवधान)** इन को देश से प्यार नहीं है। **(व्यवधान)**

(*At this stage Shri Randhir Singh left the House.*)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : यह आप का हाउस है और इस की डिग्निटी आप के हाथ में है। **(व्यवधान)**

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : आप के हाथ में भी है। **(व्यवधान)**

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : आप का फ़र्ज है की इस हाउस में जो कुछ भी कहा जाये, वह हाउस की डिग्निटी के मुताबिक हो। पार्लियामेंट देश की सर्वोच्च लेजिस्लेटिव बाडी है। जिस मेम्बर की मर्ज़ी हो, वह खड़ा हो जाये और इस तरह शोर मचाये, इस तरह से काम नहीं चल सकता है। पार्लियामेंट एक आगस्ट बाडी है, यह हाउस एक आगस्ट हाउस है और इस की आगस्ट ट्रेडीशन्ज़ को बनाये रखना आप के हाथ में है। कई बातें बड़ी अहम होती हैं, लेकिन उन को हाउस में लाने का एक तरीका होता है —कोई मोशन हो, पायंट आफ़ आर्डर हो, कोई तो बात हो। यह तो दुरुस्त नहीं है कि कोई मेम्बर जब चाहे खड़ा हो जाये और कहे कि फ़लां इम्पार्टेन्ट मसला है। चेयर को इस तरह डेफ़ाई करना ठीक नहीं है। अगर ऐसा किया जाता रहेगा, तो मेरे लिए बड़ी मुश्किल होगी और फिर मेरे लिए इस के अलावा और कोई तरीका नहीं होगा कि रूल्ज़ में जो कुछ प्रोवाइडिड है, मैं उस पर अमल करूं। इस तरह की कोई कार्यवाही करने को मेरा दिल नहीं करता है। मैं उसे आखिरी हथियार समझता हूं। यह आप के हाथ में है कि मुझे हाउस की कार्यवाही ठीक तरह चलाने दी जाये। यह कोई अच्छी बात नही है कि मैं किसी को नेम करूं या बाहर निकालूं। मैं दोनों तरफ़ के लीडर साहबान से अर्ज़ करूंगा कि वे इस बारे में मेरी मदद करें।

**श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा** : आन ए पाइंट आफ़ आर्डर, सर। **(व्यवधान)**

MR. SPEAKER: You are interrupting the House. He is continuously interrupting the House. I bring it to the notice of the House that if I am compelled to take action against him I will be justified.

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की भावनाओं से सहमति व्यक्त करते

हुए स्वयं इस पक्ष में हूं कि इस सदन की गरिमा को बनाए रखने में सदस्यों को अध्यक्ष के आसन के साथ सहयोग करना चाहिए । अध्यक्ष के आसन के साथ सहयोग करने का अभिप्राय यह है कि उस में हमारी गरिमा भी है, केवल अध्यक्ष के आसन की गरिमा ही नहीं है ? परन्तु मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं जहां आप सदस्यों से अपेक्षा रखते हैं कि वह आप के साथ सहयोग करें वहां आप इस सरकार से भी यह कहें कि यह भी आप के साथ सहयोग करे । यहां सब से बड़ा प्रश्न यह है जिस बात पर माननीय सदस्य उत्तेजित थे या वर्मा जी उत्तेजित हैं कि एक प्रान्त में जब इस प्रकार के नारे लग रहे हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान से अलग स्टेट बना ली जायगी या फौजों में बगावत हो जायगी, तो आप सरकार से कहते क्यों नहीं हैं कि चण्डीगढ़ के सवाल को हल करे? इस विवादास्पद प्रश्न को लटका कर के इस तरह से लोगों को इस बात के लए मौका देना यह इस सरकार का कसूर है । इसलिए आप सरकार से कहिए कि इस सदन की समाप्ति के पहले सरकार स्वयं चण्डीगढ़ के सम्बन्ध में घोषणा करे ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : आप की बात यह है कि चण्डीगढ़ पर झगड़ा करने वाले जो दो स्टेट्स हैं, इत्तफाक से मैं उन में से एक स्टेट से आता हूं, मैं पंजाब से हूं और इस हाउस में मैं आवर्जवेशन करूं तो उस का गलत मतलब न समझा जाए इसलिए मैं इस पर आवर्जवेशन कोई नहीं करना चाहता । मेरा तो ताल्लुक इस हाउस के आर्डर से है, यह अमन से चले, ठीक चले । अगर वह चीज आती है, उस का ड्यू कोर्स में मोशन आएगा और उस की मेरिट्स मैं देखता हूं ठीक है, As a fair and impartial man, I will have to consider it. लेकिन यह जो तरीका है कि जिस की मर्जी जो चलाए तो यह चलेगा नहीं । इस पर यह मत समझ लेना, अगर कोई ऐक्शन लूं तो यह न समझ लेना कि मैं पंजाब का हूं इसलिए ऐक्शन लिया है । मैं ने तो कान्टीन्यूड इंटरप्शंस की वजह से ऐक्शन लिया है ।

**श्री विश्वनाथ राय** (देवरिया) : उधर से लोग बोलते रहते हैं, इधर के लोगों को भी कभी मौका मिलेगा या नहीं ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : अब अगर आपस में मुकाबला करना है तो करें ।

**श्री प्रेम चंद वर्मा** : मैं आप की बात मानता हूं लेकिन मैं यह कहता हूं कि उन को इजाजत आप देतें हैं तो हम को भी इजाजत मिलनी चाहिए.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing him.

**श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** (मुरादाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कालिंग अटेंशन से पहले इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की इजाजत है क्या ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : इजाजत का ही तो झगड़ा है । इस का ही तो रोना रो रहा हूं ।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, I rise to a point of order, before you take up the next item. The point of order is this. No statement has been circulated to the Members who have tabled the Call Attention Notice, and it is a dereliction of duty on the part of the Speaker; I do not know whether it is deliberately done; I do not know whether they are suppressing all the facts and they have not communicated the statement to us. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: On the one hand, all of you come, when I say that there is very little and short time left for the Government to prepare anything.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): Sir, what the hon. Member has asked is quite relevant; he is asking for a statement from the Government which should have been circulated. Would you ask the Government whether a statement made just five minutes before is proper. We want to know why he has not circulated it.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey.

**श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय** (सलेमपुर) : मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता

**(श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय)**

हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

"रूसी दूतावास द्वारा त्रिवेंद्रम में एक सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र के अनधिकृत निर्माण का समाचार ।"

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH): Sir, the Government of India's policy, as intimated to all foreign diplomatic missions in India, has been that Government will not recognise the stationing of diplomatic officers or establishments or sections of diplomatic missions in any place other than where the embassies or the trade and consular offices have been permitted to function. This order was circulated to diplomatic missions in February, 1954.

So far as the construction of the building by the Soviet Embassy in Trivandrum is concerned, the Soviet Embassy approached the Ministry of External Affairs in June, 1969 for permission to set up a cultural centre in Trivandrum. This centre would comprise of a library, a reading room and a cinema room. They were informed that their request would be examined. However, when it came to our notice that the Soviet Embassy had purchased property in Trivandrum with a view to building a cultural centre, the Soviet Embassy were informed in the first week of December that this could not be done without our permission and that the existing rules did not permit the opening of such centres outside the location of the embassy or the trade or consular office and they should not, therefore, proceed with the construction of the building. The Soviet Ambassador said that it was not his desire to do anything in the matter against our wishes or without our permission. He also assured us that he had stopped further construction of the building and that he would fully abide by the decision of the Government of India in the matter.

**श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय** : श्रीमन् ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि जब से कांग्रेस की केन्द्रीय सरकार और दोनों साम्यवादी गुटों में राजनैतिक गठबन्धन हुआ है तब से रूसी दूतावास यह समझता है कि भारतवर्ष भी रूस का एक अंग हो गया है। इस कारण बगैर किसी परमिशन के वह सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र अनधिकृत रूप से त्रिवेन्द्रम में निर्माण कर रहा है जैसा कि समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित हुआ है। केरल की सरकार के जो मुख्य मंत्री हैं, वर्तमान और भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री, दोनों ने यह इनकार किया है कि केरल सरकार से इस के संबंध में कोई अनुमति नहीं प्रदान की गई है और वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री ने भी कहा है कि इन्होंने भी कोई उन का आवेदन स्वीकार नहीं किया है जिस के माध्यम से वह इस प्रकार से सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र स्थापित कर सकें। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बिना इन की अनुमति से उन्होंने सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र स्थापित किया है या करने जा रहे हैं या भवन निर्माण करने जा रहे हैं उस के संबंध में सरकार कौन सी कार्यवाही करने जा रही है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि इन्हें कब मालूम हुआ है और मालूम होने के बाद तात्कालिक कौन सा ठोस कदम उन्होंने उठाया है जिस के द्वारा रूसी दूतावास वहां पर सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र निर्माण न कर सके ?

**श्री दिनेश सिंह** : हम ने क्या कदम उठाया है अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो मैं अभी बता चुका हूं और उस का क्या परिणाम आगे हुआ है यह भी बता चुका हूं। जहां तक कि यह सवाल माननीय सदस्य ने किया कि इसके बारे में कोई उन को इजाजत केरल सरकार ने दी, मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि उस का कोई सवाल उठता है। केरल सरकार के इजाजत देने का कोई सवाल नहीं, उन्होंने दी या नहीं दी, दोनों से हमारा मतलब नहीं है। यह तो सिर्फ केन्द्र से इस का मतलब है। केन्द्र सरकार मंजूरी दे सकती थी और केन्द्र सरकार ने उन को कोई मंजूरी नहीं दी है। जहां तक कि इस का सवाल है कि उन्होंने क्यों बनाया, कैसे बनाया तो इस के ऊपर हम ने रूसी दूतावास से बात की थी। उन का यह कहना था कि कुछ उन को इस में गलतफहमी हो गई। चूंकि और दशों के भी कुछ ऐसे केन्द्र

हैं उन्होंने समझा था कि कोई इस में कठिनाई नहीं होगी और उसी से उन्होंने यह काम शुरू किया । जैसा आप जानते हैं जमीन खरीदने या उस के ऊपर काम शुरू करने की मुमानियत नहीं है, मुमानियत केन्द्र स्थापित करने की है और वह उन्हें बता दिया गया है कि केन्द्र स्थापित करने की उन को आज्ञा नहीं दी गई है । इस के आगे अगर कोई बात होती है तो आगे चल कर इस के बारे में बाद में देखेंगे ।

SHRI P. G. SEN (Purnea): Sir, on a point of clarification. He said that the State Government is not in the know of it. The land has been purchased and registered. How is the State Government not in the know of things?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not allow it.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, few things could be a greater affront to this country than the presumption that just because a particular State Government—Kerala, in this connection—is composed of a particular complexion of red, a shade which, I am told, is of the favourite colour of our Foreign Minister, the Soviet Embassy with this degree of impunity could, in spite of the clarification that the matter is pending with the Foreign Ministry, go ahead with the construction of a building for the perpetration of their sinister propaganda. I am not surprised at the presumptuous attitude of the Soviet Government, knowing the completely servile attitude of our Foreign Minister as far as the Soviet Union is concerned. I am also not surprised because of the evasive stand taken by the Kerala Government. But the larger question remains as to how a foreign embassy can.....(*Interruption*).

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): Is he making a speech?

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: It is a larger issue about the integrity of my country.

AN HON. MEMBER: About which you are not worried....(*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: Do not get excited.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Why is he interrupting unnecessarily and attributing motives?

The large issue is as to how an embassy functioning in New Delhi can take this independent decision knowing fully well that the matter has not yet been disposed of by the Foreign Ministry of this country and go ahead and start constructing a building. In this connection I would like the Foreign Minister to make it clear to the Soviet Union that either Kerala or West Bengal or any other part of this country is not Czechoslovakia but is a part of the Sovereign Democratic Republic of India.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH (Khalilabad): And not a colony of Soviet Russia.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: I would, therefore, like him not only to withhold consent to this propaganda centre in Trivandrum but also to take certain positive penal action against the Soviet Embassy. I would also like him to answer as to how many other countries have been disallowed to build other cultural centres in this country wherever they wanted to do so by the same Foreign Minister.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: What the hon. Member has said is largely conditioned by his own thinking. I would like to assure the House that there is no question of any servile attitude of the Government of India. Government of India's action in this matter has been absolutely firm and correct. But we are dealing with friendly governments and it is not necessary to rub them in a particular manner. There is apparently some misunderstanding (*Shri Piloo Mody*: Misunderstanding?), they say, on the basis of which they started this. But the permission was not given. I do not know what the hon. Member was trying to make out, any kind of collusion and other things. I can assure him, that unlike him the Government does not function on the basis of such collusions or otherwise.

So far as the question of other governments is concerned, I cannot think of any other case that came before me. Because he is asking about something specifically, probably he

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

has been briefed by someone that I turned down somebody else's request.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Have you not been briefed by anybody?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I can tell him that we did not permit the change of one centre, which the United States Government wanted, from one centre to another.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Apart from withholding consent, would you take some action?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Lakkappa.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The hollowness and shallowness of the External Affairs Ministry, headed by Raja Dinesh Singh, will not bring any credit to this country because he has suppressed facts by not even supplying the statement—he has not even respected the parliamentary convention—about the construction of the cultural centre by the Russian Embassy without the permission of the Central Government and the External Affairs Ministry ..... (*Interruption*). Circulars have been sent to all embassies not to hold or occupy any land without the permission of this Government but for a moment the hon. Minister has conceded that the Russian Embassy has purchased and occupied land belonging to Kerala and has started construction. And Kerala is in Indian territory.

Now I would like to put the following facts before you. Let him not play hide and seek with Parliament. He must come out with a concrete statement and investigate all the facts that I am going to give. The facts are as follows. This building belonged to a private owner. It was leased out to a Congress office run by the KPCC. After this land was purchased by the Russian Embassy the KPCC has taken Rs. 45,000 as *pugree* and sold this building to the Russians. Is it not against the sovereignty of this country to sell away land without the permission of the State Government or the Central Government—even under the Kerala Registration Act? No foreign embassy is allowed to hold any land without the permission of the Central Government.

The CBI, central intelligence, is working in Kerala. It is located just 1½ kilometres from this place in Trivandrum. Why has this central agency not investigated the matter and why have they not got the information? What is the secret of it? I would like to have a pertinent and categorical answer to all these points.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I am not quite sure to what secrets the hon. Member, Shri Lakkappa, has referred. If he would like to take these secrets out.....(*Interruption*).

SHRI PILOO MODY: These things you hide in the public interest.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: If he would pass the secrets on to me, I can assure him that I shall certainly have those examined.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Badagara): It is not a secret. It is there in the sale deed that Rs. 45,000 were paid to the KPCC.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): It is not a secret. They have given the place also.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Black money. *Pugree.*

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN (Trivandrum): The KPCC President, Shri T. O. Bawa, has announced that he has received Rs. 45,000 from these people.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: If an announcement has already been made it can hardly be a secret. I was coming to that portion of it but I was talking, first of all, of the secrets and saying that if there are any secrets and if they would be passed on to me, I shall certainly have them examined.

So far as the specific question that the hon. Member asked about the purchase of land is concerned, so far as our information goes—and we have not been able to get full information from the Kerala Government to whom we have addressed a communication—the land apparently belonged to one Shrimati Lakshmi Amma and Shrimati Parukutty Amma and it was sold for a price of Rs. 3,80,000.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What about the *pugree*?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: The hon. Member, Shri Mody, knows about *pugree*. I do not know about *pugree* nor about the system. I have never understood it. But let me give you the facts.

SHRI PILOO MODY: He calls it pocket money, Sir.

**श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी)** : यह झगड़ा नजराने और पगड़ी का हो गया है । हम लोगों को इस प्रश्न का जवाब मिलना चाहिये ।

**श्री दिनेश सिंह** : माननीय सदस्य ने नजराना और पगड़ी के बजाय जो नया नाम रखा हो मुझे बतला दीजिये, ताकि मैं आइन्दा उसी की बात किया करूं । जहां तक माननीय सदस्य का सवाल है --

It has come to our notice. It is actually a part of the lease deed. There is no secret in it that a sum of Rs. 45,000 was paid to Shri Bawa..... (*Interruption*).

**श्री पीलू मोदी** : कौनसा बावा ?

**श्री रवि राय (पुरी)** : आपकी कांग्रेस का या इन की कांग्रेस का ? ये बावा साहब स्लिपर के पहले कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष थे इसलिए दोनों ही जिम्मेदार हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: Order please.

SEVERAL HON. Members *rose*.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor): I want to know from the Minister whether this transaction took place when Mr. Bawa was with the Prime Minister and with her knowledge.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: So far as the question that has been raised about the split, I should like to say that the Prime Minister and others with her have not gone out, the Members can themselves work the dates when they have decided to go out. We are not going into these matters. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Order please.

**श्री रवि राय** : जब कांग्रेस यूनाइटेड थी, उस समय के बावा हैं ।

L/J(D)2LSS—11

SHRI DINESH SINGH: May I say with due respect to the Hon. Members that I do not see any reason for any sort of a feeling that I am giving any new information. This is incorporated in the sale deed. They can look into the sale deed and satisfy themselves. I am not giving any information that has come to me from any source other than from a registered sale deed. If they were so shy about it, they should not have got it registered.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Why is the Minister stressing about the receipt of Rs. 45,000 again and again?

AN HON. MEMBER: When the deed was registered, the Congress was united.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: May I clarify the situation so that there is no misunderstanding?

**श्री रवि राय** : जब कांग्रेस एक थी उस वक्त के बावा हैं ।

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya): What is the date of the sale deed?

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please sit down? Every time everybody is getting up. I cannot allow that. Let him complete his statement. No interruptions please.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: So far as the question of purchase of land is concerned, so far as our information goes, there is no ban on the purchase of land by foreign missions except in certain specified areas where we have....

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): Only Indians cannot purchase land in Jammu & Kashmir. (*Interruptions*).

**श्री रवि राय** : यह जो सवाल लकप्पा साहब ने उठाया है तो केरल में जो रजिस्ट्रेशन ऐक्ट है उसमें प्राविजन है कोई फारेनर जमीन खरीदेंगे तो उसके लिए केन्द्र की अनुमति लेनी होगी ।

**श्री दिनेश सिंह** : मैं नहीं कह सकता ।

**श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती)** : क्या हमारी इम्बैसीज को बाहर इसी तरह से जमीन खरीदने का राइट है ?

**श्री दिनेश सिंह :** माननीय सदस्य चाहें तो जाकर खरीद सकते हैं । मैं इसमें क्या कर सकता हूं । लेकिन जहां जैसा कायदा है मैं तो उसकी बात कर रहा हूं । यहां दूसरा कायदा बना देंगे तो उसके हिसाब से चलेगा ।

SHRI PILOO MODY: Can we purchase a bit of Tashkent?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Unlike the hon. Member, Mr. Mody, I do not have obsession, Sir. So far I am giving the fact that there is no restriction on this. An hon. Member asked whether the Kerala State has any restrictions. I cannot say anything offhand, Sir.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali): I hope very fondly that the Minister will be explicit in answering my question as he has answered Mr. Lakkappa.

SHREE RANJEET SINGH: And truthfully also.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Yes. All this sort of misunderstanding that the Minister mentioned in his statement and later on in supplementaries about his coming to know at a late stage when they knew about the transfer of land is all bunk, Sir. The fact remains that a building had to collapse when nine people died, then only the Government came to know of that. What is the reason? The Foreign Minister has hardly any time for his Ministry. He is more involved in the internal politics of a particular faction and the Ministry is left in charge of officials who have been acting in an anti-national manner. (*Interruptions*). Let the Minister answer. Will you also try to think for a moment?

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't pass such remarks.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will you also try to think as to why it was necessary for the hon. Minister to use the word 'misunderstanding' so many time? The reason for it is that while the application from the USSR Embassy was lying pending and the Government had written to them that it is under their examination, a former Secretary, Mr. K. P. S. Menon, kept on following the matter with Mr. T. N. Kaul who told him specifically that the Russians could go ahead with the work of the Cultural building. That is how the misunderstanding came. Will the Minister tell us specifically whether this has happened and whether Mr. Kaul has said this? Because of this the alleged misunderstanding took place. May I also know from him as to how far he thinks that it is proper for the former officials upto the rank of Secretary and others—so high a rank—to participate and hold high offices in such international organizations and societies which may lead them to a position where they become a sort of foreign agents in our country? Is it proper? Is it in our national interests? (*Interruptions*). May I also know as to why is it (*Interruptions*). I could understand it is a discomfiture to them, because if these agencies are not allowed, they would not get their pocket money. How is it that since the land was sold through the Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee and since the Congress people are also involved in it, that at such a late stage this matter came to his knowledge? Was it again because the Secretaries and other high officials sat over the matter?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: May I first of all say that the insinuation made by some hon. Members that I should answer the question truthfully is neither . . .

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: It is a good insinuation.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: We are here to give only facts to the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I welcome your interruptions but not very often.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Unlike some hon. Members, we do not try to twist them but try to give full facts. That is why we cannot oblige them because they want us to give it in a particular fashion which we find ourselves unable to do. The first point the hon. Member has mentioned . . .

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna): About the Members, the Members have a right to make a remark against him.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I hope the hon. Member, Acharya Kripalani,

will agree that I also have certain rights as a Member and I am going to exercise it just as he is trying to exercise the right. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PILOO MODY: We welcome his remarks.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : ये भी इधर आ गये हैं, बड़ा मुश्किल हो गया है। क्या किया जाये ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: So far as the first point that was made, . . . (*Interruptions*) I am not quite sure if the hon. Members want to have an answer.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Yes, we want an answer.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Then please listen quietly. The hon. Member said that we had taken up the matter only after we had been informed of the fall of the column. That is not correct. We had actually taken up this matter with the Soviet Ambassador on the 5th December. The column fell on 11th December.

SHRI RABI RAY: That is no excuse.

SHRI PILOO MODY: In anticipation of the fall!

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Sir, I am sure, it is not the desire of the hon. Members—including Shri Piloo Mody —to attribute to me the vision that we could see the pillar falling on the 11th and that is why we had taken it up on the 5th. The hon. Member asked about Mr. K.P.S. Menon having had a talk with the Foreign Secretary. It is true Mr. K.P.S. Menon saw me and mentioned to me that he had spoken to the Foreign Secretary about this matter some time back, I think it was about a year or so back informally, and thereafter the Soviet embassy had taken it up with us directly. I had a chance to check this matter up with the Foreign Secretary and he said very categorically that Mr. K. P. S. Menon had not taken up the matter with him. Subsequently, Mr. K. P. S. Menon had written to me to say that it is his recollection that he had taken up the matter with Foreign Secretary and it was on that basis that he had further talks with the Soviet Embassy.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH: Throw out your Foreign Secretary.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will there be an enquiry? Will the hon. Minister agree to have an enquiry into this matter?

SHRI RABI RAY: Sir, the cat is out of the bag.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: There is no need to have an enquiry. I am giving the facts. If the hon. Members do not want to listen to facts, I am willing to sit down. Now, the point is this, that Mr. K. P. S. Menon had subsequently informed me that since then he had spoken to the Foreign Secretary and in view of the fact that Foreign Secretary has categorically stated that this matter has not been discussed between Mr. Menon and the Foreign Secretary, he being senior in year, it is possible that he formed a wrong impression. In any case this does not alter the fact that the Soviet Embassy had to take up this matter formally with us, as they did in June and they should really have waited before they got an answer. But we are glad that they are now willing to cooperate in this matter and I am sure that this will be sorted out.

AN HON. MEMBER: There should be an enquiry. Mr. K. P. S. Menon might be under pressure from the Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): In our country there are 12 United States Cultural Centres, 25 British Centres, including Centres of British Councils and 8 West German Centres. There is the Anandmarg notorious for the misdeeds in that part of the country where it functions. Dalai Lama has been maintaining a Secretariat and a mini-kingdom. (*Interruption*).

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): Sir, I object to his remark. He is a person who has been given an asylum in this country. Why should he be bracketing him with other people? If he mentions about other embassies I have no objection. But why should he bring in the name of Dalai Lama here? Sir, Dalai Lama should be defended in this House. We should not bring in the name of Tibet. We don't mind the name of U.S.A. or any other country. Tibet and India are inseparable. And, Sir, we shall defend Tibet with all our might.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai): Dalai Lama is not above the House.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: He is the man who fought for the freedom of his country. I remember Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia uttering on so many occasions that we must rise to the defence of Tibet. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. I will be compelled to take action against him also.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peerumade): On a point of order. On a previous occasion when I mentioned the name of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, this hon. Member took upon himself to stop us. (*Interruption*).

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Sir, the honour of this House is at stake. I am an Indian national. I have every right to defend the honour of this House.

SHRI UMANATH: Sir, Tibet is not above the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. I request hon. Members not to speak without my permission.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: If the hon. Speaker thinks that the hon. Member (Shri Jyotirmoy Basu) should not make a reference to Dalai Lama, that is something which we can understand. But why should the hon. Member (Shri Sondhi) take upon himself this responsibility of defending the Dalai Lama?

MR. SPEAKER: It is for me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: This gentleman, Dalai Lama . . . (*Interruption*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On a point of order, Sir. (*Interruption*).

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: Don't provoke them.

SHRI UMANATH: Where is the question of provocation, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: He made a reference.

SHRI UMANATH: By mere mention of the word, how can they get excited? (*Interruption*).

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: Let hon. Members please sit down. He made a mention about Dalai Lama. The hon. Member asked how Mr. Sondhi has got the right to intervene, it is for the Chair to ask. These things should not create any disturbance. You may go ahead without harping on that matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Sir, I have to touch that point.

AN HON. MEMBER: Reference to Dalai Lama is inadmissible.

MR. SPEAKER: I don't think any reference to Dalai Lama is inadmissible. It is perfectly right. (*Interruption*). The hon. Member need not thump the benches; I said, there is no reference if he has made a reference to Dalai Lama.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Coming to the point, Sir, this gentleman, Dalai Lama, not only has got a mini-kingdom but he has acquired a number of tea gardens on the Indo-Tibetian and Indo-Chinese border. (*Interruption*).

SHRI UMANATH: As a Member, I rise on a point of order. My point of order is this. This House is supreme so far as any happenings in the country or any person living in this country is concerned.

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot): It must be relevant.

SHRI UMANATH: It is relevant.

SHRI M. R. MASANI: It is not relevant.

SHRI UMANATH: You are not the Speaker. My point of order is this. No person in this country can be above the House. My hon. friend Shri Jyotirmoy Basu, being part of the House or I for that matter, have got the right to mention something which we feel is quite relevant to the subject under discussion here. There can't be a ruling that reference to any particular person is not relevant. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. N. TIWARY *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs. He referred to so many others. He referred to cultural centres and all that. I have no objection. But so far as national reflection goes, he said, it is notorious etc.

SHRI UMANATH: He did not say notorious.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: You may please see the record, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: We have recognised him as somebody with a certain status. . . .

SHRI UMANATH: He cannot be more than a citizen.

MR. SPEAKER: He can give instances and say that all these cultural centres have been opened and so on. But I shall not allow him to be aspersive about everybody. I am not going to allow that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I shall try and abide by your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him be a little moderate in his expression.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: This gentleman Mr. Dalai Lama not only runs a secretariat and a small kingdom here in Delhi but has purchased tea gardens on the Sino-Indian border . . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore): This cannot be permitted here.

SHRI M. R. MASANI: On a point of order. . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry I have to ask the hon. Member Shri Jyotirmoy Basu to be relevant. . . .

SHRI M. R. MASANI: On a point of order. Kindly see rule 356 which reads thus:

> "The Speaker, after having called the attention of the House to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or in tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech."

I request you to act under rule 356 and stop this Member.

SHRI UMANATH: I request you to stop Shri M. R. Masani from raising this point of order.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Use the rule. You were threatening to do it a little earlier.

MR. SPEAKER: I had invited the hon. Member's attention to that. He has agreed to that. I only objected to his aspersion. I said that he should not be aspersive and he has agreed. Now, let him put his question. Let him not make a speech.

SHRI PILOO MODY: He says that he has a kingdom in Delhi. What sort of nonsense is this?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Apart from the instances mentioned just now, there are numerous subsidiaries of the CIA and numerous foreign missionaries who receive billions of rupees every year for doing antinationalist activities and for supporting those who are opposing socialism.

SHRI PILOO MODY: They are supporting Shri Dinesh Singh and his colleagues.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: So, I would like to ask a categorical question. Since 1954, when the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had imposed a restriction on the creation of foreign centres in this country, how many foreign centres have been allowed to be built or have been built and created without specific prior written permission from Government. . . .

SHRI PILOO MODY: 2000 Russian and 3000 Chinese.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Government give a categorical assurance on the floor of the House that those who had built such centres in the country will be forced to close them down?

SHRI RANJEET SINGH: It should include the headquarters of the Communist Party (M) everywhere. They are foreign agencies.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: There are two issues in this matter which have been raised by Shri Jyotirmoy Basu, and I think it will be proper if I explain to the House the two separate issues involved. One is an extension of a mission, either a diplomatic or a consular or a trade mission by establishing a cultural centre or an information centre or a library or anything else of that nature. The rule that we have laid down applied to this. I am not aware of any centres of this nature having been established after Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's directive.

So far as the other centres are concerned, they have been established on a cultural arrangement. For instance,

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

the Max Mueller Bhavan has been established. Then, the Alliance Francaise have various centres and also the British Council. . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: How many?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: The British Council has 11, Alliance Francaise have 6, and the Max Mueller Bhavan has 8. . .

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: What about the UAR or the Arab League?

SHRI R. K. AMIN (Dhandhuka): Are they owned by the Embassies?

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: He must tell us in regard to the Arab League.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I must not tell unless the Speaker desires me to tell; I cannot tell because the hon. Member says that I should tell it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: He is answering the hon. Member's question, and not the Speaker's question. He is answering our questions, not the Speaker's.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Shri Jyotirmoy Basu had also asked about other nations. He should understand the question properly. He has not understood it properly. Let him understand it at least now.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I do not have to understand from the hon. Member. He needs some more understanding. So far as the question is concerned, it is, Sir, to your satisfaction that I have to answer, not to the hon. Member's satisfaction.

SHRI PILOO MODY: From where did he get all these notions? He has to answer always to the satisfaction of the House. Even his colleague is not satisfied. Just see his expression.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: He has to answer to the satisfaction of the House.

SHRI P. G. SEN: Is he to answer to the satisfaction of the House or of the Speaker? He has to answer to the satisfaction of the House.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Apart from these centres, there have been some which have been established. . . .

SHRI P. G. SEN: On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I know his point of order. Let him resume his seat.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: There have been some centres established by the United States Embassy, and we are examining this matter to see if it should be brought in line with the policy.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: Now, no more on this. Let us go on to the next item.

SHRI P. G. SEN: It is a very serious position. He has said that he has only to satisfy the Chair. But I have got a right to get an answer to the question to my satisfaction. So, it is the hon. Member who should be satisfied. You are a Member of the House first and then only a Speaker. So, why should he say that he has to satisfy the Chair? He has to satisfy the Member.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: He has said that it is for your satisfaction. It should be to the satisfaction of the Member. Am I not a Member of the House? You must clarify this point.

MR. SPEAKER: The Speaker represents the whole House. . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: It is on record that Shri Chengalraya Naidu is famous for loose talking.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Shri Jyotirmoy Basu is an agent of Communist Russia. Why does he talk here?

MR. SPEAKER: Any Member who is not satisfied with the answer brings it to the notice of the Speaker and the Speaker, if he thinks alike, asks the hon. Member to clarify the position. It is just a technical thing. Why should hon. Members get excited so much over it?

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: It is not for you to be satisfied, but it for the House to be satisfied.

MR. SPEAKER: Let the hon. Member keep his temper cool.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: The Minister should be put in order. He does not understand it properly.

**13 hrs.**

## QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday, the Business Advisory Committee had decided that since we had lost two days and we were very much behind schedule and we have such a tight programme and we cannot find time enough even for Government business, we should sit during the lunch hour also and also on Saturday, and also sit for some extra time at the end of the day.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): No, no. We have not accepted that.

MR. SPEAKER: So, let hon. Members stick to the time suggested by the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: We shall discuss it when the motion comes.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): May I make one submission?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: You have already taken a decision before the motion has been adopted?

MR. SPEAKER: I have not taken any decision. The hon. Minister will be making the motion in a regular way. Now, we have decided to sit during the lunch hour also for consideration of the Bill. Before I allow the hon. Minister to bring forward that motion at the proper time, namely item No. 9, there is item 2A which we have to consider now, and that concerns the motion about the statements of Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao again. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta has written to me and also Shri N. Shivappa. Of course, Shri N. Shivappa has completed his speech, but he still wants to speak, but I am not going to allow him, because he has said enough. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta says that there were three motions, and one was in his name, and he has asked me why he has not been heard. If we go on in this manner, I think I would better fix time for this rather than allow this debate without any regular motion. This means that every day we have one hour daily after Question Hour for this; that is, the dispute about 5th November, 5th December and 24th November. This springs up every day. So, I have decided this. I had made certain observations that if instead of all that. . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): What is 5th November? Where is the letter of 5th November?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member speaks on it every day, and still he is showing ignorance about it?

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao's statement about the CSIO says . . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Now, I know it.

MR. SPEAKER: If he knows it, why does he ask me? About 5th of November and 5th of December I had made that observation . . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The letter of 5th November should be laid on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no dispute about it, about 5th November, 5th December and 24th November. But the hon. Member Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta says that he wants to speak before I give my ruling . . .

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I want only five or six minutes. I do not want more time.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA (Hassan): I would like to make one submission.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I did not speak at all, and you had promised to give me time yesterday.

AN HON. MEMBER: Send it to the Privileges Committee straightway.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Kindly permit two minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow him now. He has spoken already.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: May I rise on a point of order? Without adopting the motion, how can we carry on? It is time for lunch, and we should adjourn for lunch now. How can you dispense with the lunch hour without adopting the motion?

MR. SPEAKER: We shall take up that motion afterwards. But since the hon. Member keeps on writing

[Mr. Speaker]

to me every day and he has written to me today also, I shall allow him five or six minutes, and I shall give my ruling tomorrow.

**श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :** मेरा कहना यह है कि डा० राव ने जो बयान उस दिन दिया था वह जान बूझ कर गलत दिया था । यह जानते हुए कि उनके पास तथ्य हैं, यह जानते हुए कि उनके पास पत्र आया, उसके बाद भी उन्होंने जान बूझ कर गलत बयान दिया । इसके पैरेलल अगर कोई केस है तो यू० के० का प्रोफ्यूमो का केस है । उस केस में प्रोफ्यूमों को स्तीफा देना पड़ा था । मेरा कहना यह है कि डा० राव को भी इस्तीफा देना चाहिये ।

केस क्या है ? मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहा था । मैं कोट करता हूं :

> "The fact that certain military documents were missing from the office of the Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh had not been brought to my notice by the office of the CSIR, and the first information I got was from *The Statesman* dated the 5th December, 1969."

उन्होंने कहा कि जो डाकुमेंट खो गये हैं उनकी मुझे पहले पहल इनफर्मेशन स्टेट्समैन से मिली पांच दिसम्बर को । मेरा कहना यह है कि जो स्टेटमेंट ओरिजनल इन्होंने किया और जो तथ्य मैं सामने रखूंगा उनसे यह साफ हो जाएगा कि इन्होंने जान बूझ कर गलत कहा । इन्होंने कहा कि पांच तारीख का जब इन्होंने स्टेट्समैन पढ़ा केवल उस समय यह मालूम हुआ, उससे पहले मालूम नहीं था । आपने कल आवजर्व किया था कि कापी या चिट्ठी मिली, यह उससे सम्बन्धित नहीं है । रेलेवेंट क्या है ? वह है जो इन्होंने अपना बयान देते समय कहा था कि मुझे सब से पहले इस चीज के बारे में जब मैंने स्टेट्समैन पढ़ा उस समय मालम हुआ ।

मैंने सवाल किया था कि क्या यह सही है कि डायरेक्टर साहब ने एक चिट्ठी प्राइम मिनिस्टर को लिखी शायद 26 या 27 नवम्बर को जिसकी कापी आपको भेजी जिसमें यह सब तफ्सील दी थी? उस पर आपने क्या कार्रवाई की ? यह मैंने पूछा था । इसके बाद सोंधी जी ने पूछा । मैं कोट करता हूं :

> "According to my information, the Director, CSIO, wrote to the hon. Minister Dr. Rao on the 5th November, that is, one month ago, informing him of the missing design, but the hon. Minister is today expressing his ignorance here. Why is he expressing that ignorance? Is he hiding something?",

डा० राव क्या कहते हैं ? वह कहते हैं :

> "The hon. Member was pleased to observe that the Minister has received a letter on 5th November from Dr. Gill about the loss of a document. I categorically deny the statement. I should, like any committee—I will like a parliamentary committee, I do not mind, in regard to this statement, I should like to tell the House that as far as I am concerned, the first time I came to know about the reported loss of document was on the 5th morning when I read *The Statesman* . . .".

दुबारा इन्होंने कहा है जब सोंधी साहब और मैंने प्वाइंट आउट किया कि आपको 26 या 27 तारीख को प्राइम मिनिस्टर को लिखी हुई कापी भी मिली । उसके बाद भी मंत्री महोदय क्या कहते हैं इसको भी आप सुन लीजिये । वह कहते हैं :

> "I would like to tell the House that as far as I am concerned, the first time I came to know about the reported loss of document was on the 5th morning, when I read *The Statesman*.".

शुरू में इन्होंने कहा कि मुझे स्टेट्समैन से पता चला । उसके बाद उनको उनकी गलती प्वाइंट आउट की गई कि यह बात ठीक नहीं है लेकिन उसके बाद भी वह कहते हैं कि नहीं मुझे स्टेट्समैन से पता चला । मेरा कहना यह है कि यह डैलीब्रेट है, जानबूझ कर कहा गया है । जब हमने कहा तो वह कह सकते थे कि मैं इसकी इनक्वायरी करूंगा, जांच करूंगा । लेकिन उन्होंने एक स्पिरिट आफ ब्रेवेडो में कहा कि पार्लिमेंटरी

कमेटी बनाओं, मैं इस्तीफा देने के लिए तैयार हूं। यह दुबारा इन्होंने कहा।

डा० राव आगे कहते हैं :

"The Parliamentary Committee that I offered was not on the subject of Chandigarh institute. It was in respect of the categorical statement made by my hon. friend Shri M. L. Sondhi that I mislead the House by saying that I did not know anything about it."

इसके बाद भी यह कहते हैं। आखिर में जो इन्होंने कहा और जो मैंने कोट किया है उसका सम्बन्ध इस डाकुमैंट से नहीं था, उसका जो सम्बन्ध है, वह 25 नवम्बर से था और उससे था जिस में डा० गिल को हैरास करने की बात थी। लास आफ फाइल का सम्बन्ध उसके साथ नहीं है।

मेरा कहना यह है कि इन्होंने एक बार नहीं दो बार नहीं तीन-तीन बार लगातार और याद दिलाने के बावजूद भी यह कहा कि मुझे यह स्टेट्समैन से मालूम हुआ। सवाल यह नहीं जैसा आपने कल कहा था कि चिट्ठी की नकल मिली या चिट्ठी मिली। वह यह नहीं कहते हैं। वह तो यह कहते हैं कि मैंने स्टेट्समैन में पढ़ा तब मुझे मालूम हुआ, उससे पहले मालूम नहीं हुआ मेरा कहना यह है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर की चिट्ठी इनको मिली या नक्ल मिली, इन्होंने उसके उपर नोटिंग भी की और उस में यह था कि हकसर से बात कर लो। मेरा कहना यह है कि जब इन्होंने खुद आफर किया है तो मैं मांग करता हूं कि अगर वह आनेस्ट हैं तो उनको स्वयं इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिए या पालिमैंटरी कमेटी के लिए तैयार हो जाना चाहिये। अन्यथा मैं चहता हूं कि कम से कम आइंदा मंत्री महोदय सोच समझ कर बात किया करें, जोश में न आ जाया करें, इसको क्लास रूम उनको नहीं समझना चाहिये। जो कुछ कहें। ठीक कहें।

प्राइमा फेसी केस मैंने आपके सामने रख दिया है कि उन्होंनें रिपीटिडली यह बात कही। अब आप इसको कमेटी आफ प्रिवलेजिज के सामने भेज दें ताकि जो तथ्य है वह सामने आ जाए। कमेटी फाइल को भी देख लेगी, कौन सी तारीख को हुआ यह भी देख लेगी और इसको भी देख लेगी कि पांच तारीख को उनके पास पहुंचा या नहीं। ये सब बातें उसके बाद पता चल सकती हैं।

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: I only seek your permission to lay these papers on the Table of the House. . .

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member had concluded his speech already.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: I am not going to speak now. I am only going to lay these *papers on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: This is the fourth day that this is going on. So, I mentioned yesterday what I felt and I gave a clear explanation for that; the letter which he received on the 24th, the 24th or 27th, I am not sure about it. . .

AN HON. MEMBER: 25th.

MR. SPEAKER: . . . had been addressed to him, enclosing a copy of the Director's complaint to the Prime Minister; it was a forwarding letter of a few lines, and his explanation was that it was full of complaints against the police and harassment and all that. He just missed it, and at the end of it he mentioned in his speech also about some dispute when Dr. Gill complained that there was harassment, saying something about Mr. Sood having been responsible for all that. After that, he said it was a genuine mistake, there was an erroneous impression and if the House felt about it, he would regret. He also expressed his regret. I said yesterday that if this is the case, we had better drop the matter. So I would drop the matter. But some members said that I should refer it to the House. If the House accepts his explanation. . . .

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes.

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the papers were not treated as laid on the Table.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: There should be an unconditional apology. Then we can drop it.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already expressed regret. I drop the matter. I do not hold the motion in order.

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**13.11 hrs.**

## REMISSION OF SENTENCE FOR CONTEMPT OF THE LOK SABHA

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, I have already written to you about the incident that took place in the House the other day when three visitors from the Gallery dropped some pamphlets.

It is one of the privileges belonging to this House that lots of our countrymen look upon Parliament as the ultimate arbiter for redressal of their grievances, but it does not mean that the proceedings of the House should be interrupted. I had written to you about a motion in this respect. I am in a position to tell you that the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition have conveyed to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that they are in agreement with my proposal.

MR. SPEAKER: This is about the remission of the sentence. This Motion may be moved. But he might please tell them not to do it again. This has happened in State legislatures also. This is not the proper way of bringing matters to our notice.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): We are entirely in your hands. I think the general consensus is in favour of remission of the sentence to the period of imprisonment already undergone. I move:

> "This House resolves that the sentence of imprisonment awarded by this House on the 13th December 1969 to the persons calling themselves (1) Shri Tarachand C. Shah, (2) Shri Krishna P. Patil and (3) Shri Gulabrao R. Deshmukh for having thrown leaflets in the House from the Visitors' Gallery and thereby having committed contempt of the House, be reduced to the imprisonment already undergone and they be released at 4 P.M. today."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

> "This House resolves that the sentence of imprisonment awarded by this House on the 13th December 1969 to the persons calling themselves (1) Shri Tarachand C. Shah, (2) Shri Krishna P. Patil and (3) Shri Gulabrao R. Deshmukh for having thrown leaflets in the House from the Visitors' Gallery and thereby having committed contempt of the House, be reduced to the imprisonment already undergone and they be released at 4 P.M. today."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: Let these people be released at 4 P.M. today. I would ask the hon. Member to tell them that they should not repeat this kind of thing, not even in the State legislatures.

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**13.14 hrs.**

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS (FIFTH AMENDMENT) SCHEME

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Employees' Provident Funds (Fifth Amendment) Scheme, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2686 in Gazette of India dated the 29th November, 1969, under subsection (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2407/69.]

### REPORT ON DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME AND LEVELS OF LIVING PART II

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Committee on Distribution of Income and Levels of Living—Part II—Changes in Levels of Living. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2408/69.]

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## MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 17th December, 1969, adopted the following motion in regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1968:—

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1968, be further extended up to the last day of the Seventy-first Session of the Rajya Sabha".'

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## COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

### TWELFTH REPORT

SHRI ACHAL SINGH (Agra): I beg to present the Twelfth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

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## COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

### THIRD REPORT

SHRI BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): I beg to present the Third Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Department of Social Welfare—Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students for Studies in India.

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**13.16 hrs.**

## STATEMENT RE. STRIKE OF ENGINEERING WORKERS AT JAMSHEDPUR

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): I lay a Statement regarding the strike by workers in seven engineering establishments in Jamshedpur.

### *STATEMENT*

*Strike by Workers in seven Engineering Establishments in Jamshedpur*

The House will recall the statement of my Senior Colleague made on the 25th November 1969, on the situation arising out of the strike in seven major engineering establishments in Jamshedpur. According to further information received from the Government of Bihar, efforts made by the officers of the State Labour Department to bring about the resumption of the work of the Tripartite Committee were not successful. thereupon, conciliation proceedings were initiated and settlements were entered into between the managements and the recognised unions of TELCO, The TIN PLATE CO. OF INDIA and THE INDIAN TUBE CO. on December 7. A bipartite settlement through the good offices of the Conciliation Officers at Jamshedpur has also since been reached between the management and the recognised union of Tata-Robins-Fraser. Efforts are now in progress to bring about similar settlements in the remaining three establishments.

2. However, the strike in all the seven establishments is continuing. I am happy to say that, by and large, the strike has remained peaceful so far, although there have been some cases of assault, affray and wrongful confinement. According to information received by us, 90 persons including some workmen were taken into custody in 41 separate specific cases arising out of some incidents in relation to the strike. Some of these persons have already been released on bail.

3. We are naturally greatly concerned over the continuance of a strike involving a large number of workers in an important industrial centre of the country. As I have indicated above, the State Government have made very diligent efforts to promote the resolution of the dispute and the termination of the strike. We are keeping ourselves in close and

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]
continuous touch with the State Government. I understand that the Adviser to the Governor of Bihar is expected to be in Jamshedpur today to continue the State Government's efforts towards a settlement. I hope that with understanding and cooperation from both sides, the strike would soon be called off and work resumed.

## BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

### Forty-Third Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): I beg to move:

> "That this House do agree with the Forty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 17th December, 1969.".

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): I want to say that this is really very unusual. I am not at all in agreement with the recommendation of the Business Advisory Committee. Whether the House would adopt it or not, I do not know. As you know, knowing full well that we have lost some hours, we agreed to sit half an hour extra each day. We also agreed to sit on Saturday. Now the lunch hour is sought to be abandoned for this purpose, I do not think it is good.

MR. SPEAKER: We have had to adjourn for two days without transacting business.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: You have also hinted that if necessary, towards the end of the days, we should sit for further time.

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: You said that in your preliminary remarks.

I would suggest that whenever the House is to meet the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should sit with you and let us know what is the business and how long we have to sit. What happens is that on major Bills we are not permitted to speak 15 minutes and 3 minutes. The Deputy-Speaker will ring bell at almost every two minutes. It is very difficult for us.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur): I was not allowed even two minutes yesterday.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: For discussing important matters. we do not get time. Now for all odd things, they do like this. Let us consider this very seriously whether it is not time to consider afresh that the House should sit for longer time, more days, so that we can transact more business. Otherwise, this sort of thing puts everyone in difficulty. It is unfair to members that towards the end some such proposal comes.

**श्री भोलू प्रसाद (बांसगांव)** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

बिचौलियां को समाप्त करने, भूमिहीनों को भूमि देने और भूमि समस्या के सम्बन्ध में होने वाले मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन विषयक ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा के दौरान 2 दिसम्बर को आप ने और मंत्री महोदय ने यह स्वीकार किया था कि इस विषय पर इस सदन में चर्चा की जाये, इस बारे में माननीय सदस्य प्रस्ताव दें और संसद्-कार्य मंत्री उसके लिए समय निश्चित करें। हमने इस विषय पर एक प्रस्ताव दिया है, लेकिन उसके सम्बन्ध में हमें अभी तक कोई सूचना नहीं दी गई है। जब भी केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी अपनी मांग को सरकार के सामने रखते हैं, तो सरकार की ओर से कहा जाता है कि जब देश में भूमिहीनों की समस्या इतनी जटिल है और उन की हालत इतनी खराब है, तब केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की किसी मांग को स्वीकार करना उचित नहीं है। चूंकि सरकार भूमिहीनों के संबन्ध में इतनी चिन्तित है, इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि आप ने और मंत्री महोदय ने जो आश्वासन दिया है, उसके अनुसार इस विषय पर चर्चा का असवर दिया जाये, ताकि सरकार भूमिहीनों के प्रति अपना दृष्टिकोंण प्रकट कर सके।

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: I entirely share the anxiety of the hon. member Shri Dwivedy. We should

organise our business generally speaking in a manner not embarrassing to members. The whole House will agree with it. But a peculiar situation arose this time which was taken notice of by the Business Advisory Committee. We had to have a number of holidays which we did not anticipate. Then a number of members from all sections of the House were anxious that certain discussions should take place and we were hard pressed for time. The original idea was that we should make up by sitting on Saturday. Also on the 24th various important non-official motions are slated for discussion. Then there will be a resolution coming on 23rd at 4 P.M. With the result that very little time is left for government business. On the 23rd as I said we are having the Resolution concerning the income-tax matter of Shri Jagjiwan Ram. Therefore, the Business Advisory Committee unanimously agreed to dispense with the lunch hour. I hope he would accept it.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): His suggestion is for the future.

MR. SPEAKER: I may tell Shri Kalita that I will discuss his suggestion with the Minister and will try to find some time for it.

The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 17th December, 1969.".

*The motion was adopted.*

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**13.20 hrs.**

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

## MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES BILL—*contd.*

**Clause 3**—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yesterday we were discussing amendments to Clause 3. One hour and 45 minutes remain for the rest of the clauses.

SHRI R. K. AMIN (Dhandhuka): Speaking on this Clause. Shri Nahata observed that there are certain investments in which Government monopoly is a necessity, and that is why it has been excluded from the operation of this Bill.

In the economy there are certain natural monopolies or technical monopolies which require only one firm to handle a particular thing. For example, there cannot be seven or eight telephone companies in one city, and that is why it should be under the control of one firm, but it does not necessarily follow that it should be in the public sector. If monopoly is at all necessary, it should be in private hands. That is preferable because if a public monopoly misbehaves there is no one to control it. If a private monopoly misbehaves, people can go to the Government and Government can put a control over it, and there could be even a rate-fixing authority, measures like this could be taken, but on a public monopoly there can be no such check.

Secondly, if any evil enters a private monopoly, it can be detected and remedied quickly. In a public monopoly, there is no remedy at all. The evil is noticed after a very long time, and even when it is noticed, it is difficult to deal with it. That is why I say that if there is necessity of keeping a monopoly for natural or technical reasons, it should be first tried in the private section, having tried in the private sector, an autonomous body may be created, but there should be no public or Government monopoly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Beni Shanker Sharma. You could not move your amendment yesterday when you were called. You can speak on the clause without reference to your amendment.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA (Banka): My only object in speaking on this Clause is that I do not want the Government undertakings to be excluded from the operation of this Bill.

Monopoly is bad in the hands of private business, but it is worse in the hands of Government as Government has so many powers in different spheres. Take the case of

[Shri Beni Shanker Sharma]

Durgapur, Bhilai and Rourkela steel plants, which are manufacturing steel. The Indian Iron and Tatas are also manufacturing steel. On account of inefficient management, Durgapur and other public concerns are not able to sell their steel economically. They make request from time to time to increase the price, and I understand the prices are again going to be increased. When the prices are increased, Indian Iron and Tatas also benefit. It indirectly helps the private sector giving to it these benefits which we want to do away with by this Bill.

Yesterday, the hon. Minister waxed eloquent on the discussions in the Joint Committee and also the Monopolies Commission. I would remind him that the Monopolies Commission itself had suggested that the regulatory provisions should apply equally to both private and public sectors. I therefore feel that public undertakings should not be taken out of the purview of this Bill.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur): I should like to emphasize that the Government must take power into its own hands to exclude any industry which, in the opinion of Government, deserves to be excluded in certain circumstances. I particularly refer to export and priority industries and to industries adversely affected by recession. If in these industries, it is necessary that production should increase so that the community does not suffer, export does not suffer, inflation does not take place, prices of those goods do not rise, it should be within the power of Government to provide by notification that the provisions of this Act shall not apply to such industries. While it is necessary to control monopoly in the hands of a few individuals, this is also an important matter in the interests of the public at large, and I would commend Mr. Masani's amendment on this point. I had also given an amendment, but it was shut out as this clause was taken up yesterday.

State monopoly is as pernicious as private monopoly. For instance, the STC has been charging for certain commodities what the traffic will bear, which means that the prices may go up to any extent as it has the monopoly. But it should see the public interest and should not charge exorbitant prices or make unconscionable profits. The report of the Committee on Public Undertakings is there. I was the convener of one of its sub-committees and we found that they have charged exorbitantly in the case of certain commodities.

Similarly, in regard to the LIC, there is public demand and probably most members of the Consultative Committee attached to the Finance Ministry agree, that the premium rates which are very high should be brought down. In spite of that, Government is not taking a decision, and the LIC, because of its monopolistic position, is charging premium rates which are not justified actuarially, taking into consideration the mortality rate and other factors.

These two examples prove that State monopolies do not function to the benefit of the community. It is necessary that State monopolies should be covered by this Bill so that such cases may not arise, and they may be subject to the review of the Commission.

Of course, Government has taken power not to be bound by the recommendations of the Commission, and thus reduced it to the status of an advisory body. Actually, the Government should be bound by its recommendations. However, since the Government has taken this power, it should have no objection to all monopolies, whether of the State or of the private sector being brought within the purview of this Act and the Commission. That is of the utmost importance and I hope Government will take action on it.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda): I have moved my amendment No. 346. Mr. Masani's amendment wants all the industries of the Government to be included, and I support that.

If that is not agreed to, I have suggested that in any event, chapters IV and V which authorise the Government to examine the restrictive trade practices and monopolistic trade practices should at least be

made applicable to all undertakings, whether of Government or they are private or anybody elses'. There is no reason why these two chapters should also be excluded from being applicable to the Government industries. After all, if the Government do not want to be prevented from putting up big industries, in the nature of monopolies, certainly it should be the look-out of the Commission to see that the Government monopolies also are prevented from indulging in monopolistic trade practices or restrictive trade practices. That is why I am suggesting that clause 3 should read: "Unless the Central Government by notification in the official gazette otherwise directs this Act, except Chapters IV and V, shall not apply ....." etc.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I shall be very brief in replying to the amendments moved by hon. Members. In fact, all the amendments which have been moved have only one purpose, and that is, to bring the public undertakings and such undertakings which are under the control of the Government also within the purview of this Bill. I do not know how it is possible for us to treat such undertakings as a monopoly. The hon. Members have tried to argue that because the consumer is affected, and therefore, in order to help the consumer it is necessary that not only monopolies run by the private enterprises but also by the public undertakings should be brought under control. Unfortunately, we do not agree so far as this is concerned. We consider that public undertakings are run for the benefit of the people at large.

So far as any undertaking which is run by the public is under the control of the Government, there is the control of the parliament, and if anything goes wrong, it can be set right and improved. So, I do not see any reason why we should try to bring Government monopoly so far as this Bill is concerned. Therefore, we have, as a policy, purposely excluded Government monopoly from the purview of this Bill and I do not accept this amendment.

But before I conclude my argument so far as this amendment is concerned, I would like Mr. Masani to consider once again what I had said in connection with some observations made by Prof. Galbraith. If Mr. Masani remembers, what I was referring to was in reference to monopoly being a Government monopoly, and in that connection, Mr. Masani had quoted Prof. Galbraith. I pointed out that Prof. Galbraith was not concerned with that subject matter, and he has only made certain observations regarding the autonomy to be given to these public undertakings. May I just remind him of, what I said. This is what I said about it.

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot): You accused me of misquoting Prof. Galbraith. Now, are you prepared to withdraw your charge after I have read out the quotation in full?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Let me proceed. What I was saying was:

> "Against the criticism that the public sector is functioning as a monopoly, my reply is this, that criticism, if any, should be that has given too good a deal for the private sector."

And then I went on to say:

> "He quoted Prof. Galbraith to support his own argument. I am not sure that he has read Prof. Galbraith correctly because he had not passed any judgment on the public sector as such."

SHRI M. R. MASANI: He has. I read yesterday to show that he considers the Ceylonese and Indian public sector to be wasteful and ruinous to the country and incurring losses, irresponsible and not autonomous.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Then I said:

> "Nor was it his intention to run down planned economic development of our country. He was in fact referring only to the inadequacy of delegation of power to the public sector undertakings not only in India but in other places

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

also, and had pleaded for greater autonomy to achieve efficiency. His basic theme was that social objectives must be achieved through the process of granting greater autonomy to these enterprises and not subjecting them to rigorous controls in day-to-day administration."

I stand by it. I would against read from his own book. This is what Prof. Galbraith has said:

"The effect of this denial of autonomy and the ability of the technostructure to accommodate itself to changing tasks has been visibly deficient operations. Delay occasioned by checking decisions has added its special dimensions of cost. In business operations, a wrong decision can often be reversed at little cost when the error becomes evident. But the cost of a delayed decision—and the men and capital that stand idle awaiting the decision—cannot be retrieved."

Then, towards the concluding portion, he says:

"The experience with public enterprises, where autonomy is denied, thus accords fully—and tragically—with expectation."

So, he was specifically dealing with this question of autonomy so far as the public sector is concerned.

SHRI M. R. MASANI: In India and Ceylon.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: He also said that these public undertakings in India and Ceylon are running at a loss, but he forgets or he purposely did not read what he had also included in his book. May I just read it?

"The exceptions in India in recent years have been Air India and the Hindustan Machine Tool Company.....

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: It is now running at a loss. (*Interruption*).

SHRI F. A. AHMED: May I just be allowed to read?

".....both of which have a substantial measure of autonomy and thus affirm the point and the rail roads which have an ancient tradition of substantial independence."

This is the point. Actually he was laying emphasis on the question of autonomy.

"And then it is interesting that Government which are reluctant to grant autonomy to other enterprises regularly accord it to their airlines with often very good results. It seems possible that public officials who are among the important patrons sense a unique danger of genuine autonomy in this industry.".

That is what I had emphasised. He was more concerned with the question of giving autonomy to the undertakings, and he has not condemned lock, stock and barrel so far as the public undertakings are concerned. This is what I have to say.

Therefore, I oppose these amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: May I put all the amendments to the vote?

SHRI M. R. MASANI: We want amendment No. 34 to be put separately.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: About the power given to exclude certain industries, has the Government considered it? He has not replied to it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has answered that question.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: The Minister was going to reply, Sir.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I do not want to exclude the public undertakings from the operation of this Bill.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: I was asking about the other point: Your taking power to exclude any other industry if you deem it expedient.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: You have not moved any amendment.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Mr. Masani's amendment is there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 34 to the vote of the House. The question is:

Page 7.—

*for* clause 3, *substitute*—

"3. (1) Unless the Central Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, otherwise directs, this Act shall not apply to—

(a) any trade union or other association of workmen or employees formed for their own reasonable protection as such workmen or employees, or

(b) any company which transacts the business of banking in India and is covered by the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949).

(2) The Central Government shall whenever it thinks expedient, with the consent of the Commission, review from time to time the industries to be exempted from all or any of the provisions of this Act, in particular to such of the—

(a) priority industries;

(b) depression-hit industries; and

(c) price-controlled industries as need exemption from the Act, in order to increase their production, supply, demand or employment potential in the interest of the national economy.". (34).

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

Division No. 16] AYES [13.43 hrs.

Amin, Shri R. K.
Amin, Shri Ramchandra J.
Dandeker, Shri N.
Deb, Shri D. N.
Deo, Shri P. K.
Deo, Shri R. R. Singh.
Gowder, Shri Nanja.
Himatsingka, Shri
Kothari, Shri S. S.
Lobo Prabhu, Shri
Masani, Shri M. R.
Meena, Shri Meetha Lal
Mody, Shri Piloo
Murti, Shri M. S.
Muthusami, Shri C.
Naik, Shri G. C.
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Patodia, Shri D. N.
Pramanik, Shri J. N.
Ramamoorthy, Shri S. P.
Sen, Shri P. G.
Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker.
Shivappa, Shri N.
Suraj Bhan, Shri
Vidyarthi, Shri Ram Swarup
Xavier, Shri S.

NOES

Asghar Husain, Shri
Badrudduja, Shri
Basu, Dr. Maitreyee
Baswant, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chaudhury, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Dange, Shri S. A.
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Haldar, Shri K.
Jadhav, Shri V. N.
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Joshi, Shri S. M.
Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
Kandappan, Shri S.
Kavade, Shri B. R.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kundu, Shri S.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Meghachandra, Shri M.
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Nihal Singh, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Swarup, Shri

Raut, Shri Bhola
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Roy, Shrimati Uma
Saha, Dr. S.K.
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sen, Shri Deven
Sethi, Shri P. C.
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shukla, Shri S. N.
Sinha, Shri Mudrika
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sursingh, Shri
Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
Tula Ram, Shri
Viswanathan, Shri G.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The result* of the division is: Ayes: 26; Noes: 55.

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I shall put all the other amendments to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos.* 325, 346 and 479 *were put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause* 3 *was added to the Bill.*

*Clause* 4 *was added to the Bill.*

**Clause** 5—(*Establishment and Constitution of the Commission*).

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना)** : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि :-

पृष्ठ 10, अध्याय 2, उपधारा 2 में-

"होने के लिये अर्हित है" शब्दों का लोप किया जाये । (166)

पृष्ठ 10, अध्याय 2, धारा 5 की उपधारा 1 में "8" की जगह "12" अंक रखा जाय । (167)

पृष्ठ 10 की धारा 5 की उपधारा 2 में अंत में जोड़ा जाय-

"तथा कम से कम 5 संसद सदस्य जिनका एकाधिकारी वित्तीय संस्थानों से किसी किस्म का सम्बन्ध न हो और जो आयोग पर किसी तरह के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डालने के हित न रखते हों।" (168)

SHRI N. DANDEKER (Jamnagar): I beg to move:

Page 8,—

*for* lines 9 to 15, *substitute*—

"(2) The Chairman of the Commission shall be a person who is, or has been, a judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court and the members thereof shall be persons of ability, integrity and standing who have adequate knowledge and experience of law, commerce, accountancy, industry or administration". (203).

Page 8,—

*for* lines 16 to 19, *substitute*—

"(3) Before appointing any person as a member of the Commission, the Central Government shall satisfy itself that the person does not have any such financial, political or other interest as is likely to affect prejudicially his functioning as such member." (204).

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur): I beg to move:

Page 8, *after* line 8, *insert*—

"Provided that not less than one member shall be appointed to represent the interest of the consumer." (234).

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): I beg to move:

*The following Members also re-corded their votes:
*Ayes*: Shri Gurcharan Singh;
*Noes*: Sarvashri F. A. Ahmed and Vidya Dhar Bajpai.

Page 8, lines 9 and 10,—

*omit*, "or has been or is qualified to be." (235).

SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA: I beg to move:

Page 8, lines 7 and 8,—

*for* "to be appointed by the Central Government" *substitute*—

"not more than half of which to be nominated by the Central Government and the balance to be appointed by the Central Government in consultation with the Chambers of Commerce or their representatives". (396).

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): I beg to move:

Page 8, line 6,—

*for* "two" *substitute*—

"three" (417).

Page 8, line 7,—

*for* "eight" *substitute*—

"five" (418).

Page 8, lines 10 and 11,—

*omit* "or of a High Court" (420).

Page 8,—

*after* line 19, *insert*—

"(4) The appointment of the Chairman of the Commission shall be made by the Central Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and of other members of the Commission, by a Committee of five Members of Parliament, duly elected for the purpose of which three shall be Members of Parliament sitting on the opposition benches." (421).

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: I beg to move:

Page 8, lines 10 and 11,—

*omit* "or of a High Court" (480).

SHRI N. DANDEKER: Sir, I have moved two simple amendments, Nos. 203 and 204, to this clause. Amendment No. 203 is to recast subclause (2) of clause 5 in three respects. In the first place, I do not think persons who are qualified to be appointed as Judges of the Supreme Court or of a High Court, ought to be qualified to be appointed as Chairman of the Commission. The Chairman of the Commission sought to be a person who is or has been a Judge either of the Supreme Court or of a High Court and not one who is qualified to be but has not in fact ever been, a Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court.

Secondly, as regards competence of the members, the sub-clause as it stands speaks of having adequate knowledge or experience. I have suggested in my amendment that it should be "knowledge and experience". Thirdly, from among the alternative qualifications required of these persons I am deleting two, namely, economics and public affairs. The subclause as redrafted by me would read as follows:—

"The Chairman of the Commission shall be a person who is, or has been, a judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court and the members thereof shall be persons of ability, integrity and standing who have adequate knowledge and experience of law, commerce, accountancy, industry or administration."

If you want to make this Commission competent and not just packed with people who have either political qualifications only or who are yes-men, we have to have the narrowing down of the qualifications required for being appointed as members.

Then, I am seeking to amend subclause (3) of this clause, through amendment No. 204, and to recast it as follows:—

"Before appointing any person as a member of the Commission, the Central Government shall satisfy itself that the person does not have any such financial, political or other interest"—

in the sub-clause as it stands now it says, "financial or other interest" and I am introducing the word, "political"—

"as is likely to affect prejudicially his functioning as such member."

[Shri N. Dandeker]

The sub-clause at present says, "affect prejudicially his functions as such member." Functions cannot be affected. They are laid down in the Act. What can be affected prejudicially is his functioning as a member of the Commission.

I press these two amendments which are in the nature of re-drafting sub-clauses (2) and (3) of clause 5 of the Bill.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: When this Commission is set up in the country for the first time, we would like to make both in terms of the Chairman's office as well as other members of the Commission, that they would not only have the qualifications and experience as mentioned by Mr. Dandekar just now, but the public, by and large, must be satisfied that the people would be appointed to these posts who would be completely qualified and nobody should be able to point a finger against the functioning or the judgment of these people. Any person who is sought to be appointed may be qualified to be a Judge of the High Court. That would certainly make it possible for this Government to appoint from such a vast number of people that this Commission's Chairmanship will certainly become a farce and we can certainly depend upon this thing to happen in view of our experience. Therefore, my amendment 480 seeks to amend this particular provision.

There is another amendment No. 234 that I have moved which I think is also extremely important and it seeks to insert 2 more lines at page 8 after line 8 which says:

> "Provided that not less than one member shall be appointed to represent the interest of the consumer."

Now this thing is absolutely clear that while on one side we are seeking that monopolies and restrictive trade practices should not prevail in this country but, at the same time, we are also taking upon the responsibility to see that the consumer is protected. I would like to quote briefly the Federal Trade Commission in the United States of America which was created in 1914: which says:

> "One of the primary objectives was to stop misleading advertising, false labelling and defective sales practices, presicely the abuses that are most infuriating to the consumers for all times to come."

Therefore, if the Member believes in this Monopoly Board, we should certainly have a representative of the consumer on it and that is why I have moved my amendment and I hope that the Government will have no objection to accept this particular amendment.

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : मेरा पहला संशोधन 166 नं० का है । मेरे पास हिन्दी का बिल है में उसी के अनुसार बोल रहा हूं । इस संशोधन में मैंने कहा है कि पृष्ठ संख्या 10, अध्याय 2, उपधारा 2 में "होने के लिये अर्हित है" शब्दों का लोप किया जाय । मैं भी समझता हूं कि इसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है । जो जज हों या रहे हों इतना ही काफी है ।

दूसरा अमेंडमेंट नं० 167 है जो कि संख्या बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में है । इसमें मैं पृष्ठ संख्या 10, अध्याय 2, धारा 5 की उपधारा 1 में मैं 8 की जगह 12 करना चाहता हूं क्योंकि इसके बढ़ाने से लाभ होगा । विचार-विनिमय करने के लिये 8 की संख्या कम है ।

जो मेरा सबसे महत्वपूर्ण संशोधन है इस खण्ड के लिये वह 168 है । अर्थात् पृष्ठ 10 की धारा 5 की उपधारा 2 के अंत में यह जोड़ा जाय, जिसमें यह बात कही गई है कि कौन कौन लोग इस आयोग के मेम्बर हो सकते ह । मेरा यह विचार है कि जितना महत्वपूर्ण यह बिल है और जितना महत्वपूर्ण काम इसके मेम्बर या अध्यक्ष करेंगे उससे संसद् के लोगों को भी सम्बद्ध रहना चाहिये । कारण यह है कि अगर संसद् सदस्य नहीं रहेंगे तो इसमें जो चेक रहना चाहिये, उसमें जो रोकथाम हम कर सकते हैं सही दिशा में, उसमें कमी हो सकती है । इस लिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस उपधारा 2 के अंत में यह जोड़ दिया जाय :

"तथा कम से कम 5 संसद सदस्य जिनका एकाधिकारी वित्तीय संस्थानों से किसी किस्म का सम्बन्ध न हो और जो आयोग पर किसी तरह के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डालने के हित न रखते हों।"

क्वालिफाइड संसद सदस्य से मेरा मतलब स्वतंत्र पार्टी के संसद् सदस्य से नहीं है, जनसंघ के संसद सदस्य से नहीं है, कांग्रेस पार्टी के संसद् सदस्य से नहीं है.....

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : सिर्फ कम्युनिस्ट ।

**दूसरे माननीय सदस्य** : रूस और चाइना समर्थक ।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : नहीं, वह लोग जो एकाधिकारी पूंजिपतियों को मिटाना चाहते है, उनका अन्त करना चाहते हैं, उन पर हमला करके उन को तरीके से रखना चाहते हैं। इसका यह सही मतलब है। क्योंकि अगर हम ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो बिल तो अभी अपनी जगह पास हो जायेगा लेकिन अगर इसमें गलत लोग चले गये तो इस बिल की जो मंशा है, उसको हम पूरा नहीं कर सकेंगे। साथ ही हमारे देश में जो एकाधिकारी पूंजीवाद विकसित हो रहा है, जिसके लिये आज की सरकार जबाव देह है जो इतने दिनों से चल रही है, हम उसको रोकना चाहते हैं। इसलिये इसमें ऐसे संसद्-सदस्य रक्खे जायें जो सचमुच इस बिल की रूह की रक्षा कर सकें और ऐसे लोगों पर हमला कर सकें ।

SHRI N. DANDEKER: Is the hon. Member entitled to make reflections on other Members?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I have not said like this.

वह खुले आम एकाधिकारियों का समर्थन करते हैं। आपने अभी वोटिंग करवाई। चाहे स्वतन्त्र पार्टी हो, चाहे जनसंघ हो, चाहे सिंडीकेट हो या कांग्रेस हो, ऐसे तमाम लोगों के लिये मैं कह रहा हूं ।

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore): He is speaking like an ignorant person. He does not know the ABC of trade.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: If that is also not a crime, this also is not a crime. I never intervened when you spoke. Why are you intervening when I speak?

इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि मेरे इस संशोधन को सरकार को स्वीकार करना चाहिये ताकि इस तरह के संसद् सदस्य जायें और इस बिल के कार्यान्वित करने में मददगार हो सकें ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने संशोधन पेश करता हूं ।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: (Delhi Sadar): Will you kindly permit me to move my amendment? I have just come

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have passed that stage. We have very little time left. We cannot go back.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I want to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You might make your observations later on, Mr. Kundu.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this clause is one of the most important clauses because what has been sought by this Bill should be executed through this Commission. Therefore, I have suggested certain points through my amendment. I do not know what the Minister will be saying, I want to make two things very clear.

I do not know how far we will be able to check the growing menace of capitalism in this country through such a half-hearted measure. Whatever it may be, I would like, if anything is going to be done, it should be done without favour or fear. Therefore, I have suggested certain radical changes for the appointment to this Commission.

My first suggestion through my amendment is that the appointment of this Commission should not be done completely by the Government because the State has so much of power and the State can also use its coercive power to misuse the authority they acquire through this Bill. Therefore, I have said that the appointment should be restricted first only to the Supreme Court Judge, not even the High Court Judge or any of

[Shri S. Kundu]

the former Judge who was in the High Court or Supreme Court. I said a Judge of the Supreme Court must head this body. Therefore, I have deleted irrelevant portions from this clause and if this is accepted, then what remains is that the Chairman of the Commission should be a Judge of the Supreme Court.

Then, after having said that, I have restricted the number to five. The members should not be appointed by the Government. They should be appointed by a Committee of Parliament and out of the five members, 3 must be from the Opposition. It is very important that the members and Chairman of the Commission who will transact the most important business and at no stage there should be any feeling that they are appointed by the ruling party, but that they are appointed by a sovereign Parliament of which the Opposition members are in majority. Therefore, when they take up their appointment, they can act freely and fairly without doing any favour to anybody. The membership should not be 2, 8, etc. By a majority of vote they are supposed to decide matters. If you put it as 2 members, how can they decide? Therefore, either you may make it 3 or you may make it 5. You cannot make it 2 or 8. It does not strike me as making sense. I hope he will accept this amendment.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: I have moved my amendment No. 396. I would like to make a little observation. As Mr. Kundu has said, this is the most important clause of the Bill dealing with the structure of the Monopoly Commission. It has to act as a watch-dog over the trades which are to be controlled by this Commission. Now, what I have suggested is this. Government should not monopolise the monopoly commission. That is what I would say. We have got a democratic set-up and we want to introduce the same in the management of factories as also in the management of companies controlling and running those factories. My hon. friends on my left want labour to have a share in the management. Here is going to be a commission which will be controlling business and deprives businessmen or consumers being associated with it. When it is said, not more than 3 Members should be appointed by the Central Government, my suggestion is that not more than half of them should be nominated by the Central Government and the balance should be appointed by the Central Government in consultation with the Chambers of Commerce or their representatives. This is a very simple request. I don't say they should be appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, but I only say that Government should appoint them in consultation with the Chambers and the representatives of business because they are going to be affected the most. The interest of the business and the consumers have got to be safeguarded. It can be done only if we can have representatives from their side as well. I hope my hon. friend Mr. Shastri and others who were clamouring for the share of labour in management would also support my amendment and they will vote with me.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): Sir, my first amendment is amendment No. 235. It has been anticipated by Members both on this side and on the other side of the House. My amendment is to the effect that the appointment of Chairman should be confined only to a supreme court judge. The appointment of the Chairman should be confined only to the supreme court judge and not one who is qualified to be a supreme court judge or who has been a supreme court judge. I am glad that Mr. Kundu has agreed with me that there should be a bar on those who have been judges of the supreme court. The reason is obvious. Such a person is under an obligation to Government for the appointment he receives. We have instances of judges waiting in the corridors of the Secretariat for appointments. It is not good for the judges; it is not good for a body like this. The other amendment that no one should be appointed who is qualified to be a judge, has been supported by nearly every Member, including I am glad to say, Members of the communist party. I hope the hon. Minister will

accept this simple amendment as it is.

My other amendment seeks substitution of the word 'leadership' for the word 'capacity'. Everybody has capacity in some measure or in some manner and it is a matter of degree but what is wanted is leadership and leadership is something different. When you appoint persons, let them be leaders, people who have some distinction, who cannot be mistaken as political selections. Therefore, I would like to press both these amendments. These are very simple which will make for perfection of this clause. I have some confidence the hon. Minister will be able to accept them.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): Shri Dandeker and others have raised the question about the persons who are to be appointed as Members of the Commission. A reading of the clause would indicate that it is normally Supreme Court judge or High Court judge but where the persons are eminent enough to be appointed, they can be appointed. For instance, as the hon. Member knows, an eminent jurist can straight away be appointed as judge of the Supreme Court. And in the case of High Court, it is also the same. There may be Advocate-Generals, there may be eminent lawyers who may refuse to become High Court judges. Suppose an eminent lawyer like Mr. Kundu is available, certainly, it would be a fit case for consideration.

SHRI S. KUNDU: I will refuse.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: We do not want to restrict the scope for appointment of persons who are otherwise qualified. The person should be eminent enough for appointment and that is the only reason why it is put. I oppose the amendment moved by Shri Dandeker.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: May I put the amendments together to the vote of the House?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: No, Sir. Why is he not prepared to accept such a simple amendment? We are going to demand Division on our amendment.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Regarding Shastriji's amendment, if Members of Parliament are to be appointed they would become disqualified to be Members of Parliament under Art. 102 of the Constitution. Therefore this question does not arise. I oppose this amendment.

Regarding Shri Kundu's amendment, he has made a point. There is some force and I wish to say that the Act itself provides sufficiently for eminent people to be appointed. He need not have fears of any type which he has got in his mind.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: About amendment No. 234 he has to answer.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has given the answer. He has opposed all the amendments—that includes yours also.

May I put all of them together?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I want my amendment to be put separately.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would request you to cooperate with the Chair.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: There should be some meaning in the procedure for amendments. Otherwise there is no need to have these amendments at all. You have an amendment supported by all sections of the opposition that you must delete this particular clause, that those who are qualified to be high court judges should not be included in it. I again beg of you please to accept this and spare us the necessity of calling for division.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: May I put them together?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I want mine to be put separately.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kindly cooperate with the Chair. We have to conclude this at 3-45 P.M. The time is running out and if you keep on pressing for division or a vote on each and every amendment, it will not be possible to finish it within

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

the time. This is my only appeal to you.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Not on every one. Amendment No. 234 may be put separately.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 234 moved by Shri N. K. Somani to vote.

Let the Lobby be cleared.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): You must read out the amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It has been printed and circulated already.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: If you ring the division bell, then you must read out the amendment, so that we may also understand what it is about.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would submit that we have very little time left.....

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: But the procedure cannot be skipped over. The usual procedure has to be followed. Otherwise, how shall I know what I am voting for?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The amendments have been printed and circulated to hon. Members, and it is presumed that the Members have read them and have the copies with them.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: You should follow the usual procedure in regard to division.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member may kindly co-operate with the Chair.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: I protest against the attitude of the Chair in denying the Member the established right of the House. We should not be asked to go and read or bring back from our house the copies of the amendments. It is no use saying that the amendments have been printed and circulated. We must be told what the amendment is before division is ordered. Or else you should not ring the division bell.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is the procedure normally followed.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): What Shri N. Sreekantan Nair says is correct.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Since you are occupying the Chair only, now, I have got to raise this point. You have to follow the proper procedure. Otherwise, I shall have no respect for you. If you respect my right, then I would respect you, otherwise I would not respect you. The procedure should be followed and you must conduct the proceedings properly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would take it as suggestion for action to be considered.

I shall now put amendment No. 234 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 8, *after* line. 8 *insert*—

"Provided that not less than one member shall be appointed to represent the interest of the consumer". (234).

*The Lok Sabha divided*:

Division No. 17 AYES 14.16 hrs.

Amin, Shri R. K.
Dandeker, Shri N.
Gowda, Shri M. H.
Gowder, Shri Nanja
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
Kushwah, Shri Yashwant Singh
Lobo Prabhu, Shri
Mody, Shri Piloo.
Muthusami, Shri C.
Naik, Shri R. V.
Patodia, Shri D. N.
Ramamoorthy, Shri S. P.
Sezhiyan, Shri
Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker
Somani, Shri N. K.
Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
Vishwanathan, Shri G.

NOES

Aga, Shri Ahmad
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Asghar Husain, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar

Barua, Shri R.
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basu, Dr. Maitreyee
Baswant, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Deoghare, Shri N. R.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri Tukaram
Jadhav, Shri V. N.
Kavade, Shri B. R.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mulla, Shri A. N.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Nihal Singh, Shri
Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
Parthasarathy, Shri
Patil, Shri Deorao
Patil, Shri S. D.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
Ram, Shri T.
Rana, Shri M. B.
Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
Raut, Shri Bhola
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Roy, Shrimati Uma
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sen, Shri Deven
Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
Sethi, Shri P. C.
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
Shukla, Shri S. N.
Siddayya, Shri
Sinha, Shri Mudrika
Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
Sonar, Dr. A. G.
Sursingh, Shri
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The result of the division is Ayes: 17, Noes 67.

*The motion was negatived.*

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali): Anti-consumer government!

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Anti-people Government; Shame, shame; Who cares for the consumer? I am the representative of the consumer.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): He is the biggest consumer.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: He is weighty consumer.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I shall put amendment No. 235 in the name of Shri Lobo Prabhu to vote.

*Amendment No. 235 was put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put Shri S. Kundu's amendment to vote.

SHRI S. KUNDU: I shall just read out my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not necessary. Hon. Members have got copies of the amendments. Moreover, the Hon. Member had drawn pointed attention to his amendment when he had spoken.

I shall now put amendment No. 421 to the vote of the House. Those in favour may say 'Aye'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: 'Ayes'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Those against may say 'No'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The 'Noes' have it.....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: 'Ayes' have it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri S Kundu is not challenging it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Anybody on behalf of Shri S. Kundu can challenge it, and I am challenging it on his behalf.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: He has a right to challenge it. Any Member can challenge it. I support Shri K Lakkappa.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Does Shri K. Lakkappa really want to challenge it? If he really wants, then I shall have to order division. I would only appeal to him not to press for division, because the time is very very short.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: All right. I am not pressing for division.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: This is the first time that Shri K Lakkappa has agreed with the Chair.

*Amendment No. 421 was put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I thank him very much.

I shall now put the rest of the amendments to this clause to vote.

*Amendments Nos. 166 to 168, 203, 204, 396, 417, 418, 420 and 480 were put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 5 was added to the Bill.*

Clause 6—(*Terms of Office, Conditions of Service etc., of members.*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members who want to move amendments to clause 6 may do so now.

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** (पटना) : मैं अपने निम्नलिखित संशोधन प्रस्तुत करता हूं :

पृष्ठ 10, धारा 6, उपधारा 1 में "पांच वर्ष की जगह" "तीन वर्ष" रखा जाय । (169)

उसी उपधारा के दूसरे पैरा में "दस वर्ष" की जगह 6 वर्ष या "दो कालावधि" शब्द जोड़ा जाय । (170)

पृष्ठ 11 में (ख) में "हटाया जा सकता है" की जगह "हटाया भी जा सकता है" जोड़ा जाय । (171)

पृष्ठ 11, उपधारा 5 में आखिर में यह जोड़ा जाय "लेकिन आयोग में समाविष्ट संसद सदस्यों को दो सत्रों के बीच में हुई आयोग की बैठक में भाग लेने पर उनके दिए जाने वाले पारिश्रमिक एवं भत्ते के सामान्य नियम ही लागू होंगे ।" (172)

पृष्ठ 11, उपधारा 6 के आखिर में जोड़ा जाय "लेकिन अल्पमत को अपनी विगति टिप्पणी देने का अधिकार होगा ।" (173)

SHRI DEVEN SEN (Asansol: I beg to move:

Page 8, lines 22 and 23—

*Omit* "but shall be eligible for re-appointment" (47)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: (Madhubani): I beg to move:

Page 8, line 22.—

*after* "shall" *insert* "not" (77)

Page 9, line 12.—

*for* "five" *substitute* "ten" (78)

SHRI S. KUNDU: I beg to move:

Page 8, line 21.—

*for* "five" *substitute* "three" (422)

Page 8, line 25,—

*for* "ten" *substitute* "*six*" (423)

Page 9, lines 11 and 12—

*Omit* "for a period of five years" (427)

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: I beg to move:

Page 8, line 25—

*for* "ten" *substitute* "five" (482)

Page 8, lines 25 and 26—

*for* "sixty-five" *substitute* "fifty-eight" (483)

**श्री देवन सेन** : मेरा संशोधन यह है कि : "but shall be eligible for reappointment"

मैं इसको मिटा देना चाहता हूं इसके लिये मेरा तर्क है कि यह कमेटी का पोस्ट कहुत महत्व

पूर्ण पोस्ट है और इसमें बहुत रुपये का मामला हमारे सामने आएगा विचार करने के लिये जैसे कि मैं यह उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं । एक कारखाना है बिन्नी का उसके एसैट्स हैं 20 करोड़ 45 लाख । 20 करोड़ तक हमारी सीमा है । वह जा कर बोलेगा कमीशन के सामने कि हमारा 45 लाख माफ कर दो और हमको इसके दायरे से बाहर कर दो । उसके लिए रुपया देगा, रिश्वत देगा । इसी लिए मैं कहता हूं कि पांच वर्ष के बाद फिर पांच वर्ष उसकी नौकरी न हो क्योंकि उससे वेस्टेड इन्टेरेस्ट कायम हो जायगा और इसीलिए मेरी यह तरमीम है।

**श्री शिवचन्द्र झा** : मेरे भी दो संशोधन हैं । 177 में तो वही है जो देवन सेन ने कहा है कि जहां पर यह कहते हैं कि शैल बी एलिजिबल फार री-अप्वाइंटमेंट वहां मेरा कहना यह है कि शैल नाट बी कर दिया जाये । क्योंकि इसमें बड़ी धांधलियां चलेंगी । एक मेम्बर एक के बाद दूसरे कमीशन का सदस्य रहेगा जब तक आप अप्वाइंट करेंगे तो इससे बहुत धांधली होगी और यह बीमारी चली हुई है देश में । इसलिए इस को दूर करने की कोशिश हर वक्त होनी चाहिए । इसीलिए दोबारा उसको अप्वांइंट करते हैं तो एक वैस्टेड इन्टेरेस्ट उसमें हो जायेगा और यह बड़ी खराब बात हो जायेगी ।

दूसरा मेरा संशोधन है 178 नम्बर पर । उसमें इस क्लाज के सब-सेक्शन 8 में आप यह कहते हैं कि कोई भी कमीशन का मेम्बर जो होगा वह मेम्बरी खत्म होने पर पांच साल तक उससे सम्बन्धित किसी उद्योग में अप्वाइंटमेंट नहीं लेगा । मेरा यह कहना है कि यह पांच साल का पीरियड बहुत कम है, पांच साल की जगह पर मैं चाहूंगा कि दस साल किया जाये । क्योंकि उसमें मान लीजिये किसी की उम्र पचास साल उस वक्त है तो पांच साल के बाद 55 साल की उम्र में आ कर के फिर उसमें अप्वाइंटमेंट ले लेगा । दस साल कर देंगे तो 60 साल की उम्र हो जायेगी तब तक वह काम करने योग्य नहीं रह जायेगा और अप्वाइंटमेंट नहीं ले सकेगा । इसलिए इसमें फाइव ईयर्स की जगह पर टेव ईयर्स कर दिया जाये, यह मेरा संशोधन है ।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा संशोधन नं० 163 जो है उसके संबंध में एक शब्द में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं । हिन्दी के पृष्ठ 11 पर उपधारा (6) के आखिर में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाये : "लेकिन अल्पमत को अपनी विमति टिप्पणी देने का अधिकार होगा" यह मेरा संशोधन है । धारा 6 इस प्रकार है ।

"आयोग के सदस्यों की राय में मतभेद होने की दशा में बहुत की राय अभिभावी होगी और आयोग की राय या आदेश को बहुमत के दृष्टिकोणों के अनुसार अभिव्यक्त किया जायेगा ।" यह तो ठीक है । लेकिन आखिर म हम यह जोड़ना चाहते हैं "लेकिन अल्पमत को अपनी विमति टिप्पणी देने का अधिकार होगा ।" जनतंत्र में सब कमेटियों में ऐसा होता है कि बहुमत की राय तो हमें माननी पड़ेगी, इस में कोई दो राय नहीं हो सकतीं । लेकिन अगर कोई आयोग के सदस्य या कुछ लोग उस बहुमत से सहमत नहीं हुए तो उन्हें यह अधिकार होना चाहिए कि वह अपना नोट आफ डिसेंट दे दें । इस अधिकार से आप उनको वंचित न करिए । अगर इस तरह के अधिकार से वंचित रखेंगे तो मेरा ख्याल है कि यह जनतंत्र की स्पिरिट, उसकी भावना के अनुकूल नहीं होगा । इसलिए यही मेरा संशोधन है कि इसको इसमें जोड़ा जाये ।

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: My amendments, namely amendments Nos. 481, 482, and 483 are very simple and they arise because we do not want that any member of the Monopolies Commission should stay at that particular position for such a long time that any kind of vested interest can be created in him. I do not know what the intention of Government is in posting a person to such an important position for such a long period of time as ten years. Therefore, my first amendment seeks to disallow any person from serving for a period exceeding five years. I have, therefore, said that nobody shall be

[Shri N. K. Somani]

eligible for reappointment to a second term. Therefore, the second amendment follows that no members shall hold office as such for a total period exceeding five years because I think that ten years is too long a time and I have already stated the reasons.

The third amendment is in respect of the age of the member. Government are providing that up to the time that a particular person has attained the age of 65 years he would be eligible to serve on the board. Just as we have monopolies of all kinds, I always maintain that there is a monopoly of old people in this country in all spheres, and there is a tendency for old people by and large to have fixed ideas and not allow the younger people to get any chance at all. They not only lose sight of the situation but also of the realities and the development of new demands. Therefore my third amendment is that for 65 we should substitute the age limit of 58 which is the normal limit at which people retire from Government service. I do not know whether they want to see it as a favour for those people who have got out of Government service or for retired MBinisters. But the age-limit of 65 is a bit too much for such an active job, and, therefore, I have moved these three amendments to make the modifications that I have suggested.

SHRI S. KUNDU: At page 9, in sub-clause (8) I have sought to delete the words 'for a period of five years'. There is a prohibition that any particular gentleman who ceases to hold office cannot take any appointment with any public management or any factory or any managerial post for a period of five years. I have said that the period of five years should be deleted. This will give a picture that once he becomes a member and then retires from this commission, he cannot take any position in a private firm or undertaking. I have, therefore, said that the period of five years should be deleted. It will mean that a person who serves here will have to serve there and then retire. I would suggest that a suitable pension could be provided for him. If you leave the chance to him that after five years he can take appointment in any firm, then the people who want to bribe him would just wait for a period of five years. Therefore, this is not going to solve the problem. Therefore, I would request the Hon. Minister to accept my amendment and delete the phrase 'for a period of five years'. That will mean that any person who has served in this commission cannot take any appointment in any private firm or undertaking.

I have two other minor amendments to the same clause. The tenure of the Member has been put at 5 years and 10 years respectively. I have suggested 3 and 5 years respectively.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Two questions have been raised about the period during which the members should hold their office and the age limit. There are two opinions expressed, one by Shri Somani and the other by Shri Jha relating to five and ten years. We have provided for both in the sense that it is five years in the first instance and if there is nothing against the Member he may be allowed to continue for ten years. There will not be any difficulty. It is only as a matter of abundant caution that we have put it.

As far the other point of Shri Somani that younger persons should be attracted, there is nothing to prevent them from becoming members of the Commission.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: We want to prevent older ones.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Regarding Shri Kundu's argument, reading the clause, he will see that a person is not prevented from doing any job he wants except those indicated in sub-clause (8). If after working in the Monopolies Commission, he wants to join an industry, covered by the said sub-clause it will not be proper. For that also, we have fixed only a five year period, not more than that. I do not think there is any hardship caused.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is.

"Page 8, lines 22 and 23,—*omit* "but shall be eligible for reappointment" (47).

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

**Division No. 18]** AYES **[14.35 hrs.**

Ahmed, Shri J.
Amin, Shri R. K.
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Esthose, Shri P. P.
Gowda, Shri M. H.
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Joshi, Shri S. M.
Kunte, Shri Dattratraya
Manoharan, Shri
Meena, Shri Meetha Lal
Molahu Prasad, Shri
Muthusami, Shri C.
Naik, Shri R. V.
Patil, Shri N. R.
Satya Narain Singh, Shri
Sen, Shri Deven
Shalwale, Shri Ram Gopal
Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Somani, Shri N. K.
Umanath, Shri
Viswanathan, Shri G.

NOES

Aga, Shri Ahmad
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basu, Dr. Maitreyee
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri Tukaram
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri V. N.
Kamala Kumari, Kumari
Kavade, Shri B. R.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Marandi, Shri
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
Parthasarathy, Shri
Patil, Shri Deorao
Prasad, Shri Y. A.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
Ram, Shri T.
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rana, Shri M. B.
Randhir Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
Raut, Shri Bhola
Reddy, Shri Surendar
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Roy, Shrimati Uma
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sethi, Shri P. C.
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shukla, Shri S. N.
Siddayya, Shri
Sinha, Shri Mudrika
Sonavane, Shri
Sursingh, Shri
Tiwary, Shri D. N.

Tula Ram, Shri
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Verma, Shri Prem Chand
Virbhadra Singh, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The result*of the division is: Ayes: 22; Nos. 70.

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"Page 9, line 12,—*for* "five" *substitute* "ten" (78)

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

**Division No. 19]** AYES **[14.37 hrs.**

Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Joshi, Shri S. M.
Kunte, Shri Dattratraya
Molahu Prasad, Shri
Patil, Shri N. R.
Sen, Shri Deven
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar

NOES

Aga, Shri Ahmad
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basu, Dr. Maitreyee
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Dandekar, Shri N.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dwivedy, Shri Nageshwar
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri Tukaram
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri V. N.
Kamala Kumari, Kumari
Kavade, Shri B. R.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Kushok Bakula, Shri
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Marandi, Shri
Meena, Shri Meetha Lal
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Naik, Shri R. V.
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
Parthasarathy, Shri
Patil, Shri Deorao
Prasad, Shri Y. A.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
Ram, Shri T.
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rana, Shri M. B.
Randhir Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
Raut, Shri Bhola
Reddy, Shri Surendar
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Roy, Shrimati Uma
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
Sethi, Shri P. C.
Shambhu Nath, Shri

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Shri S. Kundu:

NOES: Sarwashri Dwaipayen Sen, Kushok Bakula, and Narendra Singh Mabida.

Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shukla, Shri S. N.
Siddayya, Shri
Sinha, Shri Mudrika
Sonavane, Shri
Sursingh, Shri
Tula Ram, Shri
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The result of the division is: Ayes: 7; Noes: 73.

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put all the other amendments to vote.

*Amendments Nos. 77, 169 to 173, 422, 423, 427, 482 and 483 were put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 6 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 7**— (*Removal of members from office in certain circumstances*).

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि पृष्ठ 11 लाइन 30 में (ङ) के बाद (च) के रूप में एक और वाक्य जोड़ा जाये–

"तथा जो समाजवाद के लक्ष्य में आत्मिक रूप से विश्वास न हो तथा जो समाजवादी लक्ष्य की पूर्ति को भीतरघात करने की मंशा रखते हों," पद से हटा सकती है । (175)

SHRI S. KUNDU: I beg to move:

Page 9,—

*after* line 24, *insert*—

"(1A) In case of removal of Chairman, the allegations, if any, shall be forwarded to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court who on enquiry, may withdraw the Judge from the Commission and take such action against the Judge as he deems fit under the law and rules available to determine the conduct and misbehaviour of Judges of the Supreme Court." (428).

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा संशोधन बिल की हिन्दी प्रति के अनुसार है । बिल का क्लाज 7 आयोग के लिये जो सदस्य अयोग्य माने जायेंगे उनको हटाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकार के बारे में है । इसमें क्लाज 7 (1) में क से लेकर ङ तक कैसी कैसी परिस्थिति में हम किसी सदस्य को हटा सकते हैं, इसके लिये मापदण्ड रखा है, मेरा संशोधन ङ के बाद च के रूप में जोड़ा जाये, जो इस प्रकार है –

पृष्ठ 11 लाइन 30 में (ङ) के बाद (च) के रूप में एक और वाक्य जोड़ा जाये–

"तथा जो समाजवाद के लक्ष्य में आत्मिक रूप से विश्वास न हो तथा जो समाजवादी लक्ष्य की पूर्ति को भीतरघात करने की मंशा रखते हों," "पद से हटा सकती है ।"

यही मेरा संशोधन है ।.....(**व्यवधान**)...

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : मालूम कैसे करेंगे ?

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : वह तो अनुभव से मालूम हो जायेगा ।

जैसे क, ख, ग, घ, ङ, में मालूम करेंगे उसी तरह से "च" में मालूम कर सकते हैं । कौन समाजवाद का भीतरघात कर सकता है, कौन समाजवाद की नीति को अमल में लाना नहीं चाहता है, कौन मोनोपोलिस्ट का दोस्त है, कौन समर्थक है, अगर इस बात की नोटिस हमारे मित्रों को नहीं है तो यह बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है ।..(**व्यवधान**)...

इसलिए मेरा संशोधन बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है और मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस संशोधन को बूकल कर ले, जैसा कि मैंने प्रारम्भ में कहा कि अगर वह समाजवाद में विश्वास रखती है, अगर नहीं तो मैं जरूर इसमें सदन की राय लूंगा, डिवीजन कराने की कोशिश करूंगा । यही मेरा आपके द्वारा निवेदन है क्योंकि समाजवाद खाली कहने से ही नहीं हो जाये गा बल्कि उसको व्यवहार में लाने के लिए आपको व्यावहारिक कानून बनाने पड़ेंगे और व्यावहारिक कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे । कुछ इजारेदार और पूंजीपतियों

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

के समर्थकों को छोड़कर तमाम समाजवादियों के लिए यह परीक्षा की बात है। अगर आप इस संशोधन को स्वीकार नहीं करते हैं तो ऐसा माना जायेगा कि आप केवल समाजवाद का नाम लेते ह, उसको अमल में नहीं लाना चाहते हैं, समाजवाद को अपनाकर देश को आगे नहीं बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और इस देश से गरीबी और बेकारी को दूर नहीं करना चाहते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने संशोधन को पेश करता हूं ज़ोरदार तरीके से और मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करता हूं कि वे इसे स्वीकार करें। यदि वे इसको स्वीकार न करें तो हाउस से मेरा निवेदन है कि वोट के ज़रिए इसको पास करे।

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Though the hon. Member has put forward his case in all seriousness and with forcefull logic, I do not think it is possible to put in the form of a law. Therefore, I am opposing this amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

पृष्ठ 11, लाइन 30 में (ङ) के बाद (च) के रूप में एक और वाक्य जोड़ा जाये–

"तथा जो समाजवाद के लक्ष्य में आत्मिक रूप से विश्वास न हो तथा जो समाजवादी लक्ष्य की पूर्ति को भीतरघात करने की मंशा रखते हों," पद से हटा सकती है। (175)

*The Lok Sabha divided.*

**Division No. 20] AYES [14.47 hrs**

Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Esthose, Shri P. P.
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Malahu Prasad, Shri
Satya Narain Singh, Shri
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar

**NOES**

Aga, Shri Ahmad
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Ankineedu, Shri
Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basu, Dr. Maitreyee
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Buta Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri Tukaram
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri V. N.
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Kamala Kumari, Kumari
Kavade, Shri B. R.
Kesri, Shri Sitaram
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Kushok Bakula, Shri
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Marandi, Shri
Masani, Shri M. R.
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mulla, Shri A. N.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
Parthasarathy, Shri
Patil, Shri Deorao
Patodia, Shri D. N.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
Ram, Shri T.
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri

Rana, Shri M. B.
Randhir Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
Raut, Shri Bhola
Reddi, Shri G. S.
Reddy, Shri Surendar
Roy, Shrimati Uma
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
Sethi, Shri P. C.
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Sher Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri S. N.
Siddayya, Shri
Sinha, Shri Mudrika
Sonar, Dr. A. G.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Verma, Shri Prem Chand
Virbhadra Singh, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The result* of the division is: Ayes: 6; Noes: 83.

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I put amendment No. 428 to the House.

*Amendment No. 428 was put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 7 was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 8 and 9 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 8 and 9 were added to the Bill.*

Clause 10—(*Inquiry into monopolistic or restrictive trade practices by Commission*).

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: I beg to move:

Page 10, line 7, add at the end—

"any social worker of national reputation, or" (79)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I beg to move:

Page 10,—

*for* lines 4 to 7, *substitute*—

"(i) upon receiving a complaint of facts which constitute such practice, or" (329)

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I beg to move:

Page 10, line 14,—

*after* "Government" *insert*—

"or a State Government" (459)

**श्री शिव चन्द्र झा :** मेरा अमेन्डमेन्ट है कि जो क्लाज 10 (ए) (i) है :

"upon receiving a complaint of facts which, constitute such practice from any trade or consumers' association having a membership of not less than twenty-five persons or from twenty-five or more consumers,'

उसके बाद में ये मब्द जोड़ दिये जायं :

'any social worker of national reputation, or'

मानोमोहिस्टिक प्रैस्टिसेज या रेस्ट्रिक्टिव ट्रेड के मुताल्लिक जो शिकायतें एसोसिएशन्स के द्वारा कमीशन के पास आयेंगी वह तो ठीक है। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कई ऐसे व्यक्ति हो सकते हैं जोकि इन सब में ही आते हों लेकिन उनकी नजर में ऐसी बात आये और वे उस बात को कमीशन के सामने ले जाना चाहें तो कमीशन का फर्ज हो जाता है कि

*The following Members also recorded their votes for NOES:
Sarvashri Shashi Bhushan and D. P. Mandal.

[Shri Sezhiyan]

उस बात की सुनवाई करे, उनकी कम्प्लेन्ट्स की भी कान्निजैन्स ले और उनपर कार्यवाही करे। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि मेरा संशोधन स्वीकार कर लिया जाये ताकि ऐसे लोगों के कहने पर भी कमीमन उन बातों की इंक्वायरी कर सके।

**श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा जो संशोधन है क्लाज 10 पर वह मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। जो ओरिजिनल क्लाज है वह इस प्रकार है :

"The Commission may inquire into—

(a) any restrictive trade practice (i) upon receiving a complaint of facts which constitute such practice from any trade or consumers' association having a membership of not less than twenty-five persons or from twenty-five or more consumers, or".

इसमें यह कहा गया है कि अगर 25 आदमियों की ऐसोशियशन, चाहे वह कंज्यूमर हों या ट्रेड की हों, शिकायत करेगी तो कमिशन को उसकी नोटिस लेनी हीगी। उसके बजाय मैंने यह कहा है कि :

"(i) upon receiving a complaint of facts which constitute such practice, or"

इसमें 25 आदमियों की कोई जरूरत नहीं होनी चाहिये, इसमें किसी ऐसोसिएशन की भी जरूरत नहीं होनी चाहिए, किसी नैशनल रेपुटेशन के आदमी या सोशल वर्कर की भी जरूरत नहीं होनी चाहिये। अगर कोई एक व्यक्ति कमिशन से कहे कि इस चीज के अन्दर रेस्ट्रिक्टिव ट्रेड प्रैक्टिस हो रही है तो उसको रोका जाना चाहिये। आखिर एक आदमी के कहने से आप क्यों ऐसा नहीं करेंगे? मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसा होना चाहिये। जो भी प्रोविजन रक्खा गया है, उसका एक ही आइडिया हो सकता है कि शायद बहुत सी फिवोलस कम्प्लेंट्स आ जायें। उसको हटाने के लिए सरकार ने 25 आदमियों की शर्त लगाई है। लेकिन मैं आपके जरिए से मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इसके अगले क्लाज की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। क्लाज 11 में कहा गया है कि :

"In respect of any restrictive trade practice of which complaint is made under sub-clause (i) of clause (a) of section 10, the Commission shall, before issuing any process requiring the attendance of the person complained against, cause a preliminary investigation....."

यानी जब कम्प्लेंट मिल जायेगी इसके बाद कमिशन एक प्रेलिमिनरी इन्क्वारी करेगा, उसके बाद वह बतलायेगा कि आया यह ठीक है या नहीं। ऐसी हालत में 25 आदमियों के रहने की क्या जरुरत है? हो सकता है कि एक आदमी ठीक बात कहे, तब 25 आदमी के हस्ताक्षर उसपर करवाने की जरुरत क्यों पड़े? अगर कोई चीज गलत हो रही हो तो हर एक आदमी कमिशन से उसकी शिकायत कर सकता है और कमिशन प्रेलिमिनरी इन्क्वारी करने के बाद शिकायत में कोई असलियत देखता है तो मामला चलेगा, नहीं तो वह खत्म हो जायेगा। जैसा आपने क्लाज 11 में कहा है। लेकिन यह पाबन्दी लगाना कि कोई ऐसोसिएशन होनी चाहिये, उसमें 25 आदमी होने चाहिये, यह ठीक नहीं है। वैसे भी यह जस्टिस की स्पिरिट के खिलाफ होगा। एक आदमी सही कहता है या गलत कहता है यह संख्या के बल पर तय नहीं होना चाहिये। एक आदमी भी ठीक कह सकता है चाहे वह अकेला ही क्यों न हो, और 50 आदमी गलत भी कह सकते है।

मैं समझता हूं कि मेरा जो संशोधन है उसको मंत्री महोदय स्वीकार करेंगे। हर एक व्यक्ति को यह अधिकार होना चाहिये कि अगर उसकी बात ठीक है तो वह कमिशन से शिकायत कर सके और कमिशन उसकी प्रलिमिनरी एन्क्वारी करे। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर विचार करें।

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Sir, my amendment No. is No. 459, wherein I have asked for the insertion of the words "or a State Government" after the word "Government" in clause 10(b). As per clause 10, as it is, the Commission may enquire into four items which have been mentioned there. These are contained in sub-clause (a).

But in sub-clause (b), the Commission will have nothing to do with any monopolistic trade practice, unless the Central Government makes a reference to it. The Commission may enquire into any restrictive trade practice upon receiving a complaint from any trade or consumers' association or by a certain number of consumers. It may enquire into it upon a reference made to it by the Central Government or a State Government. It may enquire into it upon an application made to it by the Registrar, or upon its own knowledge of information. But in the case of a monopolistic trade practice, all these are barred. Only the Central Government is empowered to make a reference. This is very anomalous. Therefore, my amendment is to the effect that the State Government should also be associated in making a reference to the Commission, or it can still be enlarged by saying that any person can make a reference. Of course, it should not be an irresponsible reference; therefore, they have specified a certain number. What I submit is that whatever is applicable to restrictive trade practice, should also be made applicable to any monopolistic trade practice.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: With regard to clause 10, I am not in agreement with what Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta has said. The clause reads as under:

"The Commission may enquire into—

(a) any restrictive trade practice—

(i) upon receiving a complaint of facts which constitute such practice from any trade or consumers' association having a membership of not less than twenty-five persons or from twenty-five or more consumers, or..." and so on.

The whole idea is that unless a complaint is of a representative character, it would not be worth-while for the Commission to go into it, because in that case, we shall be opening the doors for all sorts of blackmail by individuals and there would be no end to it. I am of the opinion that even this number of 25 is on the lower side. We should amend it so that the association should be of a representative character and any association having a membership of less than 100 members should not be permitted to launch any complaint of this nature. Mr. Dandekar could not move his amendment, and I would request the hon. Minister to agree from his own side to make this change and to suggest that any association having a membership of less than 100 persons will not be qualified to make any such complaint to the Commission.

**14.57 hrs.**

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI *in the Chair*]

SHRI F. A. AHMED: There are two kinds of amendments moved by the hon. Members to this clause. One is that there should be no restriction of either 25 or 20 or 30 members if a complaint is made in a representative character. My submission is that this is to avoid a frivolous complaint and therefore this caution has been introduced in this provision.

But so far as the question of any information given before the Commission is concerned, the hon. Members will be pleased to see that that purpose is also served because there is a sub-clause saying "upon its own knowledge or information."

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: It is not obligatory on the Commission.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: It is not obligatory, and therefore, when any information is placed before the Commission, it will certainly exercise its discretion. So, any single person who is aggrieved or who has a legitimate cause for grievance can go and submit that information, and that information, if it is of a character that can be enquired into by the Commission, could be enquired into. For that, the provision is there.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Then why do you insist that some organisation having a membership of 25 only or more only can make a complaint? I think even one individual can be a responsible man. Why do you insist on that number? I do not understand.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: As I have pointed out, so far as clause 10(a) is concerned, it really provides for a representation to be made in a representative capacity. For that purpose, the matter has been thoroughly examined and actually, my hon. friend there wants to suggest that it must be

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

an association having a membership of not less than 100 persons, while we have limited it to 25. There are other Members who would like it to be five and some who would like it to be more than 100 and so on.

In order to give opportunity for all such cases to be brought before the Commission we have fixed the number as 25.

**15 hrs.**

**श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त** : मेरी अगर जैनुएन कम्प्लेंट है और मैं रिप्रिजेंटेटिव कारेक्टर का आदमी नहीं, ट्रेड का मैं नहीं हूं, कंज्यूमर बाडी का भी नहीं तो मुझे अपनी जगह क्यों अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिये ? क्यों न मैं कमीशन के पास रिपोर्ट कर सकूं ? आपने कहा है कि कमिशन अपने तौर से ले सकता है । यह ठीक है । लेकिन मेरा जो अपना अधिकार है कि मैं कमिशन के सामने जाकर साबित करूं कि मेरी कम्प्लेंट जैनुइन है, इस पर आप पाबन्दी क्यों लगाना चाहते हैं ? मैं साबित करने के लिए तैयार हूं तो क्यों मुझ पर पाबन्दी लगे ?

फिवोलस कम्प्लेंट तो 11 में हट गई है क्योंकि प्रिलिमनरी इन्क्वारी के बाद ही नोटिस जारी हो सकेगा । किसी आदमी पर यह पाबन्दी लगाना कि रिप्रिजटेटिव कारेक्टर के वगैर नहीं रह सकता है, मैं समझता हूं कि बैसिकली गलत है ।

**श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद** : मैंने जवाब दिया है इसका । मैंने कहा है कि जो इनफर्मेशन भी कमीशन के पास जाए, उसके ऊपर भी वह इनक्वारी कर सकता है ।

That information may be by one person or by two persons. That is also provided.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: It is not obligatory on the Commission.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: It is there in the same sub-clause. Under (iv) it says, "upon its own knowledge or information".

That is also provided here. So, what is his apprehension? It is embodied in sub-clause (a) (iv). Therefore I do not think that there is any necessity of accepting this amendment.

So far as the point covered by the amendment moved by Shri Jha is concerned, we are no debarring any social worker from lodging a complaint. He can easily come under sub-clause (iv). Anyone can go and place information before the Commission, whether he is a social worker or an unsocial worker or anybody else. So, there is no need to accept this amendment also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put amendments Nos. 79, 329 and 459 to the vote of the House together.

*Amendments Nos. 79, 329 and 459 were put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN. The question is:

"That clause 10 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 10 was added to the Bill.*

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Sir, may I suggest that because of shortage of time we can take clauses 11 to 19 together because the next important clause is clause 20.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH): Sir, in view of the paucity of time I suggest that we should continue the clause-by-clause consideration till 5 o'clock and then whatever happens, guillotine them. The third reading will be of one hour and whatever happens we close it at 6 o'clock. I have contacted the various leader here. That is the general consensus.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is there any objection?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Agreed.

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot): No, Sir.

**Clause 11**– (*Investigation by Director before issue of process in certain cases.*

SHRI S. KUNDU: Sir, I move.

Page 10, line 18,—

*for* "shall" *substitute*—

"may" (433)

It is a very small amendment and, I think, slightly ticklish. As the clause stands, the Commission, before it asks anybody to come for being examined by the Commission on charges or

allegation, has to make a preliminary investigation. It reads:—

"In respect of any restrictive trade practice of which complaint is made under sub-clause (i) of clause (a) of section 10, the Commission shall, before issuing any process requiring the attendance of the person complained against, cause a preliminary investigation to be made".

The word "shall" is binding. This will inhibit the real working of this Commission. So, in place of the word "shall", I have said, "may", in my amendment. If the Commission thinks proper, it can cause the enquiry to be made; if the commission does not think it proper, it might not cause it to be made. The word "may" would give latitude to the Commission. If you say, "shall", then in every case it is binding on the Commission to cause a preliminary investigation to be made. That will take a lot of time and no case will be decided. There will be writs pending in High Courts for four or five years and cases, therefore, will be pending. I hope Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed will bear with me. The word "may" will serve the purpose and will give a lot of latitude to the Commission to decide whether on the merits of the case it is necessary to go in for a preliminary investigation or not and not to investigate each and every case. I would plead with him to accept his amendment which is very important.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: In view of the fact that the Commission has been vested with mandatory powers, it will not be desirable to accept this amendment. I hope, the hon. Member will understand the position that because of this mandatory provision in respect of restrictive trade practices we cannot allow any latitude but it has to be made mandatory.

SHRI S. KUNDU: If you keep the word, "may" you give them the power. If you make it "shall", you bind them down.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 433 to the vote of the house.

*Amendment No. 433 was put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 11 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 11 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 12 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 13**—(*Orders of Commission may be subject to conditions, etc.*)

SHRI S. KUNDU: Sir, I move:

Page 11, line 13,—

*omit* "not inconsistent with this Act" (434)

Page 11, line 19,—

*for* "at any time" *substitute*—

"within a period of six months". (435)

I do not know how those people who drafted the Bill did so in a hotchpotch manner. I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this line in clause 13(1):—

"In making any order under this Act, the Commission may make such provisions not inconsistent with this Act".

If you say, "not inconsistent with this Act", it means that you draw forcible jurisdiction of courts. In every case people will go to the courts and say that there is a specific provision here, "not inconsistent with this Act"; they will go and file writs which will go on piling up. It goes without saying that nothing can be done which is not consistent with this Act; the Commission cannot do anything inconsistent with this Act. But if you put these words specifically, you give rise to litigation. I do not know what is the intention of this Government. Therefore I have suggested to delete the words, "not inconsistent with this Act". I do not think they should say this specifically.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: So far as an order regarding execution is concerned, the court may pass an order and provide for certain conditions but if those conditions are to be provided for by the court, they have to be conditioned which are consistent with the provisions of this Act. Therefore it has been found necessary to make this provision that it should be not inconsistent with this Act. I hope, the hon. Member will understand that here the court has been given the discretion to vary the order but that order has to be not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put amendments Nos. 434 and 435 to the vote of the House together.

*Amendments Nos. 434 and 435 were put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is: "That clause 13 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 13 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 14**—*(Orders where party concerned does not carry on business in India.*

SHRI N. DANDSKAR: Sir, I move:—

Page 11, line 24—

*for* "substantially falls within" *substitutes.*

"constitutes" (208)

I have been trying to understand what is meant by "substantially falls within monopolistic or restrictive trade practice".

Now the 'monopolistic and restrictive trade practice' has been defined in such an extra ordinarily wide terms some of which I endeavoured by my amendments to improve. Naturally they were not accepted. The 'monopolistic practices' as well as 'restrictive trade practices' have themselves been defined and if anybody says in reference to these terms that this is a monopolistic practice, then it would also fall within the 'restrictive' or 'monopolistic' trade practice in view of the extremely wide definition given to these terms in the Bill. This clause should read:

"Where any practice constitutes monopolistic or restrictive trade practice.....".

and not 'substantially falls within'. Otherwise, the objective is achieved by the wide definition of 'monopolistic' or 'restrictive' trade practice. If you maintain 'substantially falls within', then anything can come. Therefore, my amendment.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I beg to move:—

Page 11, line 24,—

*omit* "substantially" (330)

**सभापति महोदय** : मैं अपने संशोधन, संख्या 330 द्वारा यह चाहता हूं कि इस क्लाज़ में 'ब्हेयर ऐनी प्रैक्टिस सबस्टेंशली फ़ाल्ज़ विदिन मानोपलिस्टिक ग्रार रेस्ट्रिक्टिव ट्रेड प्रैक्टिस..... शब्दों में से शब्द "सबस्टेंशली" को निकाल दिया जाये । मेरी समझ में नही ग्राता कि "सबस्टेंशली" का मतलब क्या है । इस बिल में "मानोपलिल्टिक ग्रार रेस्ट्रिक्टिव ट्रेड प्रैक्टिस" की परिभाषा बहुत ग्रच्छी तरह से की गई है । 'सबस्टेंशली" शब्द से दिमाग में यह रीएक्शन होता है कि सरकार ग्रपने पास यह डिसक्रीशन या ग्रधिकार रखना चाहती है कि किसी के बारे में वह कह दे कि वह "सबस्टेंशली" है ग्रौर किसी के बारे में कह दे कि "सबस्टेंशली" नहीं है । जो सरकारी दल को चन्दा दे देगा, वह तो "सबस्टेंशली" के ग्रन्तर्गत नहीं ग्रायेगा ग्रौर जो चन्दा नहीं देगा, वह उसके ग्रन्तर्गत ग्रा जायेगा । दूसरे शब्दों में सरकार ग्रपने हाथ में यह पावर रखना चाहती है कि वह किस का गला घोंटे ग्रौर किस का गला न घोंटे ।

**सभापति महोदय** : इसका फैसला तो ग्रफ़सर करेंगे ।

**श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त** : सभापति महोदय, ग्राप सरकार की वकालत न करें । यह धंधा तो हम रोज़ देखते है । ग्राखिर इसमें यह "शब्द" "सबस्टेंशली" क्यों रखा जा रहा है ? इसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है । ग्रगर किसी ने ग्राफ़ेंस किया है, तो उसको सज़ा दी जाये ग्रौर ग्रगर नहीं किया है, तो उसको छोड़ दिया जाये । इसका फैसला कमीशन पर छोड़ दिया जाये । यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि किसी को "सबस्टेंशली" कह कर सजा दे दी जाये ग्रौर किसी को छोड़ दिया जाये ।

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Here the question is whether the phrase 'substantialy falls within' should be replaced by the word 'constitutes'. Now, the hon. Member has himself suggested that so far as the two terms are concerned, the word 'constitutes' will suffice and 'substantially falls within' is a very wide term and that is why it has been specifically used here in the place of the word 'constitutes'. So far as 'substantially falls within' is concerned, it qualifies any thing which may fall

within substantially. This is to be examined on the basis of the evidence, on the basis of the material before the Commission and then the Commission will decide. I do not know how my friend says that this will be an option left to the Government because the matter has to go to the Commission which will decide it. If we begin start thinking that every Chairman or member of the Commission is a person not having integrity, then there will be no end to the matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will put amendments 208 and 330 to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 208 and 330 were put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 14 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 14 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause—15** (*Restriction of application of orders in certain cases.*)

SHRI N. DANDEKER: I beg to move:

Page 11, line 33,—

*after* "or" *insert*—

"of a trade mark or copyright registered in India, or" (209)

Page 11, line 36,—

*after* "or" *insert*—

of a trade mark or copyright registered in India, or" (210)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I beg to move:

Page 11, line 33,—

*after* "India" *insert*—

"except the right of a person who is not an Indian citizen" (331)

SHRI N. DANDEKER: I have got two very important amendments to make here. It is merely to amplify the meanings that are obviously intended in this clause. The clause reads as follows:

"No order made under this Act with respect to any monopolistic or restrictive trade practice shall operate so as to restrict—

(a) the right of any person to restrain any infringement of a patent granted in India, or

(b) any person as to the condition which he attaches to a licence to do anything, the doing of which but for the licence would be an infringement of a patent granted in India, or" etc.

I do not know why from this excellent protection that we have given the trade marks and copyrights have been excluded. Therefore, I have suggested in the case of both these clauses—sub-clause (a) and (b) the addition of the words 'of a trade mark or copyright registered in India, or', whereupon the whole clause will read:

"No order made under this Act with respect to any monopolistic or restrict trade practice shall operate so as to restrict—

(a) the right of any person to restrain any infringement of a patent granted in India, or of a trade mark or copyright registered in India, or

(b) any person as to the condition which he attaches to a licence to do anything, the doing of which but for the licence would be an infringement of a patent granted in India, or of a trade mark or copyright registered in India, or....."

I hope the Minister will accept this. It is in exactly identical spirit with which this particular clause is framed.

**श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :** सभापति महोदय इस क्लाज़ में कहा गया है कि अगर किसी व्यक्ति ने अपना कोई पेटेन्ट रजिस्टर किया हुआ है, तो इस एक्ट के अधीन जारी किया गया कोई आदेश उस पर लागू नहीं होगा । मैं इस बात से सहमत हूं कि जिस व्यक्ति ने अपना पेटेन्ट रजिस्टर किया हुआ है, अगर वह भारतीय है, तो उस को एग्ज़ेम्प्शन मिलना चाहिए । लेकिन मैं अपने संशोधन संख्या 331 द्वारा यह चाहता हूं कि अगर वह भारतीय नहीं है, विदेशी है, तो उस को एग्ज़ेम्प्शन नहीं मिलना चाहिए । आप जानते

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

कि अभी तक जितने भी पेटेन्ट भारत में रजिस्टर हैं, उन में से 86 परसेंट पेटेन्ट विदेशियों के हैं और विदेशी लोग पेटेन्ट्स के ज़रिये साल में करोड़ों रुपय कमा कर ले जाते हैं और हमारे ग़रीब लोगों को लूट रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि उन को कोई सुविधा नहीं मिलनी चाहिए और उन को इस कानून की परिधि में लाया जाना चाहिए ।

अगर मंत्री महोदय सही मायनों में मानोपलिस्टिक टेन्डेन्सीज़ को खत्म करना चाहते हैं, तो वह इस की शुरूआत भारत में नहीं, बल्कि विदेशियों से करें। स्थिति यह है कि वह भारतीयों की मानोपली को खत्म कर रहे हैं और हमारे देश में विदेशियों की जो मानोपली है, उस को बचा कर कायम रखना चाहते हैं। मैं इस बात के खिलाफ हूं ।

SHRI F. A. AHMED: With regard to the amendment moved by Mr. Dandekar, may I just inform him that if I could understand his underlying intention, it was to provide restriction in respect of articles relating to trade marks and copyrights registered in India. That is his purpose. This matter was discussed in the Joint Committee and it was decided that instead of making a provision here, it should be provided in clause 39 of the original Bill which is now also clause 39. So, this has been looked after in clause 39. Therefore. I do not think that it is necessary here to provide for this.

So far as Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta's amendment is concerned, he wants that this should be extended to non-residents also. As he may have seen, this Bill is to provide for all those people who are residents in India and not for the non-residents. Therefore, it is not necessary to accept his amendment.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Why should it not be applicable to non-residents?

SHRI N. DANDEKAR: The Hon. Minister says that it is covered by clause 39. But clause 39 deals with an entirely different thing. It does not deal with any question of monopolistic or restrictive trade practice. but with the specific question of the practice known as maintaining re-sale prices. This has no direct relevance. I am concerned with a wider question.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: This matter was thoroughly discussed and it was found that what the hon. Member seeks to provide has already been provided in clause 39, and it is, therefore, not necessary to make provision here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendments Nos. 209, 210 and 331 to the vote of the House.

*Amendments No. 209, 210 and 331 were put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 15 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 15 was added to the Bill.*

**New Clause 15-A**

SHRI N. DANDEKER: I beg to move:

Page 11, *after* line 40, *insert*

"15A. No order made under this Act with respect to any monopolistic or restrictive trade practice shall operate so as to require any person to disclose any formulation, process or technique, whether patented or not, adopted by him in the manufacture, production, processing or marketing of any goods, to any other person." (211).

This is very important clause and it is in line really with the suggestion which I have made in relation to the amendment to clause 15. In clause 15 there is an express provision that nothing will operate to restrict the right of a person to protect his patent etc. What I am suggesting is this. Since I could not fit it in clause 15, because it is concerned with another aspect of the same matter, I have moved this as a new clause. The new clause which I have moved is exactly on the same lines as clause 15.

Frequently, processes and formulations are incapable of being paten-

ted because if they are patented, they really get disclosed to one's competitors. Very often, the capacity of an industrial unit which produces things of a particular quality or specification, is dependent upon its own technical research and development results which have given it certain formulations and techniques and processes which it uses for the purpose of manufacturing things. Those techniques can also extend to techniques of marketing and distribution and so on. What I am suggesting here is that no order passed in respect of monopolistic on restrictive trade practice should require a person to disclose his particular formulations or techniques to third parties.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The Monopolies Commission will pass its orders under clause 13. It is clearly stated there that no order passed by it shall be inconsistent with the provisions of this Bill. Therefore, there is no need for such apprehension as the hon. Member has expressed. So, new clause 15-A is not necessary.

SHRI N. DANDEKER: I did not follow him. Does he mean that the commission cannot issue such an order?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: It can issue only such order as are not inconsistent with the Act.

SHRI N. DANDEKER: Where does it say so? It is because the wording is that it can issue any order not inconsistent with the Act that I want to make it inconsistent with the Act for the commission to issue such an order.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: There is no need for such provision at all.

SHRI N. DANDEKER: That is precisely the point that was raised earlier. The commission is entitled to pass any order not inconsistent with the Act. Unless it is inconsistent with the Act for the commission to require a person to disclose a private formulation or process, the commission can require its disclosure to third parties. It is precisely the argument which he is urging which I am also urging for insisting on this namely that any order made by the commission to disclose to third parties private formulations should be inconsistent with the Act, so that the commission may not do it.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The commission will have to see whether any particular order that it passes is or is not inconsistent with the provisions of the Act.

SHRI N. DANDEKER: I am making it inconsistent.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The commission is bound to act with the Act, and, therefore, it is not necessary to have such a provision. The commission must be free to interpret the provisions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 211 to vote.

*Amendment No. 211 was put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 16 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 16 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 17** —(*Hearing to be in public except in special circumstances.*)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I beg to move:

Page 12, *after* line 14, *insert*

"Provided that the Commission shall record the reasons in writing for such actions." (332)

SHRI S. KUNDU: I beg to move:

Page 12, line 7, *after 'so' insert* 'in public interest'. (436)

**श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त** : मैं ने अपने अमेंडमेंट में यह कहा है कि इस क्लाज के अन्तिम हिस्से के बाद यह जोड़ दिया जाय :

"Provided that the Commission shall record the reasons in writing for such actions."

जैसा कि इस क्लाज में है कि इस की हीयरिंग पब्लिक होगी, जनता के सामने होगी लेकिन अगर कमीशन चाहे तो सीक्रेट हीयरिंग भी कर सकता है, प्राइवेट हीयरिंग कर सकता है । तो मैं ने यह कहा है कि कमीशन को यह

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता]

अधिकार तो होना चाहिए कि प्राइवेट हीयरिंग करे लेकिन किन चीजों में प्राइवेट करना है वह तय करने के पहले रीजनिंग अपनी दे, रेकार्ड में लिख दे कि इन इन कारणों से मैं नहीं चाहता कि पब्लिक हीयरिंग इस में हो ताकि उन के ऊपर जो डिस्क्रीशन है वह खत्म हो जायेगी और एक जूडिशस चीज सामने आएगा । मेरा अभिप्राय तो यह है कि जहां तक हो सके वह पब्लिक होनी चाहिए लेकिन कमीशन फील करता है कि प्राइवेट हो तो रीजन्स लिखने के बाद तब वह प्राइवेट कर सकता है ।

SHRI S. KUNDU: I generally do not approve of any such inquiry *in camera* or in private. So, keeping the spirit of this clause intact, I have just added two or three words and it will mean that enquiry *in camera* should be done only in public interest. If it is necessary to hold some sort of confidential inquiry or some private inquiry, the commission can do so. Otherwise, if this inquiry *in camera* is allowed to take place, away from the gaze of the public, then I am afraid that a lot of corruption is likely to crop up in such inquiries.

It will be delayed. There will be an apprehension that favouritism is done to certain parties and so on. I do not want to give such a latitude to this commission, to the Chairman of this commission, to decide upon himself as to what would be confidential nature and so on. I have to pin him down. If it is in the public interest he can hold it. Once it is public interest he has to record and give finding as to how it is in public interest and why it is in public interest. He can hold enquiry in private. It does not materially affect the provisions of this clause 17. I would plead with the Minister to accept the amendment.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The Commission consists of very high persons only those qualified to be supreme court judge or high court judge are eligible to be the Chairman of the Commission. We need not put a fetter on them to decide this matter. We trust the Commission will act in public interest. Shri Gupta wants reasons to be recorded, if a private enquiry is to be held. The same answer which I had given to Shri Kundu will equally apply here. We have entrusted this to a very high powered commission. We trust that the high-powered body would act in public interest.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will put both the amendments, No. 332 and 436 together.

*Amendments Nos. 332 and 436 were put and negatived*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 17 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 17 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 18 and 19 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 20**—(*Undertakings to which this part applies*).

SHRI M. R. MASANI: I beg to move:—

Page 12 and 13,—

*for clause 20, substitute*—

"20. This Part shall apply to—

(a) an undertaking the total value of the assets of which is not less than twenty crores of rupees;

(b) an undertaking having assets of not less than five crores of rupees, which assets together with the assets of its interconnected undertakings, are not less than fifty crores of rupees.

(c) a dominant undertaking—

(i) where it is single undertaking, if the value of its assets is not less than five crores of rupees, or

(ii) where it consists of more than one undertaking, in the value of the assets of the dominant undertaking is not less than five crores of rupees and the sum total of the value of its

assets together with the assets of all its inter-connected undertakings, is not less than twenty crores of rupees". (35)

Page 13, lines 10 and 11,—

*for* "clause (a) or clause (b)" *substitute*—

"Clause (a), clause (b) or clause (c)". (36)

Page 13, line 21,—

*for* "clause (a) or clause (b)" *substitute*—

"clause (a), clause (b) or (c)". (37)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:—I beg to move:

Page 13, line 1,—

*for* "twenty" *substitute* "five". (80)

Page 13, line 8—

*for* "one crore" *substitute*—

"fifty lakhs" (81)

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: I move:

Page 12, line 37,—

*after* "assets" *insert*—

"excluding the value of the building of the undertaking" (212)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I beg to move:

Page 12, line 36,—

*for* "undertaking" *substitute*—

"individual" (236)

Page 12, line 37,—

*for* "its" *substitute* "his". (237)

Page 12, line 38,—

*for* "its own" *substitute*—

"his own". (238)

Page 12, line 38,—

*for* "of its" *substitute*—

"of his" (239)

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: I beg to move:

Page 13, line 1,—

*for* "twenty" *substitute*—

"fifty" (397)

Page 13, line 8,—

*for* "one crore" *substitute*—

"five crores". (398)

SHRI S. KUNDU: I beg to move:

Page 13, line 1,—

*for* "twenty" *substitute*—

"two". (424)

Page 13, line 8,—

*for* "less" *substitute*—

"more"

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI:—I beg to move:

Page 13, line 8,—

*for*, "one crore", *substitute* ten crores. (491)

SHRI N. DANDEKER: The whole Chapter III is really completely out of place in the Bill that is really concerned with monopolistic and restrictive trade practices. All these have been shelved in under concentration of economic power and it certainly results in additional power being centralised in the hands of the Government. Clause 20 with which I am presently concerned is a clause which indicates the magnitude of the undertaking to which this part would apply. They are defined in two ways. In the clause as it exists it will apply to the undertaking if the total value of the assets of that undertaking or interconnected undertaking is not less than 20 crores and secondly to a dominant undertaking if a single undertaking the value of which does not exceed Rs. 1 crore or if more than one undertaking the sum total of the said interconnected undertaking does not exceed 1 crore. In judging this limit on the value of assets, I would like the House to recall the definition of total assets in Clause 2(w). It is really to put it in simple terms gross assets without deducting liabilities. I had an amendment to Clause 2 for that particular-sub-clause and I defined the value of assets as value of net assets. That is to say, gross assets minus liabilities and provisions for outstanding expenses and so on. You come to the net wealth of that particular undertaking, the net assets. We are struck with the definition which is concerned with gross assets and it is for that that we have got to consider whether this scope of Concentration of Economic Power chapter is or is not wide. To me, it appears too

[Shri N. Dandeker]

wide and it is necessary to raise the limits somewhat in the way I have suggested in amendment No. 35. It reads:

Page 12 and 13,—

*for* clause 20, *substitute*—

"20. This Part shall apply to—

(a) an undertaking the total value of the assets of which is not less than twenty crores of rupees;

(b) an undertaking having assets of not less than five crores of rupees, which assets together with the assets of its interconnected undertakings, are not less than fifty crores of rupees;

(c) a dominant undertaking—

(i) where it is a single undertaking, if the value of its assets is not less than five crores of rupees, or

(ii) where it consists of more than one undertaking, if the value of the assets of the dominant undertaking is not less than five crores of rupees and the sum-total of the value of its assets together with the assets of all its inter-connected undertakings, is not less than twenty crores of rupees".

This is necessary because we have to define the total value of assets and this will be the relevant definition. I suggest that we restrict this chapter to only powerful groups, not groups of such gross assets or other examples indicated in the clause as it is before us, but to groups of which the gross assets would be of the dominant nature indicated in the amendment which I have submitted. Only then we will be dealing with the large nexus or complex groups of undertakings and deal with concentration of economic power and wealth—all these fashionable expressions now being brandied about. Amendments Nos. 36 and 37 are only consequential.

**श्री देवेन सेन** : सभापति जी, मेरा संशोधन धारा 20, पन्ना 13, लाइन 1 में है । जहां पर 20 करोड़ लिखा गया है, मैं चाहता हूं कि वहां पर 5 करोड़ लिखा जाय ।

**सभापति महोदय:** मैं संशोधन नं० 48 मूव नहीं कर रहा हूँ । मैं संशोधन संख्या 130 मूव कर रहा हूँ ।

सभापति महोदय, आपका जो यह संशोधन है नं० 130, उसको श्री शिव चन्द्र झा 80 नं० पर पहले ही मूव कर चुके हैं । अब आप इस पर बोल लीजिए, मैं आपको इजाजत देता हूँ ।

**श्री देवेन सेन** : मेरा कहना यह है कि 20 करोड़ की जो सीमा रखी गई है उसके स्थान पर पांच करोड़ की सीमा रखी जाये । अगर 20 करोड़ की सीमा ही रहने दी जाती है तो इस देश में जो बड़े बड़े 75 बिजनेस हाउसेज हैं उनमें से केवल 33 बिजनेस हाउसेज इस बिल के मातहत लाये जा सकेंगे और बाकी सब छूट जायेंगे । लेकिन अगर आप 5 करोड़ की सीमा रखते हैं तो फिर सारे 75 बिजनेस हाउसेज इसके अन्तर्गत लाये जा सकेंगे । मैं उदाहरण के लिए आपको बताना चहता हूं कि 20 करोड़ की सीमा रखने से टर्नर मारेसन और जयपुरिया जैसे हाउसेज, बड़ी बड़ी फर्में इसकी परिधि के बाहर चली जायेंगी । इस प्रकार की बड़ी बड़ी फर्मों को छोड़ देने से फिर क्या फायदा होगा ? किस तरह से आप मोनोपली रोक सकेंगे, यह समझ में नहीं आता है ।

एक बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि विधायक एक कदम आगे रखते हैं तो दो कदम पीछे चले जाते हैं । हर एक धारा में ऐसा दिखाई देता है । अगर एक कदम आगे बढ़े तो फिर टर्न हो जाते हैं । सोचते हैं कि कैप्टेलिस्ट्स का बहुत नुकसान कर रहे हैं इस लिए दो कदम पीछे हो जाते हैं । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि 20 करोड़ की जगह पर 5 करोड़ ही रखा जाये, उससे ज्यादा न रखा जाये ।

**श्री शिव चन्द्र झा** : इस क्लाज में मेरे दो संशोधन हैं– एक तो 80 है और दूसरा 81 है । 80 में तो वही बात है जो कि श्री देवेन सेन जी ने कही

**(श्री शिव चन्द्र झा)**

है । आप इस चैपटर की हैडिंग देखिए : कन्सेन्ट्रेशन आफ एकोनामिक पावर । बड़ी एट्रैक्टिव हैडिंग दी है लेकिन इसमें छूट 20 करोड़ की दी गई है । इस से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि खाली दिखाने के लिए ही मानोपली को कंट्रोल कर रहे हैं । आप इसमें इस तरह के लूपहोल्स छोड़ रहे हैं ताकि वे बरकरार बने रहें । अगर इमानदारी से आप चाहते हैं कि मानोपलिस्ट्स पर कन्ट्रोल हो, उनकी खराबियां समाप्त हों तो उसके लिए जरूरी है कि जहां पर 20 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है वहां पर 5 करोड़ रखा जाये ताकि बहुत सी कम्पनीज और मानोपोली हाउसेज इस कानून के मातहत आ सकें ।

मेरा दूसरा सशोधन यह है कि (बी) के सेकेन्ड पार्ट में जो कहा गया है ;

"Where it consists of more than one undertaking, the sum total of the value of the assets of the inter-connected undertakings constituting the dominant undertaking is not less than one crore of rupees".

इसमें भी आप बड़ा वाइड मैदान छोड़ रहे हैं मानोपोलिस्ट्स के लिए । आप नहीं चाहते कि उनको इस विधेयक के अन्तर्गत लाया जाये । इस विधेयक का जो ध्येय है, जो मकसद है उसको अगर आप पूरा करना चाहते हैं तो एक करोड़ की जगह पर आप 50 लाख कर दें । ऐसा करने के बाद ही आप बहुत हद तक उनको अपने जाल में फंसा सकते हैं और उन कैप्टेलिस्ट सांपों को नाथ सकते हैं ।

**श्री देवेन सेन :** जो 131 और 132 नं० के मेरे संशोधन हैं उनको भी मैं पेश करना चाहता हूं ।

**सभापति महोदय :** अब आप उनको छोड़िये । श्री त्यागी ।

**श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :** सभापति महोदय इस क्लाज में ....

**सभापति महोदय :** मेरी आप लोगों से एक रिक्वेस्ट है जोकि आप लोगों के इन्ट्रेस्ट में है । जिस क्लाज को आप लोग ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण समझते हैं उसी पर ज्यादा टाइम लीजिएगा क्योंकि 5 बजे गिलोटीन हो जायेगा ।

**श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :** उपाध्यक्ष जी , इस क्लाज में जो यह रखा गया है :

"Its own assets together with the assets of the inter-connected undertakings".

मेरा कहना एक तो यह है कि यदि हम सोशलिस्टिक नारों के पीछे इतना पागल होकर चले जायें कि हम उद्योगपतियों की गर्दन ही दबा दें, उस धंधे की गर्दन दबा दें तो उससे देश की हानि हो जायेगी । कैपिटल का अर्थ है उत्पादन कर्त्ता, उसी को असेट्स कहते हैं । मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि असेट वह हैं जिनसे उत्पादन होता है । मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जहां असेट्स लिखा है उसके बाद आप लिख दें :

"excluding the value of the buildings of the undertaking".

मकान या भवन जो उद्योग के लिए बना हुआ है वह कोई उत्पादन तो करता नहीं है । फैक्टरी के लिए भवन बनाया गया है तो उसका मूल्य इसमें नहीं आना चाहिए ताकि आप असेट्स का सही अनुमान लगा सकें । अन्यथा असेट्स में अगर आपने बिल्डिंग को भी लगा दिया तो परिणाम यह होगा कि फैक्टरीज में हानि आयेगी । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि आप असेट्स को स्पष्ट कर दीजिए :

assets "excluding the value of the buildings of the undertaking".

दूसरी बात यह है कि उसमें 20 करोड़ की सीमा आपने दी है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर आपके दिमाग में डिसेन्ट्रलाइजेशन है और अधिक से अधिक आदमियों को आप काम देने की बात सोचते हैं तो 20 करोड़ की जगह 10 करोड़ कर दें । .... **(व्यवधान)** .... अगर सरकार इस स्थिति में आ जाये कि देश में कोआपरेटिव बेसिस पर अन्डरटेकिंग्ज चालू करादे तो मैं कहता हूं 5 करोड़ रखने की भी जरूरत नहीं रहेगी बल्कि एक करोड़ ही रहना चाहिए । एक आदमी को इतना बड़ा धंधा करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं

[श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी]

होगी । एक परिवार चलाने के लिए एक करोड़ का धंधा काफी होगा । लेकिन जब तक ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है कि गवर्नमेंट कोआपरेटिव बेसिस पर चला सके तब तक अगर आप इस पर प्रतिबंध लगा देंगे तो देश का उत्पादन बन्द हो जायेगा । रही बात यह कि इन मानोपोलिस्ट्स को हटाकर कम्युनिस्टिक या स्टेट मानोपली शुरू करदें तो मैं उसके सर्वथा विरूद्ध हूं । इसलिए जब तक यह चलता है तब तक इसमें बाधा नहीं डालनी चाहिए । और मेरी प्रार्थना है कि विल्डिंग की वैल्युएशन आप एसेट्स में से हटा दीजिए, यही आपके लिए हितकर होगा ।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I am raising a fundamental issue in asking for the substitution of the word 'individual' for the word 'undertaking'. I would like the Minister to clarify how an undertaking in which there is money from Government institutions in which there is money from thousands of shareholders can become an object of economic power. If an individual has a tremendous amount of wealth, he represents economic power, he represents disparity about which they are so concerned. If they are aiming at an institution, they are aiming at thousands and lakhs of shareholders. Is it their intention to punish a shareholder because he has elected a bigger rather than a smaller company? In this connection, I would refer to the report of the Monopolies Commission. They do not make the mistake that size is sin. The Commission has made it clear that big companies have their justification because of the economies of scale.

You will not deny that a bigger company can produce a thing cheaper, that it is in the interests of the consumer, in the interests of the economy. Are you objecting to that? You will not deny that the Commission has also stated that only a big company can employ the right type of experts, can produce the right type of goods. Is it your intention not to have any experts, any research, any progress? That certainly is not apprehended by the idea of economic power.

Lastly, the Commission has found that the economic growth which has taken place in this country is due to these big houses, but for them you would not have had the economic growth which has been witnessed in the last 20 years. Is it your intention to reverse this process? I am against conspicuous wealth, against disparity, but you must deal with the individual. If you can deal with the individual, then you are proceeding in the right direction, you are compelling him to divide his wealth, to invest it in some other ventures and also to go in for risk capital. Recently, a Commission has found that no rich capital is coming from the promoters. They are only helping themselves to the capital of others here and there.

You will raise the question how we are going to prevent a company or an enterprise from abusing its power. My answer first is that you have the Company Law. It is a very ample law, a law that goes into minute details. Today if you have the present position that certain companies are playing with their shares, with their prices, it is because you have a law which you do not enforce for reasons either that you want to make some benefit out of it for yourself politically, or that your staff is not sufficiently vigilant. You do not want so many laws if you cannot implement even one. You just want to give a false impression that you are against wealth, you want to spread the net of your power.

AN HON. MEMBER: And collect donations.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: By all means go for the individual, reduce his wealth. According to statistics, those who paid wealth tax on more than Rs. 1 crore were only 20 in 1964-65. These 20 people are your proper objectives. Strip them in whatever way you like if it is consistent with the economic policy, but otherwise do not go and injure the economy, do not go and destroy the faith of the people in the enterprises that pay. When you penalise a big enter-

prise, you are going to send these people to some of the smaller enterprises which are notorious for depressing their shares when they want to buy and raising them when they want to sell. My colleague, Shri Dandekar, has already said that Chapter III has no place in this Bill as there are other means of controlling wealth. I would suggest that you give up this Chapter, and failing that, substitute the word "individual" for "enterprise" because then only you will be making an attack on wealth and reducing disparities.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: My amendment Nos. 397 and 398 are practically the same as Shri Dandekar's and my arguments are the same. I will simply add that the greatest malady from which we are suffering today is lack of production. We have begged and borrowed enough money from outside, but proportionately we have not increased production of consumer and other goods.

What is the harm if a businessman who is honest and hard working serves the country by producing more for the benefit of the consumer?

It has been said that this Chapter is meant as a safeguard against concentration of economic power. Those who know about income-tax and wealth-tax will agree with me that in the present set-up nobody can be a multi-millionaire if he pays his taxes honestly. There is concentration of wealth in the hands of people only because the taxes are not properly collected. If the taxes are properly collected, there is no question of concentration of wealth and consequently concentration of economic power. If these clauses are retained as they are, they will simply hamper production in our country and we shall be suffering from the maladv of shortage of goods more and more. I would, therefore, suggest that simple bigness or smallness of an undertaking should not be the guiding principle. We should see whether the controllers of the undertaking are acting honestly and in the interests of the country. If they are so acting, there is no reason why we should not have industries of bigger size which would produce more at lesser cost.

SHRI S. KUNDU: The real test of your declarations is in seeing how you are going to implement this Bill and check concentration of economic power as envisaged in clause 20. Whatever you may profess about your concept of socialism, that will be evaluated by the way you implement this Bill. When you say that economic concentration comes only in the case of industrial houses with assets of Rs. 20 crores or above, I can imagine what sort of socialims you have in view. They were saying that when the Congress was not divided, the other group did not allow them to proceed. So, now they can accept our amendments if they are really keen on what they are saying. It will be a fantastic suggestion to say that economic concentration only comes if the assets are Rs. 20 crores or above. Nobody will take you to be true, that you are really going to fight for the poor and down-trodden. People will think that you are also friends of B Class capitalists. When you limit it to Rs. 20 crores, those who have 19.99 crores will not come within the purview of this Bill. There will be many such capitalists and naturally motive will be imputed to you and you cannot escape it because there is no reasonable explanation.

In any developing country, the important contribution made by Government is to provide an industrial bias to its people. For the last 50 years our industrialists have not only controlled money, they have controlled ideas, dynamism, everything that goes to improve industry, and they have cared only for their profit. If you want to break this sort of thinking in the sphere of the industrial development of our country, it is necessary to put a stop to economic concentration. For this you must reduce the slal and therefore I have suggested Rs. 2 crores instead of Rs. 20 crores.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Why not make it nil? Then it will apply to everybody.

SHRI S. KUNDU: I would like to, but it will not be accepted.

There are very few houses with assets above Rs. 20 crores and they are concentrating economic power. You are not going to do anything and

[Shri S. Kundu]

you cannot do anything to them. There is another B class and they will be in enormous numbers now. You do not need a licence to put up an industry if the capital invested is not more than 27 lakhs. Hundreds of industries will be put up by same family which will have a lot of production in this age of automation without owning assets worth Rs. 20 crores but being more coercive than people who own big assets. One automatic machine can replace a thousand workers. The assets could not be more than a lakh or two. But actually in the matter of industrial growth or production, one will control about a crore of rupees. And this thing is a misnomer, unless you put it down to Rs. 2 crores. It will still give a lot of scope, but I do not think they will agree to a lesser thing. So, I would plead with the Minister that he should accept this amendment.

**16 hrs.**

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Sir, this clause is a very important one, but I would like to emphasise one aspect I have gone through the Bill a number of times and tried to find out a definition for 'concentration of economic power', which the Government is trying to control. But they do not know what they are trying to control. There is no definition of concentration of economic power. There is no definition of common detriment; and what is meant by prejudicial to public interest. These are all vague terms. and on the basis of these terms —concentration of economic power, common detriment, prejudicial to public interest, the structure of this chapter is built up. It should not have any place in this Bill. Such a provision is not to be found probably in any other country. What it is going to do is to obstruct the growth of the economy, and this legislation, in my opinion, is not intended to promote what is known as socialism but to bring in or tend towards what I would call economic suicidalism. With this Bill plus the implementation of the injurious recommendations of the Dutt Licensing Committee and all that, they are heading towards a state of affairs where nobody can expand or increase the assets. This would lead to stagnation in industrial development, with the consequence that employment and incomes would not increase. It is only the Communists who are going to benefit by measures of this kind. Frankly, I have no objection to your checking monopolies; I have no objection to your taking steps against or checking restrictive trade practices, curb them by all means, but do not strike at the root of economic growth.

Coming specifically to this aspect of the problem, what is meant by increase in assets? If any development takes place, there is an increase in assets. According to the Government, if there is an increase in assets, it means concentration increases. Sir, it is an absurdity to talk about assets, when we do not even talk about the net assets, after reducing the liabilities. They say that the assets should not be increased beyond Rs. 20 crores in inter-connected undertakings and in the case of dominant undertakings, they should not exceed Rs. 1 crore. What is an undertaking with a crore of rupees today? If you judge by world standards, it is not even a pigmy; it is much less than a pigmy, lilliputian. Even by Indian standards, a concern with Rs. 1 crore of assets is, in my opinion, just an ordinary middle-sized concern. It is not even a large concern, and the Government has put a limit at Rs. I crore for dominant undertakings and Rs. 20 crores for all the assets of a group together. I do not know how many groups would be included or excluded; it makes no difference. The basic point that I would like to emphasise is that you must ensure that economic growth is not checked.

Besides, this chapter also provides that the onus would be on the businessman to prove that the expansion or the establishment of a new undertaking would not result in the concentration of economic power to the common detriment and would not be prejudicial to public interest. It is absurd. How is an entrepreneur to prove this? It is not clear. These three terms, as I said, must be defined, and the onus—this is most inequitable—should not be on the entrepreneur to prove that his expansion

would lead to concentration of economic power. The assets are bound to increase, and the Government or some officer in the bureaucracy may say, "Your assets are increasing and it leads to concentration. Therefore, I do not permit it". Why this discretion be permitted to the bureaucracy? It is not in the interests of the country. Therefore, my amendment suggests that it should be Rs. 50 crores instead of Rs. 20 crores, and in the case of a dominant undertaking, it should be Rs. 10 crores instead of Rs. 1 crore.

May I say that in the United States, where there have been anti-trust laws, which most of the framers of this Bill might have gone through and culled to frame this Bill, it has been accepted by the Supreme Court and other courts in the United States that, firstly, "a rule of reason" shall be applied in making judicial pronouncement on such issues. secondly, the mere size is not an offence; in the modern technological age, the size of an industry has to expand if industries have to compete in the international market and if exports are to be competitive, and withstand competition. In this Bill, we say that if the size of a dominant undertaking increases beyond Rs. 1 crore, they must go to the Government for sanction. A multiplicity of licences and sanctions have to be gone through and that will probably involve a tremendous amount of time and in the end these licences may never be granted, and the permission may never come, and that undertaking may stagnate; the exports may go down because that undertaking may not be able to compete in the international market.

The third principle is one which has been decided in the United steel case in the United States. The idea is one of doing good to the community. If there is a combine of companies or industrial undertakings, and if that is efficiently conceived, so that breaking it up will actually cause a loss to the public, if it efficiently managed and is in the public interest or it does good to the community, there is no reason why this law should apply to it. These three fundamental principles have not been kept in view in framing this Bill. Therefore, I would like to emphasise that this chapter is pernicious. It is anti-growth. I would say it is anti-people, and it must be reconsidered in its entirety. At least the limits must be reasonable, so that the harm is done to the minimum possible extent. This chapter, as it is, is bound to do harm and it is an attempt to check concentration of economic power which they are unable to define, and as such it is bound to do harm and go against the national interests; it is going to check economic growth. Let the limits be raised to such an extent that the harm done is the least.

SHRI D N. PATODIA: I am amazed to listen to some of my colleagues who are talking in terms of imposing and limiting the amount to Rs. 1 crore, Rs. 2 crores, Rs. 5 crores and Rs. 10 crores and so on. It is only a reflection of their colossal ignorance of what is happening in India and in the world. They are not aware of it; they are not aware of what production is, what technological development is, what modern research is. Mr Dandeker and other Members have said in detail that there is no place for this chapter in this Bill which is going to be anti-production and anti-development; nevertheless, I would like to touch on only one particular aspect of it.

Here, as my friend Shri Kothari said, they have imposed a limit of Rs. 20 crores on the assets of an undertaking and Rs. 1 crore for dominant undertakings. What are these assets? Do they propose to say that the bank borrowings which are invested in business would constitute assets? According to the definition which is given in the Bill, even bank borrowings, even market borrowings, even deposits would be considered a part of the assets when they are reinvested. It is fantastic.

The minimum improvement that could have been done by the Ministry is to define these assets and at least to say that the net assets will be applicable, but that has not been done I do not know wherefrom they have found this Rs. 1 crore to be fixed

[Shri D. N. Patodia]

for a dominant undertaking. Do they have any conception as to what Rs. 1 crore can produce today? I hope you are aware that even a medium-sized plant for a fertiliser needs about Rs. 40 crores today. And they are imposing a limit of Rs. 20 crores. What do they mean? If calibre is found in an entrepreneur, or in a group of entrepreneurs, and if they extend their business, if my business is rising, if I am capable of increasing it and if I am borrowing from the market, if I am capable of taking a loan from the World Bank, should I not do it? It appears to be fantastic to prevent that. If I am not prepared to do that, if others are not allowed to do that, there would be stagnancy in the economy in the country. Therefore, I totally oppose this measure. I suggest that at least the amendment moved by Mr. Kothari to define what is an asset should be accepted; at least let them say that it is going to be the net assets. The amendment should be accepted by the Minister.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Mr. Chairman, two contrary views have been expressed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request the hon. Minister to answer in full two very pertinent questions which have been asked by Sarvashri Patodia and Kothari of whatever school of thought they might be.

SHRI S. KUNDU: More pertinent questions have been raised by us. It is a question of how you look at problems.

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN: It is an aspersion on other Members.

SHRI S. KUNDU: They have raised a capitalist point of view.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: I object to it.

SHRI S. KUNDU: These people who run business houses do not know anything. They do not have an industrial bias.....(*Interruption*). The man who is in charge of crores of rupees does not know how to sign his cheque properly and he is responsible for growth.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All the points that you have raised will be answered. All important points will be answered.

**श्री शिव चन्द्र झा** : सभापति महोदय, आप इस तरह डिफ़रेंशट क्यों करते हैं ? दूसरे सदस्यों के पायंट भी पटिनेंट हैं । आप मंत्री महोदय के दिमाग को प्रैजुडिस कर रहे हैं । आप को उन के दिमाग को कन्डीशन नहीं करना चाहिए । आप इस तरह के रिमार्क क्यों करते हैं ? आप को पार्टिज़न नहीं होना चाहिए । चेयरमैन को ऐसी बात कहने का कोई मतलब नहीं है ।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : सभापति महोदय, आप की दृष्टि सम होनी चाहिए ।

**सभापति महोदय** : माननीय सदस्यों के पायंट्स का भी पूरा जवाब दिया जायेगा ।

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The views expressed by hon. Members can broadly be divided into two categories. One side has expressed the view that the Chapter is unnecessary, that the values of assets mentioned in clause 20 are less and should, therefore, be raised to Rs. 50 crores and, in the case of dominant undertakings, to Rs. 10 crores. The other side has sought to reduce it to Rs. 5 crores and below 1 crore; anyway, the central idea is a substantial reduction in that.

Before I deal with this question I would like to dispose of one question raised by Shri Patodia, namely, that by raising the value or quantum of assets it is going to raise production. It is one of the popular fallacies in economic theory that concentration of economic power would lead to further production. Any study of economic development would show that concentration of economic power has, on the contrary, proved that the production falls and it is anti-growth.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: What is he talking? The Minister's idea of economic theory is absolutely wrong. It is a wrong statement.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: It is cent per cent correct.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: May I clarify?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him reply.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Only when there is even distribution of the cake that has been produced, there is greater scope of further sav-

ings to be brought about and proper mobilisation of resources, concentration of economic power has proved an agonising experience in this country and has become detrimental to growth itself.

Shri Kothari said that we have used some expressions and words in the various clauses, like common detriment, prejudicial to public interest etc.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Concentration of economic power itself.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I am surprised that Shri Kothari, with his experience, should have raised this point because the expression "common detriment" is used in article 39(c) of the Constitution. This is an expression taken from the Constitution itself. About the rest of the expressions that have been used, if Shri Kothari refers to any law on the statute book he would find that these expressions have been interpreted judicially. There is any amount of case law. Therefore I need not further labour to answer this question.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: What is the definition of "concentration of economic power"?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: He does not know that.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Concentration of economic power is explained and defined in clause 20 onwards as the power which a man would be able to command on the resources in the country, financial or otherwise, and on the means of production. You may have any amount of wealth; it is not concentration of economic power. It is not personal wealth but the power or the control which you are able to exercise on the resources that are flowing to the community. If it is a resource that belongs to you, it is not concentration of economic power but if you control the resources that belong to the community, it means concentration of economic power. I hope you would be able to understand this.

Then, Shri Patodia called it a fantastic idea. Though I do not have immediate figures, I would like him to refer to the December 1968 issue of the Reserve Bank Bulletin in which how the bank advances were taken is given. To me it looks a fantasy—it is not fantastic. It looks as if it is a fantasy, looking to the type of advances taken from banks as loans and advances and the number of accounts. 437 accounts have taken 23 per cent of the total loans and advances of nearly Rs. 2,717 crores. I am subject to correction about the figures. I would only like to indicate the magnitude of economic power which certain sections of society can exercise and of the control which they could impose on the life of the community. This in essence constitutes concentration of economic power which I need not define further.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: What were your colleagues in the Finance Ministry doing at that time? Do they function in a vacuum? Why did you not ask them to resign? What was Shri Sethi doing when all this money was going, according to you? You are confusing the two things.

सभापति महोदय, यह ग़लत-बयानी कर रहे हैं ।

**सभापति महोदय :** मैं समझता हूं कि अब मेरे दोनों दोस्त, श्री झा और श्री कुन्दू, सैटिसफ़ाइड हो गये होंगे । मैंने इसी लिए मंत्री महोदय को श्री कोठारी और श्री पाटोदिया के पायंट्स का जवाब देने के लिए कहा था कि कोई मिसअंडरस्टैंडिंग न रहे ।

SHRI S. KUNDU: He is speaking like a pandit reciting Sanskrit slokas. He does not believe in what he says.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I am not going into the legal aspects of it. I am only trying to indicate the type of concentration that had taken place by the use of banks that were at the disposal of these business groups.

The basic question that has been raised is why this chapter should be there. If this chapter is not there in this Bill, this Bill is not worth passing. Unless monopoly is to be understood in the context of concentration of economic power and some indication is given of that by way of statutes, it is no use having a Bill on monopolies at all. Therefore this has been advisedly added here and this matter has been discussed in the Joint Committee.

[Shri Raghunatha Reddy]

The next question is about the value of assets. Shri Kundu and other hon. Members have lightened my burden by explaining the reasons why this amount of Rs. 20 crores should be reduced further. They have said that it should be reduced to Rs. 5 crores or Rs. 10 crores. When the Monopolies Commission analysed the entire business group, on the basis of Rs. 5 crores they arrived at 75 groups and we thought that at least half of them should be covered if the Monopolies Bill is to have any purpose. That is why as a working arrangement we have first put it as Rs. 20 crores and if in the working of it it is found necessary, certainly the suggestion made by Sarvashri Kundu and Jha will be considered with the utmost respect.

I would also like to tell them that under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, certain regulations are to be observed and certain aspects of the matter have to be looked into by the concerned authorities. There are specific cases here where a particular business group reaches a certain stage of value of assets, Rs. 20 crores; then, we have to look into the scheme of finance and other aspects; otherwise the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act could have dealt with the situation.

One question raised by Shri Kothari was that we have put the burden on the undertaking to prove whether it would lead to concentration of economic power or whether it is against the public interests. If he reads these provisions carefully, he would find that we have provided for an opportunity to the undertaking concerned to explain its case to the satisfaction of Government. And if the Government passes any order under Chapter III, it is subject to judicial review by the highest judicial tribunal in the country, namely, the Supreme Court. What else can I do in this matter except giving an appeal to the Supreme Court which can review any order passed by the Government under Chapter III? For this reason I hope the hon. Members will feel it reasonable to withdraw their amendments.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA. Will the hon. Minister clarify? There have been two different contradictory views. We are demanding that it should not be more than 5 crores. They demand that there should not be any restriction at all. To come to the conclusion, what is the sanctity or criteria you have?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The value of the assets of various undertakings have been taken into account. As a working arrangement, for the first time, we can start with Rs. 20 crores. Having regard to the value of the assets and in the course of the working if we find that Rs. 20 crores is too high, the value of the assets will be reduced. It is a matter for consideration. You need not insist on this question.

SHRI S. KUNDU: I just want to say that we are not interested in your working arrangement with 'B' class capital.

**श्री शिव चन्द्र झा** : अमेंडमेंट नं० 80 को सेपरेट रखिए ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will put amendment No. 80 to the vote of the House.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: I want division.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the lobbies be cleared.

**16.23 hrs.**

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The lobbies have been cleared. I will put the amendment. The question is:

"Page 13, line 1,—

*for* 'twenty' *substitute* 'five'." (80)

The Lok Sabha divided:

**Division No. 21] AYES [16.26 hrs.**

Badrudduja, Shri
Birua, Shri Kolai
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Gowda, Shri M. H.
Jha, Shri S. C.
Joshi, Shri S. M.
Lakkappa, Shri K

Mangalathumadam, Shri
Molahu Prasad, Shri
Patil, Shri J. H.
Patil, Shri N. R.
Satya Narain Singh, Shri
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Viswambharan, Shri P.

NOES

Agadi, Shri S. A.
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Ankineedu, Shri
Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Asghar Husain, Shri
Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Bansh Narain Singh, Shri
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basu, Dr. Maitreyee
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Choudhury, Shri J. K.
Deoghare, Shri N. R.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shri Tukaram
Ghosh, Shri Parimal
Girja Kumari, Shrimati
Goel, Shri Shri Chand
Himatsingka, Shri
Jadhav, Shri V. N.
Jaggaiah, Shri K.
Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Kamala Kumari, Shrimati
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Malhotra, Shri Inderjit
Marandi, Shri
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mody, Shri Piloo
Mudrika Singh, Shri
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Naik, Shri G. C.
Palchaudhuri, Shrimati Ila
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C.
Parthasarathy, Shri
Patil, Shri Deorao
Patil, Shri S. D.
Patodia, Shri D. N.
Qureshi, Shri Shaffi
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
Raju, Dr. D. S.
Ram, Shri T
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Randhir Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
Raut, Shri Bhola
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Roy, Shrimati Uma
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Saleem, Shri M. Y.
Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sayyad Ali, Shri

Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
Sethi, Shri P. C.
Shah, Shri Virendrakumar
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri
Sharma, Shri B. S.
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Sher Singh, Shri
Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Singh, Shri J. B.
Sursingh, Shri
Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The result of the division is: Ayes: 14; Noes: 101.

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will put amendment No. 491 of Shri S. S. Kothari to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 491 was put and negatived.*

I will put rest of the amendments to clause 20 to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 35 to 37, 81, 212, 236 to 239, 397, 398, 424 and 425 were put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now the question is:

"That Clause 20 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 20 was added to the Bill.*

Clause 21—(*Expansion of undertakings*).

SHRI M. R. MASANI: I beg to move:

Pages 13 to 17,—

for clauses 21 to 25, *substitute*—

"21 (1) The following conditions shall govern the application of an undertaking—

(a) for its substantial expansion; or

(b) for establishment of new undertakings; or

(c) for any merger, amalgamation and take-over; or

(d) for appointing directors of undertakings:—

(i) The Commission may call upon the undertaking concerned to satisfy it that its proposals for esablishment of new undertakings or for substantial expansions or mergers, amalgamations or take-over or for the appointment of directors to undertakings, are not likely to lead to the concentration of economic power to the common detriment, or is not likely to be prejudicial to the public interest in any other manner, and thereupon the Commission may, if it is satisfied that it is expedient in the public interest so to do, by order, accord approval to the proposal from the undertaking concerned.

(ii) For any of these purposes, the undertaking concerned shall give to the Commission notice in writing in the prescribed form, and, if within a period of sixty days from the date of receipt of the notice by the Commission, no action is taken by the Commission thereon, the proposal of the applicant company may be given effect to subject, however, to the provisions of any other law for the time being in force.

(iii) The undertaking concerned shall at the time of its application to the Commission simultaneously forward a copy of such an application to the Central Government, which, if the circumstances in its judgement so warrant, shall submit to the commission within forty-five days a statement of its objections

or modifications to the proposed scheme of expansion, or the scheme for the establishment of a new undertaking or the scheme of mergers, amalgamations or take overs or to the appointment of directors proposed by the applicant undertaking.

(iv) If either the applicant undertaking or the Central Government shall feel that the findings of the Commission in respect of the proposals submitted by the applicant-undertaking, are not in their respective opinions fair and reasonable, either party shall have the right to make a reference to the Supreme Court whose judgement shall be final and binding on both the parties.

(v) The Commission shall record its reasons for the rejection or modification of any of the proposals made by the applicant-undertakings.

*Explanation*—For the purposes of this section "substantial expansion" means the expansion of an existing industrial undertaking which substantially increases the productive capacity of the undertaking, or which is of such a nature as to amount virtually to a new industrial undertaking, but does not include any such expansion as is normal to the undertaking having regard to its nature and the circumstances relating to such expansion.

(2) Nothing in this section relating to substantial expansion shall apply to any industrial undertaking to which section 13 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, applies.

(3) Nothing in this section shall apply to the acquisition by an undertaking, which is not a dominant undertaking, of another undertaking which is not also a dominant undertaking.

(4) Nothing in this section shall apply to the appointment of a director of an undertaking as a director of any undertaking inter-connected with such undertaking.' (38)

Page 13, line 42,—

*for* "twenty-five" *substitute*— "ten" (82).

SHRI DEVEN SEN: I beg to move:

Page 13, line 23,—

*omit* "substantially" (131).

Page 13, line 35,—

*omit* "substantial" (132).

Pages 13 and 14,—

*omit* lines 37 to 45 and 1 to 9 respectively. (133).

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं निम्नलिखित संशोधन प्रस्तुत करता हूं :

पृष्ठ 16 एवं 17-जहां जहां "पच्चीस प्रतिशत" है वहां वहां "दस प्रतिशत" शब्द लिखा जाय। (178)

पृष्ठ 17 में (3) (क) में जहां जहां "लोक हित" शब्द है वहां वहां "लोक हित एवं समाजवादी लक्ष्य" शब्दों को जोड़ा जाय। (179)

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: I beg to move:

Page 13, line 32,—

*add* at the end—

"Section 23, shall however not apply to those companies who will undertake to export a significant portion of their newly expanded capacity and also not to dominate undertakings." (194).

Page 14, line 16,—

*for* "so to do"

*substitute*—

"or exports to do so", (195).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I beg to move:

Page 14, line 17,—

*add* at the end—

"but the Central Government shall record reasons in writing for such order" (333).

Page 14, line 22—

*add* at the end—

"within a period of three months as far as possible" (334).

Page 14, line 25,—

*add* at the end—

"and if the orders of Central Government are contrary to the recommendations of the Commission, the Central Government shall give reasons in writing for such orders" (335).

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: I beg to move:

Page 14,—

*after* line 9, *insert*—

"Provided that this section shall not apply to any seasonal industry, where production has been increased by extension of the number of working days in any year over the previous year or by better utilisation of machines and the installed capacity." (492).

Page 14,—

*after* line 9, *insert*—

"Provided that this section shall not apply where production has been increased by utilisation of existing installed capacity of an industry without addition of equipment, other than balancing equipment, if any." (493).

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: While speaking on Cl. 21, I will not like to go into the details because most of the points were covered while speaking on Cl. 20. I would only like to highlight two points. One is with regard to the expansion that is carried out by the undertakings who are holding valid licences for expansion.

There would be many such cases where certain licenses have been granted by this very Ministry for carrying out expansion in their production, sometimes for similar goods and sometimes for such goods which are not similar. In respect of that undertaking which holds a valid license for expansion this provision of the Act should not apply. All the points would have been taken into account while granting the license. License was granted only after giving due consideration to all the facts of the case. It is said that if there is expansion beyond 25 per cent of the production it would be considered as substantial expansion. It has not been production what production do we properly defined. When we talk of talk of? There might be different production of the same undertaking in different years. I have an undertaking; on account of various factors in the year 1967 I produced 100 units, in 1968 I produced 120 units and in 1969 I produce only 80 units. Unless we define properly as to the nature of such production it would be very confusing. I suggest, the figure of production should be related to the installed capacity or the actual production whichever is higher. Unless you have this provision in the Bill, confusion will arise and a situation may develop which is not contemplated. A company may have lesser production compared to 5 years back, but more production compared to last year, but it would be considered as substantial expansion. Therefore, I hope the Hon. Minister would accept my amendment to this Clause.

**श्री शिव चन्द्र झा** : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरा संशोधन इस क्लाज में उस स्थान पर है जहां एक्सपैन्शन का उल्लेख किया गया है– कोई अण्डर टेकिंग एक्सपैंड करेगा। यह कैसे समझा जायगा । जो मापदण्ड आप रखते हैं उसमें कहते हैं –

Value of the assets before expansion would result in an increase by not less than 25 per cent of such value.

और यह एप्लीकेबल होता है 20 करोड़ रुपये पर यानी 25 करोड़ रुपये तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है। एक तो 20 करोड़ को ही लेकर हमने आपत्ति उठाई थी, यह बहुत बड़ी छूट आप मानोपोलिस्ट्स को देने जा रहे हैं, सही मायनों में आप उन को पकड़ नहीं रहे हैं, अब यह पांच करोड़ की दूसरी छूट उन को देने जा रहे हैं। इस लिये मैं चाहूंगा कि इस को 10 पर सेंट कर दिया जाय। यदि आप 5 करोड़ की बात मान लेते तो 25 परसेंट एक्सपेंशन होने से बहुत ज्यादा फर्क नहीं पड़ता, लेकिन 20 करोड़ रुपये पर 25 परसेंट रखने से बहुत फर्क पड़ जायगा। इस लिये मैं चाहूंगा कि इस को 10 परसेन्ट रखा जाय।

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: I have moved amendments No. 194 and 195. This particular clause refers to expansion of undertaking. It is well known that when we compare sizes and operations of undertakings, we should compare then with what is happening in other countries. In the interest of exports we have to do something. We should not take any steps which might strangulate the successful functioning of our exports. It is well known that performance of our exports from April this year has been completely a failure and it is a dismal showing by any account. We are losing ground more and more because of the policy of this Government. If a clause like this in respect of expansion or in respect of production is to apply not only to companies having assets of 20 crores or more but also to small, little, tiny companies which are now classified as dominant undertaking and having asset of one crore of rupees, I think this is going to be a tremendous problem and it will put a disincentive to all the companies to function properly. I cannot understand the need for this either. There are so many rules and conditions and regulations and other things for which one has to approach various ministries of the Government. So, why should this additional burden be sought to be put on the undertaking at all? My amendment exempts those companies which are undertaking to export a significant portion of their expansion. When the company gives the undertaking saying a major portion of the expansion would go entirely for export I do not see what objection this Government can have for not exempting these companies at all. These are the two main points.

In Page 14, line 15, it is said that 'The Central Government may, if it is satisfied that it is expedient in the public interest so to do, by order accord approval to the proposal for such expansion". I have said that in addition to the public interest we must add the word 'exports'. Export oriented units are to be put on a different footing than all other companies which only produce to sell in this country. This is in the interest of our exports. They can compete well in the world market. I do not see any objection at all for the Minister accepting such an amendment. I hope the hon. Minister will accept this, in view of the objects I have spoken.

**श्री दवेन सेन :** मेरा संशोधन पन्ना 13 लाइन 23 और 35 में है, जहां पर कहा गया है –

An undertaking to which this part applies, proposes to substantially expand

मैं यहां पर शब्द सब्सटैन्शली को डिलीट करना चाहता हूं क्योंकि सब्सटैन्शली की शब्द कोई जांच नहीं हो सकती है। कोई आदमी बोलेगा कि 20 करोड़ पर सब्सटैन्शल एक्सपैन्शन होगा, कोई बोलेगा 3 करोड़ पर सब्सटैन्शन होगा। इस लिए इस में कन्फ्यूजन होगा : गरीबों को इस में नकसान होगा। इसी तरह से लाइन 35 में ,जहा कहा गया है।

"give effect to any substantial expansion".

यहां पर भी सब्सटैन्शली को डिलीट करना चाहता हूं क्योंकि इस से कन्फ्यूजन हो जाता है। मेरी राय में इस से विधेयक का जो अभिप्राय है, वह कटं जाता है। इस लिये मैं अपनी अमण्डमेन्ट आपके सामने रखता हूं।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : मेरा भी संशोधन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वही है कि जहां जहां 25 परसेन्ट कहा गया है, वहां वहां 10 परसेन्ट किया जाय । इस संम्बंध में मेरा निवेदन यह है कि आप छोटे इजारेदारों को क्यों छोड़ रहे हैं, उन को लूप-होल क्यों दे रहे हैं, इस से देश में उन के शोषण जारी रहेगा । इसको कम करना चाहिए उन को लूप-होल दे कर बढ़ने नहीं देना चाहिए बल्कि जितने भी इजारेदार हैं उन पर अंकुश लगाने की जरूरत है । इसी उद्देश्य से मैं अपने दोनों संशोधन पेश करता हूं ।

**श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त** : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरे तीन संशोधन हैं – 333, 334 तथा 335 और वे संशोधन ये हैं कि अगर कोई अण्डरटेकिंग एक्सपैन्शन करना चाहे तो वह सरकार को नोटिस देगी, जसा कि इस क्लाज 21 में कहा गया है और उस के बाद सैन्ट्रल गर्वनमेंट उस की जांच करेगी और जांच के बाद अगर इन को यह मालूम हुआ कि इस से कन्सन्ट्रेशन आफ़ इकानामिक पावर नहीं होगी तो उन को एक्सपन्शन की इजाजत देंगी ।

क्लाज 21(3) में यह कहा गया है :

"The Central Government may call upon the undertaking concerned to satisfy it that the proposed expansion or the scheme of finance with regard to such expansion is not likely to lead to the concentration of economic power to the common detriment or is not likely to be prejudicial to the public interest in any other manner and thereupon the Central Government may, if it is satisfied that it is expedient in the public interest so to do, by order accord approval to the proposal for such expansion."

तो मेरा कहना यह है कि इसमें आगे यह जोड़ दिया जाय :

'But the Central Government shall record reasons in writing for such order.'

मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर सैन्ट्रल गर्वनमेंट स्वीकृति देगी तो वह क्यों दे रही है, इससे कन्सन्ट्रेशन आफ़ पावर नहीं हो रहा है, ये जो कारण हैं, वह इसमें बता देने चाहिए । मैं ने जब पहले कहा था तो मंत्री महोदय कुछ नाराज हो गए । वह बात उसमें चाहे लागू न होती हो लेकिन इसमें जरूर लागू होती है । यह सैन्ट्रल गर्वनमेंट की व्हिम पर है कि किसी को पर्मीशन दे दे और किसी को पर्मीशन न दे । अगर मोदी को देनी होगी तो दे देगें अगर एशियन कविल्स को देनी होगी तो दे देगें क्योंकि वे आपके नजदीक हैं । गोयन्का साहब हैं । तो सोकाल्ड प्रोग्रेसिव इन्डस्ट्रियालिस्ट्स को आप पर्मीशन दे देगें क्योंकि वे ए आई सी सी के होस्ट बनने के लिए तैयार हैं । ए आई सी सी के सारे डेलिगेट्स का जो खाना है उसका सारा खर्चा सोकाल्ड प्रोग्रेसिव इडिस्ट्रियालिस्ट्स ने दिया । तो जो इनकी कुर्सी के नजदीक होंगे उनको पब्लिक इट्रेस्ट में ये पर्मीशन दे देंगे । लेकिन दूसरे जोकि आपकी हां में हां नहीं मिलाते, जो कि आपकी ट्यून पर डांस नहीं करते उनको आप पर्मीशन नहीं देंगे । कमीशन के पास भेज देंगे । तो मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर आप के पास पावर है तो आप उसम कारण भी दें कि क्यों देना चाहते हैं ।

अगर नहीं देना चाहते हैं तो भी कारण देना चाहिए । मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार की जो डिस्क्रीशनरी पावर है, जो स्वीपिंग पावर है उस पर लगाम लगनी चाहिए । नहीं तो होता यह है कि टेलीफोन कर देते हैं कि आप जरा दे दीजिए और अपने कुछ भी लिखते नहीं हैं तो जो पोलिटिकल एथारिटी हो उसको पकड़ा जा सके इसीलिए मैं नें संशोधन रखा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार अगर पब्लिक इंट्रस्ट म देना चाहती है तो उसका कारण दे ।

मेरा दूसरा संशोधन न० 334 यह है कि 3 (वी) के अन्त में यह बढ़ा दिया जाय :

'within a period of three months as far as possible,'

मेरा मतलब यह है कि तीन महीने में रिपोर्ट दे देनी चाहिए ।

मेरा तीसरा संशोधन यह है कि 3 (सी) के अन्त में यह बढ़ा दिया जाय :

"and if the orders of Central Government are contrary to the recommendations of the Commission, the Central Government shall give reasons in writing for such orders."

मेरा कहना यह है कि एक तो सैन्ट्रल गर्वनमेन्ट को पावर ही नहीं होनी चाहिए बल्कि जो कमीशन का वर्डिक्ट हो उसी के मुताबिक होना चाहिए । मान लीजिए कमीशन ने कह दिया कि इससे कन्सन्ट्रेशन आफ पावर होगा तो आपको लाइसेंस नहीं देना चाहिए । अगर कमीशन कहता है कि कसन्ट्रेशन आफ पावर नहीं होगा तो आप लाइसेंस जरूर दें । लेकिन आपने यह कहा है कि कमीशन बिठाना भी है, उसको आपने रेफर किया और रेफर करने के बाद जो उसकी रिपोर्ट आई उसपर आपकी मर्जी है कि उसको मानें या न मानें । मैंने कहा है अपने संशोधन में कि अगर कमीशन की बात सरकार नहीं मानती तो सरकार को अपनी रीजनिंग देनी चाहिए कि वह क्यों नहीं मानती है । वह चीज आपको व्हिम पर नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस सरकार की पिछले 18 सालों की जो लाइसेंसिंग पालिसी रही है—ये भले ही नाराज हों—लेकिन मैं इस बात को साबित कर सकता हूं कि मंत्रियो की केनावाइस से बड़े बड़े अफसरों की साजिश से और इंडस्ट्रिालिस्ट्स को साजिस की वजह से मानोपली हुई है, कन्सन्ट्रेशन आप पावर हुआ है : इसको तोड़ने का तरीका यही है कि आपके पास जो डिस्क्रीशनरी पावर है वह न रहे । आपके पास जितनी ही ज्यादा डिस्क्रीशनरी पावर होती जायगी उतना ही ज्याद चन्दा आप अपनी पार्टी के लिए लेते जायेंगे । पहले आप चन्दा लेते थे, अब पाबन्दी लगाई गई है लेकिन आप ब्लैक में पैसा लेगें । जैसा मैंने कहा, आप उसको डिनाई कीजिए, कि ए आई सी सी की बैठक जो रिक्वीजिशन की गई उसका सारा खर्चा इंडस्ट्रिलिस्ट्स ने दिया । मैं आप को चार्ज करता हूं कि आप सोशलिज्म की बात कर रहे हैं, सोशलिज्म का नारा लगाने के लिए ए आई सी सी को रिक्वीजिशन किया गया उसके लिए प्रोग्राम बनाने का काम और सारे लोगों के भोजन की व्यवस्था समायदारों ने की । इसके अलावा इन्होंन एक सोविनार ए आई सी सी का निकाला, विद काम्प्लीमेन्ट फाम ए आई सी सी, उसमें लाखों रुपया इकठ्ठा किया गया उसमें कोई एडवर्टिजमेन्ट नहीं है । इस तरह से कम्पनी ला को वायलट किया गया । एडवर्टीजमेन्ट में कम से कम कम्पनी क्या काम करती है वह बताना चाहिए लेकिन वह नहीं बताया । यह इन्डायरैक्टली किसी पोलिटिकल पापार्टी को पोलिटिकल डोनशन है । मेरा चार्ज है कि इन्होंने वायलेशन किया है । मुझे डर है कि अगर सेन्ट्रल गर्वनमन्ट के पास अनफटर्ड पावर्स रहीं तो यें उसका मिसयूज करेंगे । वह मिसयूज नहो इसीलिए मैंने यह संशोधन सदन के सामने रखा है

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: I have three amendments to this clause and the next which are very constructive. Probably the mischief has been created in an unintended manner, and Government did not envisage the contingencies I have highlighted in my amendments. I would request the department to examine these points very carefully. I am not concerned whether they accept these amendments here or not. It is for them to look into them.

First, there may be a case where a concern has not utilised its entire installed capacity, but only a part of it. Suppose a motor manufacturing company with a capacity of 1 lakh units is at present producing only 30,000 and next year it is able to improve its efficiency and produce 50,000. Does it come within the mischief of this clause? My reading is that the expression 'proposes to substantially expand its activities in any other manner' may mean that even such a case may come within its ambit. There are many concerns in the coutry which have unutilised capacities and when they fully utilise them it is in the country's in-

[Shri S. S. Kothari]

terest. This is a very reasonable plea and I would request that it be examined.

Then there are seasonal industries like sugar mills. Suppose in one season they work for 100 days and in the next year they may be able to work 140 or 150 days. This happens when there is more of cane available. It is in the national interest that they work for more days then, because more sugar is produced. In case, will this clause be attracted? This needs careful examination because it is not subtantial expansion. It leads to increased production which should not attract this provision.

Lastly, suppose a concern has already been granted an industrial licence or has been given a letter of intent. It may have incurred on a project expenditure exceeding a lakh of rupees. If the Government has already sanctioned it, why should that entrepreneur be compelled to go to the Commission or Government again for sanction under this Bill? It is for Government to consider this. I believe Government also wants to act in the national interest and they also want that production should go up.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Question.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: On the basis of this clause, I expect that Government want that production should go up, that resources should be fully utilised, that a seasonal industry like a sugar mill should produce more sugar using more sugarcane. Besides, where a licence has already been granted, they should not be harassed again. I hope the Minister will carefully look into these contingencies and do his best.

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं अपने संशोधन नं० 179 के बारे में कहना भूल गया था। उस में यह है कि पृष्ठ 17 में (3) (क) में जहां जहां लोकहित शब्द हैं वहां वहां लोकहित एवं समाजवादी लक्ष्य शब्दों को जोड़ा जाय। सब लोग लोकहित की बात करते हैं। स्वतंत्र पार्टी के साथी भी करते हैं। चाहे समाजवादी हों या गैर-समाजवादी हों, या साम्राज्यवादी, हों या सामन्तवादी हो सब अपना प्रचार लोकहित के नाम से करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि लोकहित के साथ समाजवादी लक्ष्य जोड़ दिया जाय। हमारी सरकार ने समाजवादी सरकार की स्थापना का अपना लक्ष्य बनाया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस में समाजवादी लक्ष्य के मुताबिक शब्द जोड़ दिये जायें क्योंकि मैं डेफिनिट करना चाहता हूं, कोई भेद नहीं रहने देना चाहता क्योंकि इस का इस्तेमाल सब लोग करते हैं। मैं इस को सीमित करना चाहता हूं क्योंकि समाजवादी लक्ष्य के मुताबिक काम होना चाहिए -

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: As far as the point raised by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta is concerned, under clause 55 an appeal is provided to the Supreme Court, and once an appeal is provided to the Supreme Court, the Government naturally will have to give reasons one way or the other and the order is bound to be a speaking order. Therefore, the apprehension of Shri Gupta need not persist further.

Shri Patodia has asked a question about the retrospective character of this legislation. Unless it is specifically provided in any legislation, its operation would be only prospective and not retrospective.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Suppose one interested in an undertaking holds a licence for expansion, but a licence has not been acted upon, the very fact that a licence has been granted by the Ministry is good enough to indicate that all the pros and cons were examined before granting licence. In such cases, the expansion should not come within the purview of this Bill.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The question is again whether the provisions of the Bill will be prospective or retrospective. I need not give a legal opinion on it, but normally if the provisions of a Bill are not retrospective, they would be only prospective.

The question of expansion up to 25 per cent has been raised by both

sides, by one side about its interpretation and by the other side about the advisability of reducing the percentage further. It has been asked why it is necessary to mention substantial expansion. If it is not mentioned, any expansion may have to come before the Government and so this has been used and it has been further explained by an Explanation. Any undertaking which goes in for an expansion would certainly know what its capacity is under the licence given under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and the value of assets it has shown. Therefore, there should not be any difficulty. An hon. Member asked what objection we could have if an industry uses its equipment more efficiently and produces more. To meet such a contingency 25 per cent expansion has been provided for and I do not think there should be any hardship.

In respect of export industries etc., clause 28 has laid down certain guidelines both for the Government and the Monopolies Commission to deal with matters when applications come for expansion, and certainly these guidelines would be borne in mind. They give us sufficient indication and I would, therefore, appeal to the hon. Members to withdraw the amendment.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: If a seasonal industry like the sugar industry works for hundred days in one year and for 150 days in the next year, will that come under substantial expansion?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Does it mean that 25 per cent would apply to the licensed capacity of an undertaking?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act there are certain provisions under which applications are filed and licences granted. The undertaking knows what its capacity is. I do not think I need explain what this 25 per cent expansion over capacity means.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: The Minister has not denied the allegation that I made against the Congress Party and given an assurance that they will not misuse the powers.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I thought he would refrain from raising issues which are not relevant to the matter under discussion. That is why with great respect to him I did not refer to irrelevant matters.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: If a factory has a licenced capacity to produce one lakh cycles, in the first year it produces 50,000 and in the next year it improves its efficiency and produces 80,000, according to the language of the Act, in my opinion it may be covered by the provisions of this Bill. If installed capacity is fully utilised, does it mean they should again go to the Monopolies Commission and ask for permission to use the unutilised capacity? Let him say it is not covered.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I do not know whether the hon. Member wants me to give a legal opinion, but I may refer him to subclause 4 of clause 21 which reads:

> "Nothing in this section shall apply to any industrial undertaking (which is not a dominant undertaking) to which section 13 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, applies, in so far as the expansion relates to production of the same or similar type of goods."

We are interested in achieving economies of scale in the production of same or similar goods, but we do not want them to appear in various incarnations in various fields.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put all the amendments to Clause 21 to the House.

*Amendment Nos. 38, 82, 131 to 133, 178, 179, 194, 195, 333 to 335, 492 and 493 were put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That Clause 21 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 21 was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Earlier the House had decided to conclude discussion of all the remaining

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Clauses by 5 P.M. It is now just one minute to 5 P.M.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA: On Clause 38 I would like to say something.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH): The hon. Member was not present, but there was a general consensus of all parties and it was decided and the House accepted my suggestion that it will be guillotined at 5 P.M. If every Member wants to speak, there is no meaning in the decision.

**17 hrs.**

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Let us know whether any amendment is to be accepted by the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think we had better close this discussion now.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Please give me two or three minutes to speak on amendment No. 38.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Then the whole thing will be reopened. (*Interruption*). It is now exactly five. If we reopen it, then we cannot abide by the decision of the House.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister say—

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You may highlight it in the third reading. We still have one hour. Kindly cooperate.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Is it not possible to give more time to this Bill?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No.

SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH: The leaders have all agreed. Please do not object now.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Please ask the Minister whether he accepts any amendments?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put all the remaining clauses together to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That clauses 22 to 67 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 22 to 67 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I may remind hon. Members that we have got only one hour for the third reading, and the discussion will conclude at 6 p.m. Kindly bear that in mind and be brief in your observations.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Please give five minutes to each Member.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Sir, the Bill as was introduced in the Rajya Sabha and as was put before the Select Committee had clause 37 as one of the clauses. According to this Bill, all agreements which are regarded as restrictive have to be registered. Even in the Bill previously, the provision was that all agreements which are registered will not be deemed to be prejudicial, unless the Commission come to certain positive findings, that is to say, unless the Commission came to the conclusion that it will unreasonably increase the cost relating to the production, supply and distribution or it will unreasonably increase the price at which goods are sold and so on. That was the provision in the Bill that was suggested as an example in the MIC report and that was the provision in the Bill as introduced. Suddenly in the Select Committee, though all the old clauses were retained as they were,—the definition about the restrictive practices and so on—where the monopolistic trade practices would be deemed to be prejudicial if the Commission comes to certain positive findings that they are prejudicial, that the prices would increase and so on, in the case of clause 37, which is now clause 38, the position has been completely altered. It now says that the restric-

tive trade practices shall be deemed to be prejudicial to the public interest unless the Commission is satisfied on any of the following grounds. So, the Commission, if it will not be able to come to a positive finding, and so long as they do not come to a positive finding that the restriction is reasonably necessary or the removal of the restriction would be denying the public, it will be regarded as prejudicial. What is the effect? All the agreements will be registered and they will be regarded as prejudicial unless the Commission comes to certain positive findings that they are not so. Therefore, the table has been turned, and the position as it stands in clause 38 is contradictory to the definition of a restrictive trade practice or monopolistic trade practice. I doubt very much if this will stand scrutiny in any court, and I would even now request the Minister to consider this position.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Aga—absent. Shri Patodia.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Sir, We are opposed to monopolies, whether private or State, which come in the way of the smooth working of the free competitive enterprise, which go against the consumer interest and which do not protect social justice. It was with this intention that we wanted to improve upon this Bill and we moved certain amendments so that this Bill may make some sense, but unfortunately, so far, the Government have not seen the light of the day, and the truth of our arguments and they have failed to accept any amendment so far. I only wish even at this late stage, they may do something about it.

Our principal amendment related to the extension of the provisions of the Bill to all public sector and State enterprises. We feel that this Bill would be meaningless, would have no significance, unless this provision was made in the Bill.

The hon. Minister, this morning, while replying to some of the questions, stated that the public sector undertakings in India is not a monopoly, and that the public sector in India has been set up with a view to bringing generally the public good. What a travesty of truth? In India, there is no monopoly except the State monopoly. There is no restrictive trade practice except that adopted by the State enterprises. There is no dominant company or dominant undertaking excepting those owned by the State Government. And these are the concerns, monopolistic concerns, owned by the State which are doing all that is harmful to the consumers, harmful to the nation, to the economy. I will give you a few illustrations.

Take the case of the Food Corporation of India. They have a complete, 100 per cent monopoly of that particular sector. I now refer to a journal published recently. In West Bengal, rice is procured by the Government from the mills at Rs. 106. The same rice is sold to the consumers at Rs. 128, with Rs. 3 as commission to the retailer, and the FCI makes a net profit of Rs. 19 in the case of rice, which is as much as 17 per cent.

Take another case. This is a case where a Member of Parliament, Mr. M. Sudarsanam, a Member belonging to this House and belonging to the ruling party, has come out with a positive and definite statement in a press conference in Andhra Pradesh, that in Andhra Pradesh the rice mills are being forced by the FCI to buy rotten wheat, without which fresh wheat is not supplied to them. This is the condition of the Food Corporation of India.

Take the condition of the LIC. Who is not aware that in spite of conditions being favourable for the reduction of premium rates they are not being reduced because there are no competitors? Take the case of fertilisers. India's cost of production is the highest and the consumers of fertilisers in India are paying on account of the inefficiency of the State by paying high prices not only for the Indian product but also for the imported product.

Who is doing all this at the cost of the consumer? Who is monopolist? Who is dominant? Who is bad for the economy? But in this Bill Government undertakings have not been included. Government is permitted

[Shri D. N. Patodia]

to increase its activities in a monopolistic form. Foreign companies, holding billions of dollars and pounds, are permitted to expand their activities in India. But Indian companies are not permitted. Indian private enterprise, which had been responsible for the development of the economy of this country, has been prevented by this legislation from expanding. The result will be that State monopolies will thrive at the cost of the consumer and of the economy, all sorts of corruption will flow in and thrive at the cost of efficiency.

They have also ignored modern technological development all over the world. Should I point out to you how the Monopolies Commission in the UK is functioning now-a-days? Instead of causing restrictions on development, they are permitting mergers of big companies. To take advantage of modern technology, scientific research and development they are thinking in terms of mergers and larger and larger combinations so that the cost of production may come down, the consumer may be benefited, the economy may develop and they may compete in exports. In India we are talking of smallness of size. It will create a scare; it will not be helpful to the economy, to growth, to production and to the consumer. Whatever little enterprise is left in the country will be scared; they will not come forward. Therefore I would appeal, even at this late stage, to Government that they should make certain necessary improvements in the legislation so that growth may not be retarded.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Sir, Government appears to have been overwhelmed by, what I would call, the dilemma of developing countries. Excessive concern and measures to check, concentration of economic power do not go well with economic growth. That is the basic dilemma that is facing all developing countries. It depends on what emphasis a country is to place, whether it wants economic growth or whether it wants to check concentration of economic power by all possible measures as a consequence of which economic growth would be checked and stultified. There are countries like Burma which went all out to bring in socialistic or Communistic measures. They wanted that there should be a levelling down and they probably did achieve that and succeeded in bringing about some element of levelling down; but their economies were completely jeopardised. Burma today is in the wilderness as far as economic growth is concerned.

For the last two or three years we have been noticing a tendency in this country that Government is trying to bring forward measures after measures which are ostensibly intended to control, what they call, monopolies, restrictive trade practices, concentration of economic power and a variety of other slogans or words that they have discovered. But in effect they are all having an adverse and stagnating effect upon economic development of this country. I should like to sound a serious note of warning today that within a period of two or three years all this is going to boomerang upon the Government.

Production is being checked in a variety of ways. As we have seen a few minutes back, they are not even prepared to concede the right of an undertaking to utilise its installed capacity without going to the Monopolies Commission or to the Government. We are now heading towards an inflationary stage. It is fortunately only because of the Green Revolution that we are not yet faced with actual inflation or rather its further accentuation. But every four or five years unfortunately there is a bad year with regard to the harvest. God forbid, if that year comes, you will have accentuation of the price level and these pressures would be further accentuated because production is not allowed to increase, capital formation is not allowed to take place and there are laws which tend to inhibit, restrict and obstruct production and capital expansion, capital investment and capital formation. That is a grave note of warning. If you go the same way, I think, a stage is going to

come when we are going to be faced with complete stagnation and the economy would go backwards instead of going forwards. The momentum of growth would all be lost.

Does increase in assets alone mean concentration of economic power? Assets are bound to go up if you have development. Does it mean that we have to stop completely development? You will kindly appreciate that if any industry is to provide employment to people, naturally it must have productive assets. But if those productive assets increase, the Government would turn round and say, "You are concentrating power in your hands." It is not concentration of power by an increase in assets which is harmful. It is the misuse or abuse of those assets which the Government should check and aim against; it is not the increase in assets which the Government should check but the abuse or misutilisation or the anti-public interest utilisation of that power that the Government should curb. I will be the first to support the Government in that. Let them check monopolies and restrictive trade practices. But blindly going against concentration of economic power and interpreting it just to mean an increase in assets is where, I think, the Government is going wrong. That is the crux of the problem. As I said earlier, they have not been able to tackle this dilemma of growth, they are actually tackling it in a wrong manner. Instead of aiming at economic growth, they are trying to curb it. They always have the power to nationalise; they have nationalised banks and they can nationalise any industry they like. But let the economy grow; let industries come into existence. If the Central Bank or the UCO Bank were not there, what would you have nationalised? what would you have nationalised if we had provided in the early stages of banking against their development and if we had not allowed proper banking facilities to come about? We may have ten steel mills tomorrow. You can take them over whenever you like. Put your public sector in order first and let factories and mills grow and multiply.

Then, the question of State monopolies is very important. As I have already stated, the STC, the LIC and various other corporations have been misusing their monopolistic power and position. When this Monopolies Commission is coming into existence is it not necessary that the State monopolies should also be covered by this law that is being enacted? This is the basic, fundamental point Time and again the Government, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Industrial Development, all of them, say that they want to treat the public sector and the private sector on par. Is this not discrimination? Why do they want to discriminate in favour of the public sector and not bring it within the ambit of this Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Bill? Why should State monopolies be allowed to flourish and exploit the consuumer? I think, it is for the House to search its conscience and answer and for the Government and the Minister also if they have a conscience.

**श्री शिव चन्द्र झा** : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक की 67 क्लाजिज पर लगभग 500 संशोधन रखे गये थे, जिन में से 73 मेरे संशोधन थे । क्लाज 21 तक के संशोधनों पर विचार हो सका और बाकी क्लाजिज गिलोटीन हो गई । हालांकि इस विधेयक की लिखावट अच्छी नहीं है, फिर भी सरकार ने सदस्यों के सुझावों के बारे में इतने पथरीले ढंग से रेसपांड किया कि उसने एक भी संशोधन को कुबल नहीं किया ।

आप शर्मन ऐंटी ट्रस्ट ऐक्ट जो है उस को पढ़ें और क्लेटन ऐक्ट को पढ़ें तो उस के भी शब्द ज्यादा कड़े हैं मोनोपली को कंट्रोल करने के लिए लेकिन फिर भी उन विधेयकों के जरिये मोनोपली अमेरिका में कंट्रोल नहीं हो पाई । लेकिन बावजूद लिखावट में डिफेक्ट के और बावजूद हमारे संशोधन के न मानने के मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं । इसलिए समर्थन करता हूं जैसा कि कहा है – समथिंग इज बैटर दैन नथिंग । चूंकि इस दिशा मे सरकार की तरफ से अभी तक कोई कदम नहीं बढ़ा

[श्री शिव चन्द्र झा]

था और अब सरकार यह कदम बढ़ा रही है तो मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूं।

जहां तक मोनोपली का सवाल है, मसानी साहब ने चैम्बर्स डिक्शनरी से बताया कि मोनोपली के जो माने हैं उस माने में सेंट परसेंट मोनोपली कहीं नहीं है दुनिया में। लेकिन अर्थशास्त्र में मोनोपली का दूसरा मतलब होता है। ज्यादा में नहीं कहना चाहता हूं। यह शमपेटर के शब्द हैं। "केपिटलिज्म सोशलिज्म ऐंड डेमोक्रेसी" में उन्होंने बताया है कि मोनोपलिस्ट के जो रेस्ट्रिक्टिव प्रैक्टिसेज हैं और वायस्ड कंट्रोल और प्राफिट लेने का जो तरीका है वह ओलिगार्थी के तरीकों से होता है। वह कहते हैं :

"Again the monopoly schemes, suitably adapted, seems to fit this type of behaviour much better."

ओलिगोपोली का वही रूप होता है जो मोनोपली का होता है इस तरह से जिस तरह से अमेरिका में मोनोपलिस्ट्स हैं, ब्रिटन में हैं, उसी तरह से हिन्दुस्तान में भी हैं। और शर्मन, क्लेंटन इत्यादि दूसरे अर्थशास्त्रियों को मसानी सहाब न पसंद करते हों तो उनके बगल के जो पड़ोसी हैं, अशोक मेहत्ता, उन्होंने अपनी पुरानी किताब डेमोक्रेटिक सोशलिज्म में जो लिखा है, उसी को पढ़ लें। उन्होंने लिखा है :

"You have heard of Matsya Nyaya. A big fish lives on small fish. Under capitalism too this law operates. There is a constant pressure in favour of the emergence of a monopoly.

Under capitalism there is a persistent, irresistible effort on the part of the entrepreneurs to build up monopolies, to raise profits and thereby make competition imperfect."

वह अपने खुद नहीं बोले, लेकिन आज से कई वर्ष कब्ल वह कबल कर चुके हैं कि मोनोपली हिन्दुस्तान में है। इसी तरह से उस से पहले की किताब उनकी है "द्यू ओन्स इंडिया" उस में उन्होंने लिखा है :

"The oligarchies of . . . economy are, however, only dwarfs before the leaders of the world's financial capital. . . the important Trusts are often subsidiaries of subsidiaries."

"The oligarchy is a closed-preserve. The son succeeds the sire. It is generally so in every country but in India it is particularly so. So sons and relations—community men at the farthest—reach 'the height of Simla'. Fresh blood finds it difficult to enter the oligarchy as the proverbial canal the eye of a needle."

तो यह अपने पड़ोसी को ही पढ़ सकते हैं। लेकिन हैरानी की बात यह है कि वह अपने बोले, फखरुद्दीन सहाब को उन्होंने हर तरह से उन की मजम्मत करने की कोशिश की लेकिन बिरला और टाटा और हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे मोनोपलिस्टस जो हैं उन के हाथ में किस रूप में कंसेन्ट्रेशन चल रहा है उस के बारे में उन्होंने बहुत चालाकी के साथ नजर अन्दाज किया यह बहुत दुख की बात है। 1961 की बजट स्पीच में खुद उन्होंने कहा है कि टाटा बिरला इस देश में आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। टाटा नम्बर 1 हो गया है और बिरला पीछे चला गया है। 61 की बात है, प्रोसीडिंग्स निकाल कर आप देख लीजिए जिस में यह कहा है कि अब वह मोनोपलिस्ट्स आगे और तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं। सरकारी रपटें हैं। बहुत बार यह बात आ चुकी है। 75 बड़े बड़े मोनोपलिस्ट्स हिन्दुस्तान में हैं। कहा जाता है कि :

France is controlled by 200 families.

फ्रांस को 200 फेमिलीज कंट्रोल करती हैं, उस की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को, और अमेरिका का भी यही हाल है। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को 75 परिवार कंट्रोल करते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में मोनोपली और एकोनामिक पावर का यह नक्शा हमारा सामने है।

आखिर में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। इस विधेयक मे प्रैस कर्सेंट्रेशन के मुतालिक कुछ साफ नहीं है। प्रैस में बहुत तेजी के साथ

कंसेन्ट्रेशन चल रहा है । उस को आप को कंट्रोल करना होगा । समाजवाद का वातावरण बनाने के लिए मानस-पटल को बदलना जरूरी है । लेकिन यह मोनोपलिस्टिक बुर्जुआ येलो प्रेस जब तक रहेगा तब तक क्या आप उम्मीद करते हैं कि समाजवाद के लिए वातावरण बन सकता है? इस विधेयक में प्रेस कंसेन्ट्रेशन को कंट्रोल करने के लिए कुछ भी नहीं है ।

तो मोटे तौर पर यह विधेयक टिमिडिटी से ओत-प्रोत है, टिमिड है । अब चूंकि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता चाहती है कि यह जो वीभत्स राक्षस है मोनोपली यह समाप्त हो, इसीलिए यह विधेयक यह ले आये हैं, वैसे शायद विश्वास इस में इन को नहीं है । इसीलिए लिखावट जो है, प्रेजेन्टेशन जो है उस मे टिमिडिटी है । लेकिन एक टिमिड आदमी भी चूंकि मुर्दे से अच्छा होता है, इसलिए बावजूद टिमिड बिल होने के भी यह अच्छा है और मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूं ।

SHRI S. KUNDU: While supporting this Bill, I have my own reservations. I would like to say here that it does not go to the extent where we can check the monopolistic growth in this country. But anything that comes in any form to any extent to curtail the growth of monopolies in this country, we welcome it. But the problem is so great, so vast that it is impossible just to tinker with it. I think this Bill just tinkers with this problem.

The problem of monoplies or the problem of economic concentration or having economic power in a developing country is much different than the problem in a developed country. In a developed country where there are big business houses, the basic needs of the workers or the most humble people are felt and they can assert their rights through various processes, through the Press, Parliament and by holding meetings and can defend their rights. In a developing country where 80 per cent people are illiterate and about 90 per cent are poor and lakhs of people die of starvation and they do not have a roof over them and they have no jobs and they do not know what the future holds for them, if this economic power is concentrated in a few hands, it goes to the detriment of the national growth. I can never agree that in a developing country like ours the big business houses have really endeavoured and promoted the industrial growth of the country. On the contrary, by cornering all the technical know-how, all the intelligence, all the sources of knowledge to build up industries for themselves, they have killed the dynamism, they have killed the skill among the vast sections of the young people who could have built up a new India. Therefore, I feel that Indian businessmen during the British time as also after Independence always looked to the profits rather than the economic growth of India. Whenever they thought of economic growth of the country, they always equated it with their profit, whereas in other parts of the world where the capitalism has not died, the capitalists have become a little enlightened. Take the Ford company of America. They have established a Foundation and in Africa they have laid roads which incidentally will encourage their trade and also help the people. That sort of voluntary organization tries to create a consumer bias. But, to-day our Indian businessmen do not know anything except profit and profit for themselves. Therefore, it is not a fact that the Indian big industrial Houses have really brought about any economic growth to our country.

I would very much welcome the Minister give a very serious thinking to this problem. Whenever I championed the cause of small scale industry, the cause of medium scale industry, the more and more I go into it, the more and more I find that they are being eased out. There are so many restrictions put in their way that they cannot survive in this country. It is again the big business houses having export markets stay

[Shri S. Kundu]

at such a position, at such a vital position where all the facilities they enjoy in our country in the name of export, in the name of increasing the industrial growth. This needs a detailed examination.

Now the unemployment problem is growing and at the end of a few years, I think, the unemployment figure would be about 40 million men. There are already more than one lakh unemployed men—engineers and technicians. Unless we take a very drastic and radical measure, I do not think we are going to solve this problem. Therefore, I have moved amendments aimed at achieving this objective. I knew the Government would not accept them. I just wanted: let there be a process of thinking in this country, let the Government come out and create a sort of industrial bias among the educated young people and among larger sections of the people. That can only be done by restricting this economic growth, this monopolistic tendency, not to the extent of Rs. 20 crores but by keeping it down still further.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI AHMAD AGA (Baramula): It is our firm belief that public sector is intended for the common good. It is not correct to say that there is State monopoly. Actually when we started, we had both the public sector and the private sector and we expected that the private sector would behave. But our experience is that the private sector did not behave well. The Monopolies Enquiry Commission report, the Dutt Committee and other reports that were furnished by the economists reveal that the private sector had not done as much as was expected of them. We had given long gestation period to industries in the public sector and purposely we had given short gestation period, to the private sector. We had expected that they would keep the common good in view; but they have not. The reports are there and everybody knows about them. I don't want to repeat.

Sir, it was heartening to hear what the Minister said yesterday that they would be considering other amendments to the Bill. Because, Sir, I personally felt that this Bill was restrictive of monopolistic tendencies, but it did not eradicate the monopolies as such. Since the Minister has given an indication in this respect, I feel most heartened. The Minister has also hinted yesterday that shares would be converted into equity. I was myself feeling that there was no indication whether Government is going to participate in the management where heavy loans are put in, where shares are put in.

There is one point I would like to speak about and it is this. These various private sector companies have huge reserves. I do not understand what is the difficulty for converting these reserves as compulsory deposits with the Government. There is yet another thing which I would stress. This is in respect of non-essential items. Various non-essential items are produced by various private sector companies like toys, cosmetics, loud-speakers and things like that. Will Government stop capacity for further expansion in respect of various non-essential items? That is something which I would like to know. I feel, there should be very strict action which should be taken in this regard, to ensure that the capacity for non-essential items are not increased.

Sir, because of de-licensing and de-control what has happened? What has happened is that the regional disparities have increased. I belong to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. So far as petroleum is concerned, it is much more expensive there than in the rest of the country. I don't understand why this could not be taken into consideration, and the policy reversed. I want also to bring it to the notice of the Minister that these companies are importing crude oil from abroad and are paying 5 per cent higher price than the world market price. I can't understand why Indian Oil Company cannot import crude so that they can save at least 5 per cent of the foreign exchange.

With these words I support the Bill.

**श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त** : मैं केवल एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं–मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि मंत्री महोदय बतायें कि आया मोनोपली आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता कम हो रही है, इस को वाच करने के लिये क्या कोई मशीनरी बनाई है । ऐसा न हो कि 10 साल के बाद–जैसा 1950 के बाद 1960 में महसूस हुआ कि मोनोपली बढ रही है, तब आप ने कमेटी बनाई । यह मोनोपली इस बिल के द्वारा कम हो रही है इस को वाच करने के लिये आपने क्या मशीनरी बनाई है?

**श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया)** : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मोनोपली तो यहां भी दिखाई पड़ रही है । जितने आदमी आगे बैठे हैं, उनको आप मौका देते हैं, लेकिन जो पीछे बैठे हैं उन को मौका नहीं देते हैं । हम भी इस मामले में बोलना चाहते हैं । हमारे देश में मोनोपली बहुत जोरों से बढ़ी है, देश का सारा धन 50 परिवारों में बटा हुआ है, इसको रोकने के लिये और अधिक से अधिक परिवारों को धन मिले, इसी उद्देश्य से यह बिल यहां लाया गया है । यह बिल बहुत क्रान्तिकारी बिल है, मैं इसका हृदय से स्वागत करता हूं और समर्थन करता हूं । लेकिन दुख यह होता है कि जब आपकी लिमिट 20 करोड़ की है, तो सारी उम्मीदें खत्म हो जाती हैं ! इस 20 करोड़ की लिमिट को कम करना चाहिये, ताकि गरीब लोगों का भी भला हो सके ।

हमारी एमेण्डमेन्ट थी कि जो कमीशन बनेगा उस में अधिक से अधिक पब्लिक के लोगों को रखा जायगा, उस में पब्लिक एप्रोच होगा । आपने पब्लिक वर्कस के लिए केवल 2 का प्रोविजन रखा है, जब कि मैंने अपनी अमेण्डमेंट में 5 के लिए प्रस्ताव पास किया था ताकि कमीशन में पब्लिक एप्रोच हो, जितना पिछड़ा हुआ वर्ग है, जितने पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं , उन में इण्डस्ट्रीज बढ़ सके प्राइवेट सैक्टर का काम बढ़ सके, जिससे गरीबों को रोटी मिल सके, काम धन्धा मिल सके और धन का सही बटवारा हो सके ।

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am indeed grateful to the many hon. Members who have tabled large number of amendments and have taken a very keen interest in helping me to pilot this Bill. According to the Business Advisory Committee, nearly 10½ hours were allotted for the disposal of this Bill for all the stages but I find that as much as nearly 14 hours have been taken by this House. There are large number of amendments and all of them could not be moved and some had to be guillotined because of the general consensus so far as the disposal of the Bill is concerned. Those Members who had tabled their amendments would have felt disappointed because they had no opportunity to place their point of view which I feel ought to have been placed; and I am sure they had made certain suggestions in the interest of the country and for the purpose of improving the provisions of the Bill. As I said in the beginning I was also anxious that the Bill as has been sent by the Rajya Sabha should be passed by this House, but it is a question of acquiring experience and I have no doubt that with the good deal of experience and also large number of matters which have been recommended by the Dutt Committee, the recommendation of the Planning Commission etc., all these factors will be taken into consideration. I shall also further look into the various suggestions given by the hon. Members on these amendments. If on account of the various reasons given by them any modification is called for, I shall certainly bring such amendments as are called for at the earliest opportunity.

So far as the basic principles and the objectives of the Bill are concerned, there were two opinions in this House. One opinion was more or less opposed to the passing of such a legislation. But, I am glad, such opinion was shared only by a very small number of Members of this House—we may have difference of opinion with regard to several matters—by and large overwhelming

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

number of Members accepted and supported the concept and the objectives behind the provisions of this Bill.

It is true, according to some Hon. Members, the Bill has not gone very far and they would have liked to make it more effective, more vigorous, in order to check monopoly. The question raised by my hon. friend Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta is whether action will be taken by us to check monopolies or whether the monopoly will be reduced in the future. As I said, this provision will provide an opportunity where there will be a body appointed permanently to look into this question and wherever the tendency of monopoly is seen, that Commission will see to it that the tendency is checked and monopoly is not allowed to increase in the country.

But, as I said, this Bill by itself is not sufficient to check the tendency towards monopoly. We shall have to consider and tighten other measures also to check this tendency. I can assure Shri Gupta that when the House has accepted this policy and the country is very anxious to check this tendency, we shall see that it is checked. At the same time, we must also see that production increases because without it it is not possible to solve many other problems confronting us, particularly the problem of poverty. So we have to strike a mean between these two objectives: the rate of industrial and economic growth must be accelerated but while pursuing that goal we must also see that the socio-economic objectives we have accepted and which the country is very anxious to implement are also recognised and attained.

I know many of the amendments moved from the Swatantra benches were tending only towards one direction. They wanted the Bill to become more conservative and to weaken the power of the Bill to check monopolistic tendencies. The other attempt made by them was to include public undertakings or undertakings controlled by Government, Government corporations and so on within the meaning of 'monopoly'.

I have not been able to understand it.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: He will not.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: How can government undertakings come under this definition?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Why not?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Monopoly is a feature which is likely to be deterimental to public interest.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Government monopoly is definitely detrimental; I gave illustrations.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I entirely differ. I know he quoted a case and said if a consumer does not get the commodity he wants or if he has to pay a higher price for it.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: LIC premium rates, STC's profiteering—tnese are instances.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: We must realise that public undertakings are subject to the supervision of this House and if anything goes wrong, it can be set right in the public interest. But not so with private enterprise. There is no one to take care of that aspect; they can only grow for the good of a few, they do not care for the good of the common people or the country as a whole. That is why there can be a monopoly in respect of a public sector, but we cannot allow a monopoly in a private undertaking. There our views are entirely different from those of the Swatantra Benches.

I am glad that Shri Gupta and some of the other members of his party who at one time were thinking in that line have veered towards this line. This was evident in their speeches and in some of their amendments.

Shri Himatsingka referred to cl. 38. The phraseology is more or less the same as in the UK law. I do not know what objection he has.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA: The scheme here is quite different. All agreements will be registered and they are not bad by themselves. They will become bad if the Commission gives an adverse finding that they had raised their prices and so on. The clause

here says that all agreements registered will be regarded as prejudicial unless the Commission comes to a positive finding that they are necessary and they will not raise prices etc. That is automatically they would become bad unless the Commission gives a positive finding in their favour. This is putting it negatively.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The presumption is that all agreements which tend to bring about restriction of trade are bad unless reasons are given on account of which the Commission comes to a finding that they are not prejudicial to public interest.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA: There is another provision whereby all agreements registered, whether bad or not, will all be regarded as bad unless there is a positive finding by the Commission.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: We would not allow agreements registered which stand in the way of the operation of this Bill. They have been brought within the purview of the Bill. We do not want to leave a loophole thereby excluding agreements entered into which are detrimental to public interest.

The original provision in the original Bill actually provided the circumstances in which a trade practice would be deemed to be prejudicial to the public interest. The question as to whether such practice was in existence was left to be determined by the Commission. But the Joint Committee felt that instead of leaving the matter to them, it should be specified on the basis of which the Commission can come to a finding whether it is prejudicial to public interest.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Automatically it will be regarded as bad unless there is a positive finding.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Here an improvement has been made. Some indications have been given that for these reasons at least they cannot be regarded as prejudicial to public interest. This is an improvement over the original Bill which the Committee made to meet the objection.

As I pointed out earlier, our objective is not to restrict economic or industrial development, but to check such tendencies as are against our socio-economic objectives which we have accepted and for which the country is anxious. I am very glad that an overwhelming number of Members of this House have given support to these concepts and objectives and I, therefore, commend my motion for the acceptance of this House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

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**17.50 hrs.**

## STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATION (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

## AND

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Bill and the Resolution are to be taken up together. The time allotted is three hours.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I beg to move:

"This House disapproves of the Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969 (Ordinance No. 9 of 1969) promulgated by the President on the 13th November 1969".

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अपने डिस्प्रूवल के प्रस्ताव को पेश करते हुए मैं आर्डिनेन्स की स्पिरिट का तो स्वागत करता हूं क्योंकि मैं इस के विरूद्ध नहीं हूं और मैं समझता हूं कि आज अन्डर-इनवायसिंग और ओवर-इन्वायसिंग तथा फारेन एक्स्चेंज को बचाने की जो बीमारी हमारे देश में चली है उसको रोकने के लिए यह आर्डिनेन्स लाया गया है । लेकिन मुझ को इस पर दो ऐतराज हैं । एक ऐतराज तो इस बात पर है कि यह आर्डिनेन्स 13 नवम्बर को इशू किया गया था जब कि पार्लियामेंट 17 तारीख को शुरू होने वाली थी

**[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]**

मेरा कहना यह है कि यह सरकार के लिए ठीक नहीं है कि जब पार्लियामेन्ट मिलने वाली हो तब किसी प्रकार का आर्डिनेन्स हफ्ते या ो हफ्ते पहले निकाला जाय — यह डेमोक्रेटिक ट्रैडिसन्स के खिलाफ है। दूसरा ऐतराज यह है कि जो विधेयक सरकार लाई है वह इन्कम्प्लीट है, वह अपनी जगह पर कम्प्लीट नहीं है।

अन्डर इन्वायर्सिंग और ओवर-इन्वायर्सिंग की जो समस्या है वह इतनी काम्प्लिकेटेड है जिस का ठिकाना नहीं है। मुझे आशा थी कि सरकार इस के लिए एक काम्प्रिहेन्सिव बिल लायेगी जो ज्यादा एफेक्टिव होगा और उस में जितने भी लूप होल्स है उन को रोकेगा। उन को रोक कर जो डिफाल्टर्स हैं उन को सख्त सजा दी जायेगी। लेकिन मुझे दुख है कि उस के बजाय सरकार यह पीसमील लेजीस्लेशन लाई है। यह भी एक वजह है जिस के कारण मैं इस का विरोध करता हूं।

अभी हमारे देश में जो फोरेन एक्स्चेन्ज की दिक्कत है, वह किसी से छिपी हुई नहीं है और उस दिक्कत के लिए मैं कह सकता हूं कि जो हमारे पालिटीशियन्स हैं, जो बड़े बड़े, अफसर हैं और जो करप्ट इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स हैं यह तीनों मिल कर साजिस करते हैं जिस के कारण देश का करोड़ों रुपये का फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज हर साल बरबाद होता है आप को मालूम होगा कि एक केस नयनमल पूनशी शाह का है, जिस के बारे में कहा जाता है कि पुलिस ने उस के यहां रेड भी की। वह सिल्वर स्मग्लिंग का काम करता था। वह पकड़ा भी गया लेकिन आप को ताज्जुब होगा कि चूंकि उस की मित्रता राजस्थान के चीफ मिनिस्टर श्री सुखाडिया से थी और चूंकि उन्होंने कुछ पैसा राजस्थान को दे दिया, इस लिये इस केस को दबा दिया गया।

**17.55 hrs.**

[SHRI M. S. RANA *in the Chair*]

और अधिक उदाहरण देने की जरूरत नहीं है, लेकिन इसी तरह से नई दिल्ली में एक प्रिंटर्स हाउस है उस के बारे में भी यही हुआ है। और तो और आप को सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि और जो महेश योगी हैं उन का भी विदेशों मे बहुत सा अकाउंट है लेकिन इस के बारे में भी सरकार ने कोई कार्रवाही नहीं की। उन का करोड़ों रुपया विदेशक बैंकों में है। सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई मशीनरी नहीं है जिस से वह मालूम कर सके कि विदेशी बैंकों में किस-किस का कितना-कितना रुपया जमा है और लोगों को बाध्य कर सकें कि वह अपना रुपया वहां से निकाल कर यहां लायें इस के बारे में सरकार को पूरी जानकारी भी नहीं है। सिर्फ थोड़ी बहुत जानकारी है। मेरा अनुमान है कि इस प्रकार से सरकार को लगभग 100 करोड़ रुपयों का घाटा होता है जो अन्डर इन्वायर्सिंग और ओवर-इन्वायर्सिंग के जरिये से होता है। बैंक-डोर मेथड्स और करप्ट प्रेक्टिसेज से भी उस को काफी घाटा होता है। कनाट प्लेस में खुले आम फारेन एक्स-चेन्ज मिलता है, चाहे जितना आप ले लीजिए। उस में कोई दिक्कत नहीं होती। यह एक कंट्रीवाइड रैकट है, बल्कि मैं तो कहूंगा कि यह एक इंटर-नैशनल रैकट है जिस को दूर करने में सरकार नाकामयाब हुई है क्योंकि इस में छोटे लोग शामिल नहीं है, उस में बड़े-बड़े इन्फ्लुएन्शल लोग शामिल हैं। एक केस मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं और मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस की इन्क्वायरी करें। एक तो मैंने महेश योगी का केस बतलाया, दूसरे कोई डेढ़ साल पहले एक मि० वाचा विदेश से यहां आये। उन की धर्म पत्नी भी उन के साथ थीं। लाखों रुपये की करेन्सी यहां लाये, और जब वह पकड़े गये तो गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के एक डिप्टी सेक्रेट्री उन को रिसीव करने के लिये आये और जब कस्टम वालों ने उन से पूछा कि आप इतनी करेंसी और एक्स्चेन्ज क्यों लाये तो उन्होंने कहा कि मैं तो इस को बड़े बड़े अफसरों के लिये लाया हूं। उन का यह स्टेटमेंट रिकार्ड है और आज भी उन की फाइल में है। उन को जमानत पर छोड़ दिया गया क्योंकि एक डिप्टी सेक्रेट्री ने उन को बचाया था। वह भी इन्फ्लुएन्शल आदमी थे जिन्होंने

उन को बचाया था । उन का यह स्टेटमेंट रिकार्ड पर है कि वह बड़े-बड़े अफसरों के लिए लाये हैं । तब भी उन की करेंसी वापस कर दी गई और उन को छोड़ भी दिया गया । सिर्फ थोड़ा जुर्माना करके उन का सारा सामान वापस कर दिया गया । यह एक घटना नहीं है, इस तरह की अनेक घटनाएं बतलाई जा सकती हैं । क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई ऐसा केस बतलायेंगे कि जितने लोगों ने फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज रुल्स का वायोलेशन किया है, उन में से कितने केसेज में उन का फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज पूरा कांफिस्केट किया गया है ? शायद ही कोई ऐसा केस हो जिस में पूरे का पूरा फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज कांफिस्केट किया गया हो । मेरे ख्याल से तो एक भी नहीं है ।

मैं यहां यह मांग करना चहाता हूं कि सरकार एक हाई पावर कमीशन विठलाये जो फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज कंट्रोल की वर्किंग के बारे में जांच करे और देखे कि हमारे देश में आज जो फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज कंट्रोल है वह किस तरह से काम कर रही है । अभी तक सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई भी एन्क्वायरी नहीं की । न तो किसी इंडस्ट्री के वारे में एन्क्वायरी की है न किसी और के बारे में की है । उस ने बहुत सी बातों की एन्क्वायरी की है, लेकिन यह फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज की समस्या देश के सामने सब से वड़ी और काम्प्लिकेटेड समस्या है, इस को सरकार जितनी लाइट-हार्टेडली और शैवीली ट्रीट कर रही है उतनी किसी दूसरी समस्या को नहीं कर रही है । मेरी पहली मांग यह है कि सरकार को एक हाई पावर कमीशन जल्दी से जल्दी विठलाना चाहिए जो हमारे फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज की सारी वर्किंग को, कि वह कैसे चल रहा है और उस में क्या खामियां हैं, उन को देखे और वतलाये कि वह खामियां कैसे दूर हो सकती हैं और कौन सी अच्छी वातें हमारे देश में आ सकती हैं ।

**18 hrs.**

मैं दूसरा एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं । जो वड़ी-वड़ी फर्में या व्यक्ति फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज का वायोलेशन करें, उनके नाम और पते सरकार को अखवारों और गजेट में छापने चाहिएं । इनकम टैक्स का जो वायोलेशन करते हैं उनके तो छपते हैं लेकिन फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज का जो वायोलेशन करते हैं, उनके नहीं छपते हैं । अगर उनके नाम छपेंगे ती उसका जो इफेक्ट होगा वह डिटरेंट होगा । साथ ही उनके जो लाइसेंसिस है, जो उनको सरकार द्वारा जो फैसिलिटीज दी जाती हैं, या उनको जो परमिटस मिले हुए हैं वे भी खत्म कर दिये जाने चाहिएं । लोगों को मालूम होना चाहिए कि वे डिफाल्टर्स हैं और इन्होंने फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज का वायोलेशन किया है । रुल्ज में शायद यह चीज प्रोवाइडिड है लेकिन प्रोविजन होने के बाद भी सरकार ने आज तक किसी का नाम या पते गजेट में या समाचार पत्रों में छापे नहीं है । इस वास्ते फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज का वायोलेशन करने वालों के नाम और पते छपने चाहिएं ।

कोई डिवाइस या तरीका क्या आपके पास ऐसा है जिससे फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज का आप रिपैट्रियेशन कर सकते हैं ? मेर ख्याल में अभी तक हमारे पास कोई ऐसा डिवाइस नहीं है । इसी कारण से बाहर से जो फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज का रिपैट्रियशन होना चाहिए वह नहीं हो पाता है । सरकार इस तरह का कोई मैथड बनाये जिससे हमारा बाहर जो रुपया जमा है, बैंकों में लोगों का जमा है और वगैर परमिशन के उन्होंने एकांउट खोले हुए हैं, वह रुपया आप यहां मंगवा सकें । अभी सरकार इन बातों के बारे में बहुत लीनिऐंट व्यू लेती रहीं है । जो इस तरह का वायोलेशन करते हैं उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाही होनी चाहिए । मैंने एक सवाल पूछा था कि कौन-कौन से लोग हैं जिन्होंने इस तरह से वायोलेशन किया है । उसके जबाव में मुझे एक लम्बी लिस्ट दे दी गई । उनकी फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज की वायोलेशन काफी वड़ी है लेकिन किसी को पांच सौ रुपये और किसी को दो हजार जुर्माना हुआ । एक भी केस ऐसा नहीं है जिस में सरकार ने सारे का सारा फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज जब्त कर लिया हो । पांच दस हजार रुपया जुर्माना कर देने से काम

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

नहीं चलेगा । जो सीरियस वायोलेशन करता है उसको फिजिकल सजा भी होनी चाहिए, कैद की भी सजा होनी चाहिए ।

आडिनेंस का तो मैं समर्थन करता हूं । इसका कारण यह है जो माल बाहर जाता है उसको चैक करने के लिए सरकार रोक लेती थी और यह जो पावर थी इसको सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अपने फैसले में खत्म कर दिया था । अडिनेंस जो आप ने पास किया, उसकी जो भावना है, उसकी तो मैं कद्र करता हूं लेकिन मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि वह एक कम्प्रिहैंसिव विल लाये और उसको लाने से पहले एक इनक्वायरी कमिशन बिठाये । यह कमीशन फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज के वर्किंग के बारे में और उसके कंट्रोल के बारे में जांच करे । उसकी जो रिपोर्ट आए उसके आधार पर सरकार एक कम्प्रिहैंसिव विल लाये । इस बीच में मैं चाहता हूं कि जिन-जिन लोगो ने वायोलेशन की है , उनके नाम और पते गजेट में छापे जायें ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Sir, the purpose of this Bill which I have brought before the House is very much limited. As far as the Foreign Exchange Act, 1947, is concerned, we are now coming forward for an amendment of section 12(1) of this Act. I agree with the hon. Member, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, that the ordinance was promulgated on the eve of the sitting of Parliament; the Parliament was to meet on the 17th November, and the ordinance was brought on the 13th. Previously, according to the old section 12(1), any restriction imposed by it was deemed to have been imposed under section 11 of the Customs Act of 1962, and it conferred powers to the customs officers to detain the goods intended for export when the full export value has not been correctly stated in the declaration. This position was obtaining, in respect of the customs officers or authorities right from the time when the Act came into force. This was sustained by various high court decisions and rulings, and according to those high court decisions and rulings, it was found that this section, section 12(1), empowered the customs authorities to detain the goods provided the declaration in this particular form was not correctly given. The declaration was to be given in form GRP/EP according to the rule framed in pursuance of section 27 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. This matter went to the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court was pleased to observe that as far as section 12(1) was concerned, the requirement of this section is limited to the purpose that the party should give a declaration and there should be a proper time and procedure for the payment of the foreign exchange received for the export of these goods. The Supreme Court was further pleased to observe that as far as this particular section was concerned, it did not give the authority to the customs people to detain the goods and it was open for the customs authorities to proceed against the parties concerned under section 23A. Therefore, to that extent, the customs authorities were handicapped. This particular decision of the Supreme Court came in September. I certainly agree that to the extent that we wanted to bring forth this change, this should have been done a little earlier, and the time-lag was there; we could not bring forth this particular measure a little earlier, which we really wanted to do.

But, at the same time, time was passing, and it was considered desirable that in order to check the most valuable foreign exchange evasion in the form of over-invoicing and under-invoicing, it was necessary to detain the goods rather than allow the goods to pass and then take action against the concerned party under section 23A and proceed in the court of law according to the provisions of the law, when the customs authorities could very well detain the goods without proper declaration; then this was the proper course and therefore the Government thought it fit and desirable to bring forth this ordinance. Therefore, the ordinance was brought forward and the Bill is before the hon. House.

In the course of his opening speech, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta has brought forward very many points and cases

before the hon. House. As far as these particular cases are concerned, I never expected that he would be raising such individual cases in the course of his opening remarks, but certainly, about whatever cases he has mentioned during the course of his speech, I shall try to reply when we take up the Bill tomorrow, sometime, and I shall put forth the facts, whatever are available with me, so that the House will be able to know as to how we are proceeding in these matters.

With regard to the other point, that instead of bringing this piecemeal legislation the Government should have brought forward a comprehensive legislation because the most valuable thing, that is, the foreign exchange is being lost, and there are cases of over-invoicing and under-invoicing, and besides this, there are foreign exchange rackets and there is smuggling and all this is going on a considerable scale as put forth by the hon. Member, I wish to say this.

It is true that foreign exchange violations are taking place. It is also true that there are cases of over-invoicing and under-invoicing. That is why the Government has already decided, considering all these aspects of the question, that there should be a comprehensive Bill, that the entire matter should be reviewed in the light of present happenings and we should see how to tighten the law, the procedure as well as the administrative machinery. From that point of view a comprehensive Bill will certainly come before the House but at the moment our concern was, in the light of the Supreme Court's decision, to amend this clause to the extent that the Customs authorities could retain the power which they were exercising up till now for the detention of these goods if the invoice value or the full export value of the goods declared was not the same as that contracted with the buyer, if it was not a fair valuation of the proceeds of goods which are unsold. The proceeds resulting from the sale of goods will be delivered to the authorised bank. All these changes are being made through the Bill before the House.

As far as the Bill is concerned, it is a small Bill with four clauses, one or two of which are only enabling clauses. The main clause is clause 2 which is being brought for the change of section 12(1).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What about a high-power commission to review the working of the foreign exchange control and publishing the names of defaulters?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: These are suggestions for action. I have said that Government is considering bringing forward a comprehensive Bill for this purpose. When we bring forward that comprehensive legislation, we would not only go into the ailments which exist today but we would certainly have expert opinion and advice before bringing forward that comprehensive legislation. It is there without saying that to that extent we would certainly be guided by the expert advice and the various suggestions which are before us. This is a very important measure and we would not bring forward that measure in a piecemeal or haphazard manner. We would go into all the aspects of foreign exchange violations, over-invoicing and under-invoicing and then come before the House with a good measure.

Apart from that, there are other points which the hon. Member has raised, particularly of people getting away with small penalties imposed against them for foreign exchange violations. When we bring forward the comprehensive legislation, we would also certainly have to take into account the various penalties that are to be imposed for violations of foreign exchange regulations.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda): The penalties are there.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Whether those penalties are properly inflicted, whether they are completely and fully deterrent or not—all these aspects will have to be gone into. At this stage, therefore, I have nothing more to add.

With regard to the various points raised about particular parties, I would come before the House later but just now I would like to refute

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

one particular allegation which the hon. Member was pleased to make against the Chief Minister of Rajasthan, namely, that Nainmull Poojanji is not being proceeded against properly by the Department because he gave certain sums of money to the Chief Minister of Rajasthan. That is not correct. Nainmull Poojanji is being prosecuted. Some of the persons are already under custody; they have not been released. The party had gone from the Presidency Court to the High Court and from the High Court to the Supreme Court but the Supreme Court has upheld the Government side and has not allowed to release of those persons. They are being proceeded against. It is not correct that the Government is not taking suitable and proper legal action against this party.

Sir, I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, be taken into consideration".

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Statutory Resolution and the Motion regarding the Bill are before the House.

There is an amendment for circulation in the name of Shri Yashpal Singh. He is not here.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Mr. Chairman, so far as the intention behind the Bill is concerned, I feel that the Government were justified in promulgating the Ordinance in view of the decision of the Supreme Court which struck down the practice which was being followed for so long by the Department. It was only fit and proper that this action should have been taken much earlier—the judgment was delivered some time in September—then this valuable time would not have been lost. Instead of waiting for so long, action ought to have been taken much earlier.

A very large amount of foreign exchange is being lost on account of proper action not being taken by Government in various respects. You go to any market where various articles are being sold and you will find that they are full of foreign commodities, commodities made and manufactured in other countries whose import is banned and is not being permitted. You can get any number of such articles in any shop that you enter. Go to New Market in Calcutta or to any of the shops in Delhi or Bombay and you will find that they are stuffed with articles whose import is banned. Still, you can get them; perhaps you may have to give them your requirements and after a few minutes you get them. How is it possible for these businessmen or shopkeepers to sell these things openly if proper steps and action are taken to check these things? If you go to any market, you will find that it is flooded with Chinese fountain pens. How are they coming unless we are negligent in preventing their coming? Fountain pens, blades, suitlength pieces, transistors, gold—all these things are coming.

We hear every time that so much gold has been seized. We do not know how many consignments of such gold escaped seizure. As a matter of fact, ten times they escape seizure and perhaps once it is seized. Therefore a very large amount of valuable exchange is being lost and I feel that very drastic and regular action should be taken by the Customs authorities to arrange raids in almost all these markets where foreign articles are being exhibited and sold day in and day out without any check or hindrance or any kind of difficulty. Unless such steps are taken, you can never prevent smuggling and loss of foreign exchange.

Merely bringing forward legislation is not sufficient. The legislation is there. Even now they can stop all these things provided proper steps are taken.

So far as the penalty provisions are concerned, as far as I remember, the power of the Customs authorities is very, very wide. They can impose penalties to a very large extent, perhaps three or four times the total value of the goods. I do not remember exactly the amount but certainly it is more than three times the value of the goods. They can also seize the goods and forfeit them and take other steps. Therefore the power is there but the power has to be utilised in a proper manner to prevent the various

leakages that are taking place in foreign exchange. If that is done a very large amount of foreign exchange can be saved to the country and our balances will very much improve.

Along with the legislative measure that is intended to be brought forward, other steps are absolutely necessary. If those steps are not taken, any amount of legislation may be brought forward but it will not be effective. Very big articles like taperecorders costing Rs. 1,000 or so you can get in the market, any number of them. If steps are taken, it can be checked. Therefore I invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the practical side of the loss which is being incurred and request him to take some steps to prevent that.

With these remarks, I support the Bill.

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM (Kottayam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, what is the purpose of this Bill? It seeks to prohibit the export of goods whose declared value is in the customs authority below the normally realisable value.

The practice of under-invoicing of exports and over-invoicing of imports has been going on in this country ever since the Foreign Exchange Regulation has been enforced.

Whatever else may be said about our traders, it cannot be said that they are honest to the country. It is a well-known fact that there is a mounting level of smuggled gold and other luxury goods into our land because of the financing by surplus foreign exchange earned by these traders outside. Probably the activities of these smugglers have reached such a tremendous proportion as to endanger the economic stability of the country.

It is by withholding or denying the due credit of foreign exchange which we should otherwise get. These transactions lead to the weakening of the position of the Indian currency abroad and to the depreciation of its exchange value in relation to other foreign currencies. This is criminal, antinational and unpatriotic act and the traders who are caught in this game should be treated as traitors. There should be no mercy shown to them.

We know for example that in recent years some of the export items have been fetching far less foreign exchange to the country than we should otherwise be getting. It has been pointed out that some of the foreign companies who export tea have been grossly under-invoicing tea exports. Similarly, a number of light engineering items like sewing machines, cycle spare parts, etc. are known to have been exported at much below their value in foreign countries.

We know the case of M/s Jadin Henderson & Co. who have cheated this country of crores of rupees worth of foreign exchange in their import and export operations. It was also noted by a committee which examined the foreign collaboration agreements 'that a large number of foreign collaborators have been indulging in over-invoicing of imports'. The study cites many instances in support of its findings about the supply of second quality machinery at high costs. "In one case it was for lift trucks imported at Rs. 60,000 a piece while the local one ton pedal lifts are selling for less than Rs. 15,000. In a factory manufacturing electrical measuring instruments, with foreign collaboration, it is seen that six out of ten imported drilling machines were idle, because they were not required at any stage of operation".

There are hundreds of such instances in which the foreign collaborators have been misusing the terms of agreements. Firstly they import raw materials at very high cost even though identical substitutes are available locally at reasonable price. Secondly, they import unnecessary and secondhand or sub-standard machinery and equipment at prohibitive costs. Thirdly, they palm off large number of items which are of no service to the nation.

It would thus be clear that this country has been losing vast amount of foreign exchange by the trickery and unscrupulousness of the traders and manufactureres, both foreign and Indian. The foreign exchange regulations as they have operated in this

[Shri K. M. Abraham]

country, have only harassed honest and small businessmen whereas the big sharks and foreign collaborators and monopolists have got away with large scale loot of the country. In our opinion, the only solution to this problem is to take over the entire foreign trade of the State. Only that can save our country and its resources from the predatory greed of foreign monopolists and Indian blackmarketeers.

**श्री शिव चन्द्र झा** (मधुबनी): सभापति जी, मोटे तौर पर विधेयक का समर्थन ही मैं करता हूं कि विदेशी मुद्रा विनिमय जो है इस की वचत होनी चाहिए। यह जो सरकार को मुद्रा नहीं मिल पाती है यह मिलनी चाहिए क्योंकि अर्थव्यवस्था को हमें आगे बढ़ना है और विकास करना है। लेकिन सरकारी आंकड़े और सरकारी रपटें बताती हैं, तिवारी कमेटी की रपट बताती है कि भारत सरकार को 100 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा लगता है स्मगलिंग के जरिये या दूसरे जरिये से जो कि कस्टम अधिकारी पकड़ नहीं पाते हैं और विदेशी मुद्रा मिल नही पाती हैं। यह दुःख की बात है। इस को सख्ती के साथ रोकना चाहिए जितनी सख्ती हो सके उतनी सख्ती के साथ, लेकिन इस को हम तभी रोक सकते हैं जबकि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के पैमाने पर वार फुटिंग पर काम करने के लिए एक अच्छी मशीनरी हम इस के लिए बनाएं। यह जो आप ने विधेयक में पावर दी है कस्टम्स अधिकारी को यदि कोई डिक्लेरेशन नहीं करता है तो डिक्लेशन न करने के खिलाफ ही ऐक्शन नहीं लीजिए बल्कि माल को भी जब्त कर लीजिए, यह ठीक है। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि क्या गारंटी है कि कस्टम अधिकारी धांधली नहीं करेगा, वह बार फुटिंग पर काम करेगा, मुस्तैदी से इस की क्या गारंटी है, इसके लिए क्या रास्ता, क्या आउटलेट है ? इस बीमारी को कौन रोकेगा ? तो आप मशीनरी जो बनाते हैं वह बनाएं लेकिन उस मशीनरी पर हिन्दुस्तान के पैमाने पर ठीक से वार फुटिंग पर चलाने के लिए भी आप को सोचना होगा। इस के साथ ही एक उस के मातहत हिन्दुस्तान और नेपाल के बार्डर और हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के वोर्डर के लिए एक खास मशीनरी आप बनायें, कोई खास व्यवस्था आप करें। ज्यादा स्मगलिंग और फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज जिससे मिलना चाहिए वह जो नहीं मिलता, उस में ज्यादा जो घाटा लगता है वह मैं समझता हूं कि भारत नैपाल और पाकिस्तान के वोर्डर पर ज्यादा होता है। अभी हाल ही में कुछ तीर्थयात्री अफगानिस्तान से आये और हुसैनीवाला में उन के साथ बहुत सा माल था। मैंने सवाल भी किया था, काल अटेशंन भी दिया था वह शायद वह उन्होंने मंजूर नहीं किया, माननीय मंत्री जी वतायेंगे कि कितने का माल पकड़ा गया और कितना फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज का माल उन के साथ था ? तो इस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान नैपाल के बोर्डर से बहुत स्मगलिंग होता है जिस से हिन्दुस्तान को घाटा आता है। इस चीज को सख्ती से रोकना चाहिए। लेकिन जब हम चाहते हैं कि फारेन एक्सचेन्ज का घाटा हम को न लगे, विदेशी मुद्रा हमें मिले, इस के लिए कुछ सख्ती करते हैं तो इस का मतलव यह नहीं है दूसरे मामलों में जहां हम को लिवरलाइजेशन करना चाहिए वहां हम लिवरलाइजेशन न करें। जैसे विद्यार्थी जो पढ़ने जाते हैं उनको जो जायज फारेन एक्सचेन्ज की रिक्वायरमेंट है उसको क्यों नहीं लिवरल रूप में देते हैं। बहुत से तो मेरे पास आते रहते हैं, कितनी दौड़ धूप उसमें करनी पड़ती है, कलकत्ता, बम्बई, दिल्ली कई जगह पैरवी करते हैं तब जाकर कहीं फारेन एक्सचेन्ज रिलीज करते हैं। सख्ती का मतलव यह नहीं है कि आंख बन्द करके आप के अफसरान काम करें। वह आंख खोल कर काम करें। वहां लिवरलाइजेशन की जरूरत है, वहां सख्ती की जरूरत नहीं है। ऐसे भी उदाहरण ह जहां विद्यार्थी फारेन एक्सचेन्ज बचाते हैं। यहां से कोटा ले जाते हैं, लेकिन आप का फारेन एक्सचेन्ज इस्तेमाल नहीं करते हैं, अपना खर्च वहां काम करके निकालत हैं और आप का पैसा लेते नहीं है। आप के एक्सचेन्ज पर कोई धक्का नहीं लगता

है। इन सब बातों को आप को सोचना होगा। लेकिन इस विधेयक में, सभापति महोदय जो बातें हैं कि जो ओफेंन्स करेगा उसको व सजा देंगे, इससे ही काम नहीं चलेगा। जो रिपोर्ट करता है, दो तीन दफ़ा रिर्पोट करता है, उस पर जुर्माना हो, यह काफी नहीं है, उस का बाकायदा लाइसेंस जब्त होना चाहिए, उस को आगे एक्सपोर्ट की इजाजत ही नहीं देनी चाहिए। जो हैबीचुअल ओफेंन्डर है, उस का तो आगे के लिए रास्ता ही बन्द कर देना चाहिए। यदि सरकार मजबती के साथ काम करेगी, आंख खोल कर काम करेगी तो मैं समझता हूं कि जो 100 करोड़ रुपया का घाटा आपको हर साल लगता है, वह कम हो जायेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मोटे तौर पर मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूं।

**18.32 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Friday, December 19, 1969, Agrahayana 28, 1891 (Saka).*